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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

THIRTY-NINE VOLUMES.

—(34.)—

MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, &c.:
REPORTS OF SECRETARIES OF EMBASSY AND LEGATION (GENERALLY);
RUSSIA; TOBACCO, SUGAR, SPIRITS, &c. (EUROPEAN STATES).

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BY

[ER MAJESTY'S SECRETARIES

OF

EMBASSY AND LEGATION,

ON THE

MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, &c.,

OF THE

COUNTRIES IN WHICH THEY RESIDE.

No. 11.

REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
February 1866.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.
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Persia.

Report on the Transit Trade between the City of Erzeroom and Persia.

M. Magack to Mr. Stuart.

Monsieur, *Erzeroom, le* 16 *Juin*, 1865.

J'AI l'honneur d'envoyer ci-joint les renseignements sur le transit de la Perse et sur les transactions de ce pays avec Erzeroom en duplicata.

Il a été constaté par le compte rendu qu'un déficit en affaire de 30 pour cent entre 1863 et 1864, l'importation de l'Europe sur la place d'Erzeroom inclusivement; par contre un excédant d'affaire a substitué comparativement à plusieurs articles.

La quantité des soies exportée de la Perse diminue depuis six ans sensiblement, et d'après les renseignements puisés de bonnes sources, la maladie des vers se serait propagée dans plusieurs districts de la province de Resht.

Les dernières nouvelles reçues de la Perse signalent la prévoyance d'une récolte encore inférieure à celle de l'année passée.

Les places de Londres et de Marseilles, où le commerce des soies est concentré, se ressentiront bientôt

de la rareté de l'article, surtout quand la consommation faite sur les lieux de production devient de jour en jour plus importante par la fabrication des différents tissus qui trouvent déjà un débouché sur quelques places de l'Empire Ottoman et même dans sa capitale.

Les Persans ont réussi toute dernièrement à fabriquer aussi du velours soie qui rapproche de beaucoup celui de Gènes à l'usage du Levant.

Le transport des marchandises de Trébizonde à Erzeroom commence à présenter de nouvelles difficultés.

Le nombre des chevaux et mulets de charge diminue graduellement, surtout depuis quelques anneés que les prix des fourages ont doublé à la suite de mauvaises récoltes.

La population d'Erzeroom a énormement souffert des conséquences, et la disette qui menaçait le Kaimacamlick de Mouche se serait sans doute déclarée si le Pachalik de Diarbékir ne lui était venu en aide à temps.

La mauvaise administration du pays, et surtout celle des Mudirs depuis la dernière guerre, l'emprunt forcé de 1861, l'épizootie de 1863, et les nouvelles contributions sur les bestiaux, sur le sel, et le tabac, ont réduit les habitants à un état de complète misère.

Il y a à ajouter à ces circonstances fâcheuses la conduite peu honnête des dîmiers, en général Arméniens, et qui sont malheureusement très souvent secondés dans leurs actes cruels par les autorités civiles.

Le villageois qui possédait autrefois des terres, des maisons, des bestiaux, et souvent des chevaux de selle, n'est aujourd'hui qu'un simple ouvrier de quelqu'usurier chez lequel des circonstances l'avait forcé de contracter des dettes.

Loin de me prononcer contre le nombre des contributions qui forment une bonne partie des recettes de l'Empire Ottoman, mon intention est seulement de faire observer qu'avec une pareille administration cet état de choses ne pourrait guère continuer. Déjà le Gouvernement s'en ressent lui-même par les sommes notables qui lui sont dues à titre d'arriéré.

Si jamais on soumettait cette question arriérée à l'examen des hommes de conscience pure, on constatera la présence de plusieurs abus commis au détriment de

la population par les percepteurs d'impôts, comme aussi on sera convaincu qu'une grande partie des sommes figurées dans les registres de l'Ayalet comme arriérées ont été à temps dûment payées par les populations.

Pour remédier à cet état déplorable et surtout pour protéger le commerce Européen, il y a des moyens qu'on serait encore à temps d'employer. C'est avant tout la construction de la route de Trébizonde à la frontière projetée depuis si longtemps, la création d'une banque à l'effet d'aider l'agriculture et d'avancer en même temps les fonds nécessaires (il n'en faut pas beaucoup) pour l'exploitation de quelques mines de charbon et de fer, dont deux excessivement riches ; l'introduction d'un nouveau système d'administration dans la perception des impôts. Ceci à l'effet de mettre un frein aux abus des petits fonctionnaires.

Toutefois ce système ne pourrait étendre le chiffre des dépenses de l'administration actuelle.

Ces trois moyens employés, il n'y a pas de doute, comme aussi d'après un calcul fait, la population de cette province pourra, en moins de six ans, occuper un certain rang dans l'agriculture et le commerce.

J'ai, &c.

(Signé) A. MAGACK.

Exportation des Produits de la Perse pour les Places de l'Europe en 1864.

Transit.

Nomenclature.	Quantité Exportée.	Valeur en Livre Turc.	Destination.	Observation.
Soie de Resht	Rouleau 9,942 à livres Turc 50	507,042	Marseille et Londres ..	30 pour cent. moins de l'année précédente.
Coton	Balle 4,600 „ 10	46,000	Trieste et Manchester ..	C'est pour la première fois que la Perse
Laine	„ 1,200 „ 5	6,000	Marseille.	fournit à l'étranger cette quantité.
Peaux de chèvre	410 „ 4	1,640	„	Les peaux sont exportées généralement de
„ mouton	210 „ 3	630	„	Khoy.
Opium	Caisse 22 „ 50	1,100	Londres	La qualité en est très ordinaire.
Safranum	Balle 44 „ 12	528	Trieste	Cet article perd beaucoup de son importance.
Noix de galle vertes et noires ..	Sac 1,600 „ 13	20,800	Liverpool	C'est une des meilleures qualités que la place
Peaux d'agneau préparées pour gant	Balle 4 „ 50	200	Paris.	de Liverpool reçoit.
Armes de luxe et antiquité	Caisse 18 „ 40	720	Marseille et Londres.	
Quincaillerie et objets de curiosité ..	„ 7 „ 25	175	„ „	
Raisin, sec	„ 1,650 „ 2	3,300	Londres et Trieste ..	L'exportation en a été presque nulle com-
Tapis et châles	Balle 85 „ 65	5,525	Marseille et Londres.	parativement aux années précédentes.
Soierie	Caisse 2 „ 110	200	Italie	C'est à cause des couleurs originales qu'on
Cocons	Balle 118 „ 30	3,540	Marseille.	a désiré en faire l'essai.
Frison	„ 6,980 „ 14	97,720	Marseille et Londres ..	L'exportation de cet article a commencé
Graine de ver à soie	Caisse 12 „ 200	2,400	France et Italie.	il y a six ans seulement et cela devient
Poile de chevre	Balle 124 „ 10	1,240	Liverpool.	d'année en année plus important.
Châle Lahore	No. 52 „ 40	2,080	Paris et Londres	C'est sur commission seulement.
Chevaux de selle	„ 3 „ 20	60	Italie	Le Gouvernement Italien a fait acheter ces
	Total	701,020		chevaux pour la race.

Exportation des Produits de la Turquie pour les places de la Perse en 1864.

Par la Douane d'Erzeroom.

Provenance des Marchandises.	Nomenclature.	Quantité Exportée.	Valeur en Livre Turc.	Observation.
Alep	Savon à l'huile d'olive	Sac 120 à livre Turc 5 0	500	Les Persans ont toujours recours à cet article, attendu qu'ils n'en fabriquent qu'une très mauvaise qualité.
Brousse	Essui-main en coton	Balle 34 „ 18 0	612	
Constantinople	Broderie	Caisse 40 „ 120 0	4,800	Ce commerce perd de son importance d'année en année.
„	Quincaillerie	„ 70 „ 24 0	1,680	Cela consiste en objets en bronze et en cuir.
Diarbékir	Savon ordinaire	Sac 24 „ 3 0	72	Le placement en est difficile à cause de la qualité.
Erzeroom	Quincaillerie	Caisse 60 „ 12 0	720	Objets en bronze et en cuir.
Riza	Toile	Balle 100 „ 120 0	12,000	L'exportation pour Bagdad a absorbé la plus grande partie de ce produit important.
Samsoon	Tabac	„ 11 „ 6 0	66	
Tokat	Cuivre en plaque	Plaque 280 „ 9 0	2,520	Ce commerce commence à perdre.
Karahissar	Fer de cheval	Caisse 14 „ 7 0	98	La qualité en est fort estimée à cause de la solidité.
Erzeroom	Armes à feu	Carabine 40 „ 3 50	140	En Perse on est encore très arriéré dans la fabrication des carabines rayées.
		Total	23,208	

IMPORTATION des Produits de la Perse sur la place d'Erzeroom en 1864.

Provenance des Marchandises.	Nomenclature.	Quantité Importée.	Valeur.	Consommation Locale.	Exportation.	Observation.
			Liv. T. c.			
Resht	Soie	Rouleau 30 à livres Turc 51 0	1,530 0	Rouleau ... 2	Diarbékir et Alep	En général c'est pour la fabrication de fil qu'on exporte les soies.
Mazandaran ...	„ ordinaire	Balle 18 „ 90 0	1,620 0	Balle 6	Arabkir et Alep.	
Chiraz	Tumbéki	Sac 1,420 „ 5 40	7,768 0	Sac 15	Constantinople	Toutes les qualités de Tumbéki ont été en hausse à cause des bruits qui ont circulé au sujet d'un droit de 75 pour cent que le Gouvernement Turc devait prélever.
Kéchan	„	„ 7,000 „ 2 25	15,750 0	„ 80	Intérieure et Constantinople .	
Ispahan	„	„ 13,650 „ 2 85	38,702 50	„ 15	„ „ ...	
Mamaghan, Khoy, et Tabreez	Coton	Balle 1,340 „ 12 50	16,750 0	Balle 700	Bidlis et Mouche.	
	Fil de coton	„ 500 „ 21 0	10,500 0	„ 200	Trébizonde.	
	Manufacture, coton	„ 1,700 „ 20 0	34,000 0	Tout consommé.		
Khorassan	Châle	„ 180 „ 210 0	37,800 0	Balle 7	Constantinople	Les transactions en châles et tapis perdent de jour en jour.
„	Tapis	„ 110 „ 65 0	7,150 0	„ 3	„	
Kirman	Châles	„ 420 „ 180 0	75,600 0	„ 13	„	
Tabreez	Soierie	„ 36 „ 170 0	6,120 0	„ 4	„	
Frontière	Laine	„ 440 „ 3 0	1,320 0	Tout consommé ...	... ...	Cela consiste en qualité très ordinaire et de couleur grise.
Khoy	Fil de laine en couleur ...	„ 112 „ 6 0	672 0	„		
Intérieur	Peaux d'agneau Astrakan	„ 100 „ 45 0	4,500 0	Balle 2	Constantinople	La mode a changé et l'article perd de son importance.
Azerbedjan	Mouton	No. 42,000 „ 0 70	29,400 0	... ...	Damas, Alep, et Constantinople	
„	Vâches	„ 7,500 „ 1 85	13,875 0	... ...	Cesaret et ses environs ...	C'est pour la fabrication du "Pasturma," viande salée et préparée à l'ail, et d'un goût fort désagréable.
Khorassan	Chamaux	„ 185 „ 15 0	2,775 0	... ...	„ „	
Azerbedjan	Chevaux	„ 145 „ 5 80	8,410 0	... ...	Egypte.	
Tabreez	Habillement confectionné ...	Balle 9 „ 14 0	126 0	Tout consommé.		
Khoy	Article de cordonnier	„ 12 „ 11 0	132 0	„ ...	... ...	C'est adopté spécialement pour la chaussure des Persans habitant Erzeroom.
Intérieur	Orpiment	Caisse 24 „ 5 0	120 0	... ...	Constantinople.	
	Kinna	Balle 120 „ 4 50	540 0	... ...	„	
	Kalem (roseau)	„ 150 „ 6 0	900 0	... ...	„	Plumes adoptées dans l'écriture des langues Orientales.
Ouroumia	Riz	Sac 800 „ 2 80	2,240 0	Tout consommé.		
„	Jus de raisin	Outre 280 „ 1 25	350 0	„ ...	... ...	Dessert fort estimé chez les Turcs, surtout parmi la classe pauvre.
„	Fruits secs	Sac 542 „ 2 25	1,219 50	Sac 250	Constantinople.	
		Total	319,870 0			

Importation des Produits de l'Europe sur les places de Perse en 1864.

Transit.

Provenance des Marchandises.	Nomenclature.	Quantité Importée.				Valeur en Livre Turc.	Observation.
Allemagne ..	Manufacture (coton)	Balle	120	à livre Turc 60	0	7,200	Cela consiste en mousseline imprimée fabriquée en Suisse.
	Draperie	,,	320	,, 45	0	14,400	En général c'est à Vienne et à Goerlitz qu'on s'occupe le plus des draps à l'usage des Persans.
	Passementerie	Caisse	12	,, 80	0	960	
	Papeterie	,,	40	,, 6	0	240	Le papier glassé et fin, de poste, qui a le plus d'écoulement en Perse, est fabriqué à Fioumé.
	Verrerie	,,	280	,, 4	0	1,120	
	Toile de Silésie	Balle	14	,, 40	0	560	C'est depuis la guerre d'Amérique seulement que cette marchandise a paru sur les places de Perse.
	Horlogerie et fausse bijouterie ..	Caisse	6	,, 90	0	540	
	Quincaillerie	,,	46	,, 18	0	828	La Prusse seule fournit cet article.
	Bougies de Trieste	,,	32	,, 5	0	160	Les Persans s'en servent pour les grandes occasions seulement.
	Cigares	,,	1	..	..	55	Il n'y a que les Européens qui fument les cigars.
	Acier de Trieste	,,	28	,, 3	0	84	
						26,147	
Amérique ..	Roux de voiture	Caisse	6	,, 7	0	42	Les missionnaires Américains d'Ouroumia importent ces articles pour leur propre usage, et pour celui de leurs amis ; il en est de même pour les livres.
	Ustensiles en fer pour ménage ..	,,	14	,, 6	0	81	
	Livres (Ste. Bible)	,,	4	,, 12	0	48	
	Horlogerie..	,,	1	..	..	28	En général cela consiste en pendule.
	Machine à coudre	,,	1	..	..	10	On pourrait en placer un grand nombre si on pouvait enseigner aux Persans la manière de s'en servir.
	Rhum	Barils	140	,, 3	25	455	
	Poêle en fonte	Caisse	5	,, 3	0	15	
						682	
Angleterre ..	Toile Américaine	Balle	20,540	à livre Turc 26	0	534,040	Ces articles ont donné moins d'importance de l'année passée à cause de leurs prix élevés.
	Indiennes	,,	6,400	,, 60	0	384,000	
	Thé noir, ordinaire	Caisse	1,380	,, 6	0	8,280	En général le thé noir va en Russie.
	,, Pekoe	,,	710	,, 18	0	12,780	Consommé en Perse.
	Cochinelle	Sac	56	,, 36	0	2,016	En dehors de son emploi comme couleur, les Persans en consomment beaucoup dans leur sucrerie.
	Draperie	Balle	40	,, 45	0	1,800	
	Quincaillerie	Caisse	18	,, 22	0	396	En laissant de côté la qualité de la marchandise les Persans donnent la préférence à la quincaillerie Allemande.
	Fayence	,,	162	,, 3	0	486	

Provenance des Marchandises.	Nomenclature.	Quantité Importée.	Valeur en Livre Turc.	Observation.
Angleterre .. (*suite*)	Porcelaine de Chine	Caisse 4 ,, 30 0	120	Les Persans estiment beaucoup cet article et s'en servent aussi comme meuble.
	Armes à feu	,, 3 ,, 65 0	195	
	Armes blanches (sabres)	,, 1 ,, 85 0	85	Par manque de placement cette caisse a été retournée.
	Machine à égrener (cotton gin) ..	No. 3 ,, 12 0	36	On pourrait en placer un grand nombre si les moyens de transport de Trébizonde à Erzeroom n'étaient pas si difficile.
	Presse à coton	,, 3 ,, 110 0	330	
	Acier	Caisse 78 ,, 3 0	234	Il en est de même pour les presses, qui sont encore plus difficiles à transporter à cause de la grosseur de leur poids.
	Fer blanc	,, 110 ,, 2 0	220	
	Bière en bouteille	,, 48 ,, 2 0	96	
	Papeterie	,, 4 ,, 10 0	40	
			945,154	
Belgique ..	Armes de chasse	Caisse 9 ,, 60 0	540	Les fusils Belges portant l'inscription "London" sur les canons sont vendus comme vrais fusils Anglais.
	,, de guerre	,, 220 ,, 40 0	8,800	
	Draperie	Balle 110 ,, 42 0	4,620	C'est dans les couleurs vives que consiste cette marchandise.
	Verre à vitre	Caisse 240 ,, 1 50	360	L'importation en devient importante.
			14,320	
France ..	Soierie	Caisse 9 à livre Turc 140 0	1,260	La soierie est placée généralement dans des caisses avec d'autres articles, et c'est pour cette raison que la valeur de chaque caisse n'est portée qu'à livre Turc 140.
	Draperie	Balle 4 ,, 70 0	280	
	Quincaillerie	Caisse 26 ,, 30 0	780	
	Sucre raffiné en pain	,, 19,500 ,, 4 25	82,875	Après avoir lutté contre plusieurs places, Marseille est la seule qui fournit cette marchandise.
	Café	Sac 400 ,, 5 25	2,100	
	Vin en bouteille	Caisse 46 ,, 4 0	184	Les Européens presque seuls consomment cet article ; il en est de même pour l'huile.
	Huile d'olive en bouteille . ..	,, 19 ,, 1 0	19	
	Eau-de-vie	Baril 10 ,, 4 0	40	C'est une eau-de-vie ordinaire, dite "Preuve de Hollande," et que l'on vend pour du rhum Anglais.
	Peaux préparées et cuir pour cordonnier	Balle 14 ,, 22 0	308	
	Fayence	Caisse 2 ,, 12 0	24	La vente en est très lente et difficile.
	Drogue	,, 6 ,, 7 0	42	
		Total	87,912	
		Total général (Importation) ..	**1,074,215**	

Netherlands.

Report by Mr. Ward, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, on Reforms in Taxation in the Netherlands.

The Hague, June 15, 1865.

IN my last Report I had occasion to mention the reduction of taxation on fuel, by the entire repeal of the Government duty on coal and turf: the Minister of Finance is now proceeding to carry out other measures of reform of taxation, and a series of Bills is before the Chambers in different stages of advancement, which, if accepted, will redeem the engagement taken upon himself by M. Betz on entering office.

The first of these is in connection with the Treaty concluded in November last between Belgium, France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, on the sugar question, the provisions of which have now received the constitutional sanction of the Legislature of this country, and a law has been prepared and passed in conformity with it, regulating the amount of excise and drawback, and the manner of carrying on the business of sugar refining.

Instead of an uniform excise upon all raw sugar of 22 florins per 100 kilogrammes, they will hereafter be taxed in the proportions named in the schedules contained in Article 2 of the Law, of which a translation is annexed to this Report, until the IIIrd Article of the Treaty of the 6th November, 1864, shall come into operation.

Under the existing system the refiner was debited with the amount of duty on the raw sugar imported or purchased by him, a certain term of credit being allowed to him according to his entries, namely, for an annual entry of 1,110,000 kilogrammes five months, and for all excess above this quantity two months. He was then permitted to set off against the amount due by him the value of the refined sugar exported or bonded by him at the rate of 26 florins 86 cents per 100 kilogrammes. This is equivalent to a turn-out of

81 9/10ths refined for each 100 kilogrammes of raw sugar; but in order to prevent the absorption of the whole revenue from the excise on sugar by the drawbacks, it was further enacted that the refiner should pay 5 per cent. of the duty in cash, and that if during any half-year the amount of revenue should fall short of 1,000,000 florins, the deficiency should be assessed proportionately upon the outstanding accounts of the refiners.

The effect of this enactment has been to keep the amount of revenue from the article stationary at the minimum, and at the same time to limit the amount refined. For, as the quantity of refined turned out from a given quantity of raw sugar has, by the improvements introduced in the process, come to exceed very much the proportion above-mentioned, and as the whole demand of the country can be fully supplied by the excess, it does not pay the refiner to produce more than will enable him to supply the home market, in which alone he can obtain the duty payable to the Government over and above the export price of his goods. On the other hand, as the sugar supplied by the refiners for the consumption of the country has virtually been produced by them free of duty, it is obvious that no competition with them is practicable. Under the new rates now fixed by law, the refiners will no longer have the same command of the home market, unless the foreign demand should increase in a greater proportion, so that a much larger amount of the excise would fall to the share of the Government.

The Minister of Finance has furnished the following Table showing the imports and exports of raw sugar, and the quantity of beet-root sugar manufactured in the country during the last four years, together with the quantities of refined and other manufactured sugars exported, to which he has attached a calculation showing how, under the new system of taxation, a revenue of 3,500,000 florins may reasonably be expected:—

STATEMENT showing the Import, the Home Production, and the Export of Sugar during the last Four Years.

Years.	Raw Sugar remaining in the Country.					Export of Refined Sugar and Bastards.		
	Imports for Consumption.	Production by Beetroot Factories.	Total of the two preceding Columns.	Sugar Exported out of the Country.	Remaining in the Country.	Candy.	Loaves and Lumps.	Bastards.
	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
1861	85,730,412	886,597	86,617,009	227,941	86,389,068	821,403	63,173,818	18,317
1862	85,761,747	1,370,643	87,132,390	380,876	86,751,514	1,116,320	62,565,042	49,917
1863	91,152,370	2,996,317	94,148,687	1,540,604	92,608,083	1,051,187	62,481,471	819,794
1864	93,600,689	3,290,138	96,890,827	1,434,838	95,455,989	888,806	67,320,725	385,606
Total for the four years ..	356,245,218	8,543,695	364,788,913	3,584,259	361,204,654	3,877,716	255,541,056	1,273,634
Average per year	89,061,304	2,135,924	91,197,228	896,065	90,301,163	969,429	63,885,264	318,408

He has also laid before the Second Chamber other Tables having for their object to prove that on the hypothesis of a turn-out of 91 per cent., being 5 per cent. more than the average assumed under the new law, by the operation of the sliding scale enacted in Article 3, the revenue could never fall below the expected amount, nay, that it would considerably exceed it. Upon these calculations he grounded his decision to relinquish the principle of a minimum of revenue as before described. The Second Chamber has, however, re-introduced it into the law, with some modifications, with a view of securing to the Exchequer the estimated increase of revenue. It will probably have no other effect than that of quieting the apprehensions of those who might anticipate a falling off in the receipts.

Two other points may be briefly referred to which suggest themselves with respect to the legislation on sugar in a fiscal point of view. First, the reduction of the rate of duty. The answer to the claims for this reduction is, in this as in most other countries, that the amount of revenue derived from it cannot be dispensed with. And in connection with the other measures now in progress in the Netherlands, it will be seen how indispensable it is for the purpose of covering the deficiency anticipated from the result of those measures.

Secondly, the idea of refining in bond. This idea the Minister set aside at once, on the authority of the experience of it acquired in England, and his decision appears to have been accepted as satisfactory.

A more important measure than the foregoing has recently received the sanction of the Second Chamber, the principle of which is to abolish all local taxation upon articles of consumption.

In the Communal Law of 1851, the communes were empowered to levy, with certain limitations and restrictions, and either in the form of per-centages upon Government, taxes on consumption, or by special assessment on different articles, a portion of the amount of revenue necessary to enable them to meet the expenditure imposed upon them by law. There are at present only 211 communes where no taxes on consumption are raised. In the remainder the direct

and indirect taxation is in different proportions, according to local circumstances or the reasons of expediency which recommend themselves to the different Communal Councils. It is necessary now to replace taxation of the latter description by other resources, which the measure in question proposes to do by ceding to the communes four-fifths of the personal taxes levied by the State, by abolishing the 21½ per cent. on the principal sum of the land tax, heretofore paid by the Government, and by empowering them to raise the following taxes :—

Per-centages on the principal sum of the State land tax, to the extent of 40 per cent. on houses and buildings, and 10 per cent. on land ;*

Per-centages on the personal and other taxes levied by the State in proportion directly to the means and income of the taxpayer, with the exception of the "patent regt ;"*

"Hoofdelijke omslagen," or other direct local taxes ;*

Tax upon dogs ;

Tax on places of public amusement ;

Dues and charges for the user of the public property of the commune.

No per-centage on the principal sum of the personal taxes can be levied until the per-centages on that of the land tax have been raised to their maximum, and a "hoofdelijke omslag," or other direct tax, has been assessed to an amount at least equal to that of the per-centages intended to be imposed upon personal taxation.

It is manifest that the 211 communes above alluded to will receive a very considerable boon by the law as thus explained, since they may supply the whole or part of the direct taxation to which they have been hitherto subject for local purposes out of the 80 per cent. of the personal tax ceded to them, while they will be relieved from the payment to the State of 21½ per cent. on the principal sum of the land tax.

Of the remaining communes, according to the Returns laid before the Chambers by the Government, there are 773 where the net amount of the taxes on

* The nature of these taxes is explained in my Report of the June 29, 1861, at pp. 137 and 144.

consumption is less than that of the direct taxation ceded or abolished by the State. In these, accordingly, the measures may be easily carried out.

There remain 152 communes in which the abolition of the taxes on consumption will call for an increase of direct taxation on the inhabitants. In 20 of these the 18½ per cent. on the principal sum of the land tax on buildings, which together with the 21½ per cent. hitherto levied by the State, but now abolished, make up the 40 per cent. allowed for communal purposes under this head, will enable them to balance their expenditure; so that in 132 only will it be necessary to have recourse to the "hoofdelijke omslagen" and other direct taxes, together with the per-centage on the principal sum of the personal tax. These 132 include all the large towns with the exception of Rotterdam, Arnhem, Haarlem, Utrecht and Groningen.

I subjoin a Table with reference to the principal of these, namely, those having a population exceeding 10,000:—

Name.	Population.	Net amount of Taxes on Consumption.	State Taxes Ceded or Abolished.	Direct Taxes levied under the present Law.
		Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Amsterdam	260,621	1,295,745	1,026,497	1,023,444
The Hague	81,393	642,893	450,970	134,882
Leiden	36,274	165,945	101,005	81,677
Maastricht	27,658	136,810	71,810	20,865
Leeuwarden	23,937	111,651	74,218	86,526
Bois-le-Duc	23,353	81,890	67,629	21,203
Nijmegen	21,468	70,566	57,410	18,152
Delft	21,019	108,330	57,455	25,949
Middelburg	16,259	116,051	60,864	41,149
Schiedam	15,406	77,400	47,026	45,357
Gonda	15,321	63,258	30,320	9,117
Breda	15,089	46,765	41,049	27,871
Helder	14,751	96,325	29,747	10,932
Amersfoort	12,699	33,220	24,558	28,203
Zaandam	11,968	57,150	22,699	20,344
Vlissengen	11,520	86,441	23,155	6,870
Harlingen	10,042	38,215	21,703	16,599

Examining the accounts of the Hague, as a specimen of communal finance, that part of the income which will be affected by the new law is found to be raised in the following proportions, according to the Estimates of 1865:—

	Florins.	Florins.
Direct Taxes, to wit—		
15 per cent. on the principal sum of the land tax on buildings	32,500	
10 per cent. on land	1,000	
Per-centages on the principal sum of the personal tax	102,300	
		135,800
Taxes on Consumption—		
Butcher's meat	107,400	
Spirits	189,700	
Flour and meal	223,000	
Wine	47,000	
Turf	44,800	
Coals	64,200	
Firewood	15,200	
		692,100
Tolls and other charges paid for the user of the property of the commune		61,643
Other taxes not included in the above		600
		890,143

Now the largest portion of this will henceforth have to be furnished from other sources, two of which are indicated by the law, namely :—

	Florins.
Per-centage on the land tax on buildings (15 per cent. is the proportion now raised, therefore there is only 25 per cent. now disposable, *i.e.*, on a principal sum of 216,996 florins 89 cents	54,244
Four-fifths of the personal tax ceded by the State, *i.e.*, of 421,164 florins 50 cents	336,931

These figures are taken from the Estimates published by the Commune, but they differ from those in the Tables laid before the Chambers by the Government; for instance, the last item in the latter is 404,316 florins.

There will therefore remain a considerable deficit to be provided for, and the law defines within narrow limits the manner of doing this in its 8th Article, which prohibits a resort to the resource of per-centages on the personal tax, until an "hoofdelijke omslag," or other direct tax, shall have been raised, equal, at least, to the amount of the per-centage intended to be taken on the personal tax.

Under the present system, no direct taxes such as those last alluded to are levied in the Hague. As, however, the evidences of rapidly increasing prosperity cannot fail to strike every one who has observed the Hague during the last few years, it is not reason-

ably to be supposed that there will be any considerable difficulty in so re-adjusting the finances of the Commune as to meet all its indispensable expenditure.

Other communes, however, may not be so favourably circumstanced, and therefore it is provided that special laws shall be presented to the Legislature before the 1st of January next, indicating the Communes on behalf of which exceptions from the prohibition to raise taxes on consumption shall be permitted; and it is finally enacted that all local taxes, with the exception of dues and charges for the user of the public property of the Communes, shall be revised and submitted for the Royal approval.

The following observations were presented in the discussion of the measure in the Sections of the Second Chamber with respect to those Communes which might probably be brought into financial difficulties by the operation of the law:—

"Taxes on flour and meal are levied in 70 Communes, on butchers' meat in 148, and on fuel in 101. In those in which the first of these is levied, the other two, for the most part, are found. These Communes accordingly lose most in revenue, and will consequently find the greatest difficulty in providing for their wants on the present footing.

"Of the Communes where the multure tax subsists, there are fourteen which either have not hitherto assessed themselves at all to a direct tax, or at least to a very trifling amount; they are Bois-le-Duc, Bergen-op-zoom, Arnhem, Nijmegen, Tiel, Gorinchem, Gonda, the Hague, Hellevoetsluis, Melissant, Oude Tonge, Helder, Vlissingen and Maastricht. In Arnhem there will be no difficulty about the matter, but the others must now have recourse to the assessment of a direct tax. It is, of course, possible, as in other places, to do this. In the number, however, there are some where this could not be the case, or where, at least, it would be impossible to supply all their wants by direct taxation. At the Helder, for instance, such a tax must be raised to an amount equivalent to 270 per cent., and at Vlissingen to 300 per cent., on the principal sum of the present personal tax.

"The other fifty-six Communes subject to the multure tax are at the same time assessed to a local direct tax. After a searching examination of the

Tables presented by the Government, the conclusion is drawn that, at most, eight of these will be able, without difficulty, to bear the new charges. In those, however, where the new direct tax, together with the existing 'hoofdelijke omslag,' exceeds considerably 100 per cent. of the amount of personal taxes, it may be assumed that so great an increase of direct taxation is impracticable. Forty of the Communes in question would come under these conditions, among which are to be found some considerable towns, such as Brielle, Leiden, Schiedam, Hoorn, and Middelburg. The following instances are cited :—

Communes.	Present Direct Tax.	Additional Direct Taxes to be raised.
		Per cent.
Maasluis	95 per cent. on the amount of personal tax	140
Nieuw Beijerland ..	200 ditto	180
Oud Beijerland ..	50 ditto	210
Piershil	225 ditto	115
Ridderkirk	200 ditto	115
Edam	150 ditto	120
Hoorn	110 ditto	90
Zaandam	75 ditto	200
Oostzaan	325 ditto	140
Petten	200 ditto	140
Vlieland	60 ditto	500
Middelburg	40 ditto	100
Viere	6 ditto	300

"According to these calculations, there would be about fifty Communes out of the number of those subject to a multure tax which would require aid under the operation of the law.

"There are, moreover, among the Communes not subject to a multure tax, about thirty-five, where, in addition to an 'hoofdelijke omslag,' of from 40 to 400 per cent., the per-centage on the personal tax must be raised to an amount varying from 25 to 280 per cent. Twenty, at least, of them would be plunged into irretrievable difficulties, in addition to the fifty above referred to."

This, however, is the view of the pessimists. Those who are inclined to look upon the matter in a more favourable light, and who consider that additional charges, not exceding 2 florins per head, may

be borne without difficulty, reduce the number to about twenty, which will have to be assisted according to the provisions of the Bills to be brought in before January next.

In what manner, or to what extent, this assistance will be afforded the Government have given no intimation, as it will depend upon the information to be furnished to them in the meanwhile, with respect to the condition of the Communes requiring such assistance.

The Bill for the modification of the personal tax provides for the assessment of that tax on the same subjects as the existing law, the details of which will be found in my Report of the 29th June, 1861. It is, however, cast in a new form, and levied at new rates.

1. The tax on house-rent is raised to 6 per cent., and exemptions are proposed to be granted on certain conditions by the executive power, in concert with the provincial authorities, so as to relieve the poorer classes from an undue pressure of taxation.

2. Doors and windows are to be taxed at an uniform rate of 68 cents each.

3. Hearths will be charged as follows:—

	Fl.	c.		Fl.	c.
One	1	0	Six, each ..	3	50
Two, each ..	1	50	Seven „ ..	4	0
Three „ ..	2	0	Eight „ ..	4	50
Four „ ..	2	50	Nine „ ..	5	0
Five „ ..	3	0	Ten or more, each	5	50

4. Furniture will pay at the rate of 1½ per cent. of the value.

In assessing the tax under these four heads a reduction is allowed according to a scale based on the exemptions which have been alluded to under the head of house rent.

The value of furniture for taxation is taken either by valuation or by multiplying the amount of the house rent by certain factors proportioned to the house rent, a Table of which is annexed to the law.

5. Servants are divided into three classes, instead of five, as under the present system, and are charged as follows:—

	Florins.
First Class—	
Where one is kept	6
two are kept, each	8
three „ „	10
four „ „	12
five „ „	14
six „ „	16
seven „ „	18
eight „ „	20
nine „ „	22
ten or more „	24
And for every male servant out of livery, 10 florins additional; in livery, 15 florins.	
Second Class—	
For each servant	6
Third Class—	
For each servant	3

6. Horses are distinguished for the purpose of the tax into four classes :—

(1.) At 24 florins each, those used for riding or driving by the wealthier classes.

(2.) At 12 florins each, such as are employed in drawing vehicles of a humbler description.

(3.) At 9 florins, post-horses and horses used in diligences, &c., or let for hire.

(4.) At 3 florins each, other horses used in riding or driving, and horses for sale in hands of dealers charged at 30 florins for every ten, or number less than ten. Exemptions are allowed for horses used by civil officers in the public service, when such service requires it; for officers of the army in actual service, and of the National Guard; for horses employed solely for agricultural or industrial purposes; for such as are used exclusively in shows.

A reduction of one-fourth of the tax is allowed for horses necessary for the use of medical men and clergymen in the country, as well as for those employed by civil officers otherwise than for the public service, and farmers' horses used under certain circumstances for other than exclusively agricultural purposes.

Mules are charged at one-half the rates for horses.

This law is now under discussion in the Second Chamber, and as it is impossible to anticipate how far it may be modified in passing through the Legislature, it is superfluous to enter into an examination of the details of it.

The same observation will apply to the measure

for re-adjusting the stamp duties, which will be taken into consideration after the discussion of the Bill on the personal taxes.

This measure, if passed in its present shape, will introduce the important change of an abolition of the stamp on newspapers and advertisements, and will, accordingly, require a considerable sacrifice of revenue.

In connection with these measures, a Bill has passed through the Second Chamber raising the excise upon spirits from 35 to 50 florins a vat. As, however, this article has hitherto been subject to communal taxation, there is no increase of duty in the aggregate, since in some parts of the country, and generally speaking in those where the consumption is greatest, it has been taxed at a considerably higher rate.

It now remains to be seen what effect these changes will have upon the revenue of the State.

The statement of the Minister of Finance on this subject is to the following effect:—

	Florins.
The loss of revenue to the State by ceding four-fifths of the personal tax amounts to	5,971,200
And the 21½ per cent. on the land tax	736,000
Estimated loss by the new stamp law	600,000
	7,307,200

To cover this deficit, in the first place, the increased revenue from spirits is estimated at 3,800,000 florins; on wine, for the first year, 528,000 florins. The excise on this article must be reduced progressively in four years to the rate levied by the State, according to the Treaty negotiated with France which will be concluded as soon as the Bills abolishing the local taxes, and that establishing a new Customs Tariff in Netherland India, shall have become law. Both these Bills have passed the Second Chamber. The Minister reckons on an increased consumption of the articles partly relieved from taxation to supply an equivalent in process of time. It is proposed, further, to take a portion of the local tax now levied on butcher's meat on behalf of the State. The aggregate amount now raised by the Communes under that head is 878,855 florins; 40 per cent. increase on the State Excise, which will be proposed in the Ways and Means for the next financial year, to take effect from the 1st May, 1866, will give 576,000 florins.

At the same time an increase in the duty on tea, of 25 florins on 100 kilogrammes, will be brought forward, estimated to produce an increase of 300,000 florins. And, lastly, it is calculated that the changes in excise on sugar will yield at first an additional sum of 1,504,000 florins, which may be expected to increase progressively to a much larger amount. Adding together these sums, the total gain to be set off against the deficit of 7,307,200 florins is 6,708,000 florins, leaving 599,200 florins as the present sacrifice for the great permanent advantage of the abolition of local taxation on articles of consumption.

(Signed) WILLIAM R. WARD.

Law for establishing an Excise on Sugar.

(Translation.)

Cap. I.—*Amount of Excise.*

Art. 1. An excise shall be levied on sugar to the amount of 27 florins per 100 kilogrammes, dry white loaf sugar, and for greater or smaller quantities in proportion.

Art. 2. § 1. Other sugars than dry white loaf sugar will be taxed according to their description and quality in the ratio per cent. to the amount above mentioned indicated in column 3 of the following Schedule:—

1. Description and Class of Sugar.	2. Ordinary numbers of Java Sugars comprised in each Class.	3. Ratio (dry white loaf sugar being taken as unity).	4. Amount of Excise per 100 kilogrammes with reference to Article 1, calculated according to Ratio in Column 3. (In case of alterations by virtue of Articles 3 and 4, the Amount of Excise will be brought into conformity with such alterations.)
Refined sugars and sugars placed on the footing of refined—			Florins.
Loaf and lumps, and all sugar pounded, crushed, and broken, and machine-made sugar above Java No. 20	... ...	1·00	27·00
Candy	... ...	1·07	28·89
Raw sugars—			
First class	18—15	0·87	23·49
Second class	14—10	0·85	22·95
Third class...	9—7	0·81	21·87
Fourth class	Under 7	0·76	20·52
Extra class...	20 and 19	0·02 above the 1st class	24·03
Bastards	Classified as raw sugars	... ...	As raw sugars.
Melado, comprising all saccharine juice, unreduced syrup, and molasses containing more than 10 parts in 100 of solid granular sugar, or having in a fluid state more than 50 per cent. of saccharine matter	... ...	0·76	20·52
Fruit sugar, solid, granular, and powdered sugar from fecula ...	... ...	0·76	20·52

§ 2. Raw sugars and bastards between two successive classes are considered as belonging to the lower class.

Art. 3. We reserve to ourselves the right, until Article III of the Treaty concluded on the 8th November, 1864, between the Netherlands, Belgium, France, and England, is carried out, to increase the ratios indicated in column 3 of the foregoing Schedule for all or any classes of raw sugars and bastards, in case the export of refined sugar during the last six months of 1865, or during any subsequent period of six months, should exceed 35,000,000 kilogrammes. Such increase shall be 1 per cent. where the export exceeds 35,000,000, 2 per cent. when it shall exceed 38,000,000, 3 per cent. when it shall exceed 41,000,000, 4 per cent. when it shall exceed 44,000,000, and 5 per cent. when it shall exceed 47,000,000 kilogrammes. Should, however, the export for the half-year immediately following that on which the increase is calculated fall short of that for the period last mentioned, then the average of the two last half-years shall be taken as the measure for the application of this provision.

Art. 4. The revenue from the excise on sugar is fixed at a minimum of 1,750,000 florins for each six months, to begin from the 1st of January, 1866. If this amount of revenue is not realized on the last day of the six months, the deficiency shall be assessed pound for pound on the unsettled balance of the accounts opened with the refiners, who shall be bound to pay in the sum thus found due within ten days after notice given, notwithstanding protest. Should the assessment to be made at the end of each period of six months amount to 125,000 florins or upwards, then the ratios indicated in column 3 of the Schedule annexed to Article 2 shall be increased by 1 per cent. for each complete sum of 125,000 florins, to take effect from the first day of the following period.

If in the sequel the revenue from the excise shall, during two successive periods, exceed in each case the amount required by this law, the increment applied by virtue of the preceding clause shall be diminished for each complete sum of 125,000 florins, whereby the requisite amount of revenue is exceeded during such period.

Art. 5. We reserve to ourselves, in like manner,

the right of making such modifications in the ratios indicated in column 3 of the above-mentioned Schedule, as may be requisite for carrying out the IIIrd Article of the Treaty.

Cap. II.—*Sugar Manufactories within the Realm.*

Art. 6. The regulations drawn up in conformity with Article 6 of the Law of the 26th April, 1852, and the Law of the 3rd July, 1863, respecting the levying and securing the excise upon sugar extracted from beetroot or other vegetable substances, remain in force until the 31st December, 1866. We reserve to ourselves, however, the right of making such modifications therein as we may consider necessary, or as may be called for in respect of the present law, and for the execution of the Treaty.

Art. 7. Independently of the provisions respecting the establishment of manufactories on the zone of inspection along the frontiers as defined by Article 177 of the general Law of the 26th August, 1822, no new sugar factory may be set up until our consent has been previously obtained.

Art. 8. It is forbidden to hold or to work a factory or establishment for extracting sugar from beetroot or other vegetable substances, or for preparing sugar from fecula, without having previously made the return or returns required on that behalf by the beforementioned regulations referred to in Article 6.

Art. 9. Any person obstructing the sealing of machinery prescribed in conformity with the regulations above referred to, or breaking the seals, and continuing, resuming, or beginning his operations with the machinery in question, shall be punished as if he had contravened the prohibition of the preceding Article, independently of the penalty applicable to the offence of breaking the seals or obstructing the sealing.

Cap. III.—*Importation. Tare.*

Art. 10. § 1. The excise is due on importation, and is calculated according to the weight of the sugars ascertained by the officers, and according to the description and class verified by the examination.

§ 2. The excise on imported sugar not destined for transit, nor for bond, or with the privilege of credit,

must be paid to the receiver in conformity with the provisions of the general law mentioned in Article 7, upon an ordinary excise receipt either at the place of importation, or at the receiver's office, or at the place of his discharge.

Art. 11. § 1. On importation of raw sugar and of melados the gross weight only is ascertained. The following tare is allowed:—

For all wooden boxes and casks, 13 per cent.

For baskets and koanjangs, 8 per cent.; for double bags and other double packings, 4 per cent.; and for single, 2 per cent.

§ 2. If, however, the importation is made in other than the ordinary way of packing raw sugar coming from parts beyond Europe, then the net weight is ascertained; and this practice must be always observed on the importation of raw beetroot sugar, and of all other than raw sugar.

§ 3. The parties interested may, if they are not satisfied with the above-mentioned tare, require the net weight to be ascertained on entry for import, or for taking sugar out of bond.

Art. 12. On importation of raw sugar or bastards elsewhere than at the discharging places, or the offices particularly assigned by us for this purpose, the excise on such sugar shall be calculated as for dry white loaf sugar.

Art. 13. The imported sugar packed together in one package must be of one and the same description and quality. If this should not be the case, then excise is due for the whole quantity contained in the package at the rate of the highest taxed sugar found therein, independently of the penalty for the contravention of the provision of the preceding clause, in case the more highly-taxed sugar is found to be packed or concealed in a fraudulent manner among the rest.

Cap. IV.—*Credit. Debiting and Crediting the Accounts.*

Art. 14. Credit is allowed to refiners and dealers, on giving sufficient security for the excise on raw sugar entered in quantities of not less than 500 kilogrammes in their refineries or warehouses, under their own management.

Art. 15. § 1. Refiners or dealers wishing to enter raw sugar with the privilege of credit must declare in

writing their desire to be debited at the time of making the application for importing, or for taking sugar out of any warehouse or sugar factory, in case such application is made by them at the receiver's office where their account is kept, and in other cases together, a separate application to be delivered before the entry to the said receiver.

§ 2. The entry is considered as taking place on the day of applying for importation or taking out of bond, in case such application is made at the place of entry, and in other cases on the latest day fixed for the transport of the goods to their place of destination, which day is to be stated in the permit for import, or taking out of bond by the receiver who issues such permit.

§ 3. If the separate application prescribed by § 1 is not handed in in time, the privilege of being debited is refused, and the corresponding permit is not admitted in the settlement.

Art. 16. § 1. A credit is opened for the raw sugar entered in the course of each week by the several refiners and dealers, in such manner that the time of each credit begins to run on the last day of the week.

§ 2. The time of credit expires for refiners when the annual entries of raw sugar in their refineries amount in the aggregate to—

(*a.*) 1,200,000 kilogrammes or under, at five months.

(*b.*) Over 1,200,000, and under 3,000,000 kilogrammes, at four months.

(*c.*) Over 3,000,000 kilogrammes, at three months.

§ 3. The amount of the annual entries in a refinery is reckoned according to those of the preceding year, whether the entries are made in the name of one or more persons or firms; and on bringing a refinery into operation which was not working in the previous year, credit is at first allowed according to the scale of lit. *a.* If, however, the entries for a refinery, classed under lit. *a.* or *b*, exceed for the current year those of the preceding year, then those of the current year are taken as the standard, in the same manner as for a refinery not in operation during the previous year, beginning in both cases from the close of the week during which the maximum of 1,200,000 or 3,000,000 kilogrammes has been passed.

§ 4. For dealers the credit expires after the lapse of five months.

Art. 17. § 1. The account between the Excise and

the refiners or dealers enjoying the privilege of credit is kept at the office of the receiver in whose district the refineries or stores in question are situated.

§ 2. The sums due for excise on all entries of raw sugar made by the refiners or dealers are brought into account as debit.

§ 3. The account with refiners for entries of raw sugar from the 1st to the 4th class inclusive, may be settled—

(*a.*) By exportation of refined sugar and bastards, in conformity with the other provisions of this and of the following chapter;

(*b.*) By entry in bond of the like sugar, in conformity with the other provisions of this and of the 6th chapter.

§ 4. The account with dealers, as well as that with refiners, save as provided for in the case of the latter by the preceding paragraph, must be settled by the payment of the sum due on an ordinary excise receipt, before or on the day of the expiration of each credit.

Article 18. § 1. The credit referred to in § 3 (*a*) of the preceding Article may be given provisionally as soon as the declaration respecting the loading of the sugar, as prescribed by Article 69 of the general Law mentioned in Article 7, is delivered to the receiver. In that case the refiner remains responsible, and his surety is bound for the amount of the set-off until the exportation of the sugar has taken place, and the permit for exportation has been returned properly discharged.

§ 2. The credit referred to in § 3, lit. *b*, is not allowed until the permit for entry in bond has been returned to the receiver duly discharged.

§ 3. The credits above-mentioned always apply to the first opened term of credit, not being yet entirely or in part written off; they cannot, however, be allowed for a term already elapsed, when the sugar was exported or entered in bond.

Art. 19. As an exception from Art. 275, lit. *c*, of the above-mentioned general Law, with respect to the security given for the payment of the excise on sugar, the disqualification of sureties engaged in a business for which they have an open account with the State is removed, but under the condition that the same persons cannot be mutually sureties for one another.

Cap. V.—*Exportation of Refined Sugar and Bastards under set-off.*

Art. 20. A set-off against the excise due by refiners exporting refined sugar or bastards in quantities of at least 100 kilogrammes candy, or 200 kilogrammes of other sugar, is allowed to an amount equal to that which would be due according to Cap. I on the importation of the sugar, namely:—

(*a.*) For candy thoroughly refined and prepared, dry and transparent.

(*b.*) For loaves and lumps perfectly clear, well dried and hard, and from top to bottom white in the inside.

(*c.*) For white, centrifugal-machine-made sugar, as entirely clarified and dried as the loaf mentioned in lit. *b*, and in other respects corresponding with the sample to be fixed for this purpose;

(*d.*) For bastards of the first, second, third or fourth class.

§ 2. For the purposes of this Article the following descriptions of sugar are placed upon the footing of bastards of the first class:—Candy, white refined and white machine-made sugar, not comprised in the classes for which a higher set-off is appropriated.

Art. 21. § 1. The loaves and lump intended in § 1, lit. *b*, of the foregoing Article must be presented in loaves for the inspection of the officers, and may, in case of doubt whether they fulfil the necessary conditions, be by them broken through the middle.

§ 2. After the loaves have been found to answer the conditions required under lit. *b* of the foregoing Article, they may be pounded, crushed, or broken, the refiner retaining the same claim to set-off as for entire loaves; on condition that such pounding, crushing, or breaking, as well as the packing of the sugar, be done under the uninterrupted inspection of officers, who shall thereupon fix leads or seals on the packages.

§ 3. The white machine-made sugar intended in § 1, lit. *c*, of the foregoing article, must be submitted to the inspection of the officers before packing, and afterwards packed under their inspection; after which the packages shall be provided with leads or seals.

Art. 22. § 1. Refiners are at liberty to load a parcel of sugar for exportation in whole or in part,

under provisional entries to be issued from a register properly authenticated by the receivers.

§ 2. In such case the examination is made on each entry, and the same penalty is applicable on discovery of a variance liable to a fine, as on examination in the case of a permit for exportation.

§ 3. The provisional entries are to be given back to the parties interested after endorsement. They must refer to these in their subsequent entry for obtaining a permit, which will be endorsed by the proper officers on withdrawing the provisional entries, unless a re-examination of the entire parcel should be demanded.

Art. 23. § 1, Refiners must enter the description of sugar to be exported in such a manner that it may be clear to which class it belongs according to the distinctions given in Article 20.

§ 2. Sugar entered as belonging to the same class cannot be mixed with nor partly consist of sugar of another description or quality for which a lower set-off is allowed. In case of contravention of this prohibition, the set-off for the whole parcel thus entered will be calculated according to the lowest description of sugar found in it, independently of the fine incurred.

Art. 24. § 1. In the entries and provisional entries for export the gross as well as the net weight of each description of sugar must be stated.

§ 2. The like statement must also be made in a list signed by the refiner, and attached to the entry or provisional entry for each cask or other package separately, except for candy packed in cases not exceeding 50 kilogrammes.

§ 3. Each package must be marked with the gross and net weight.

Art. 25. § 1. In the net weight to be stated, no paper, or cord, or any part of the wrappings of the loaves is to be included.

§ 2. The net weight must not be declared higher than it really is. An allowance of 1 per cent. is however, made; but on these terms, that the document will be only endorsed in proportion to what it is found to be short, distributed equally over the whole quantity entered, in case it should prove, upon examination of any package, that the refiner in making his entry has increased the real weight by that allowance or any part thereof.

§ 3. If in the net weight of one or more packages a greater difference be found than 1 per cent., then the refiner may be fined for that difference, unless the officers choose to proceed to a thorough examination of the whole parcel. The refiner, however, may on his own behalf, either in person or by any one present in his name, demand such examination immediately on the imposition of the fine, or at least before the packages in question have been removed from the uninterrupted inspection of the officers imposing the fine, in which case no liability to fine is incurred unless the collective weight of the whole parcel is entered higher than 1 per cent. above the actual weight.

Art. 26. § 1. Permits for exportation are not considered as duly cancelled unless, independently of the requisite declaration by the officers that the exportation has taken place, proof is subsequently given to the receiver in the cases hereinafter mentioned, and at farthest within the time fixed in the permit, that the sugar has been imported into the country of its destination by the means of conveyance as stated, that is to say:—

(*a.*) On exportation of all descriptions of sugar by river and by land, as well as by sea in ships of less than 50 last burden;

(*b.*) On exportation by sea of loaves and lumps, and of crushed and machine-made sugar otherwise than in casks of 80 kilogrammes at least, capable of being sealed and leaded, unless the chief officer at the place of shipment, after it has been shown to his satisfaction that the despatch has been really made to the country as stated dispenses with this obligation previously to the despatch.

§ 2. The proof must consist of a declaration by the officers of the Customs or other public officers in the country of destination, and must be legalized by a Netherlands Consul or Agent where such Consul or Agent is established. Its place may, in case of necessity, be supplied by other papers from which it may appear to the satisfaction of the receiver that the sugar has arrived at the place of destination, or that it has been prevented from so arriving by circumstances independent of the will of the shipper.

Art. 27. In case of a short detention of sugar despatched on permit for exportation, it may be

temporarily bonded on the same footing as allowed for goods in transit by Articles 82 and 83 of the General Law mentioned in Article 7.

Cap. VI.—*Bonding and Transit.*

Art. 28. Bonding of raw sugar is only permitted:—

(*a.*) For raw sugar, in the places opened by us for importation by virtue of Article 12; as well as in such places where one or more sugar factories or refineries are or may be established;

(*b.*) For refined sugar and bastards, in the places of discharge assigned for importation by sea as well as in such other places as shall be assigned by us for this purpose for the benefit of trade, if necessary.

In both cases, if there be a public bonding warehouse in the places designed in lit. *a* or *b*, or if in such places the privilege of a private bonding warehouse for sugar is or may hereafter be granted.

Art. 29. The private bonding warehouse for refined sugar, as well as for raw sugar bonded directly out of sea-going ships, is placed on the footing of a public bonding warehouse for the purposes of this Law and of the general Law mentioned in Article 7, provided that the premises in question are so situated and arranged that access to the stores without the knowledge of the servants of the Excise can only be had by an act of violence; and that such premises are especially approved by the Excise for the purpose of being employed for bonding sugar with the privileges which result from the provisions of this Article.

Art. 30. The minimum quantity of home-made or foreign sugar which may be bonded is fixed at 500 kilogrammes, as well for raw as for refined sugar and bastards. This minimum also applies to the case of transfer in bond, and to that of transport from one bonded warehouse to another.

Art. 31. Delivery out of bond cannot take place for smaller quantities than those hereinafter mentioned:—

(*a.*) For sugar intended for transit, or for export with set-off, 200 kilogrammes raw sugar, 100 kilogrammes candy, 200 kilogrammes other refined sugar, or 200 kilogrammes bastards.

(*b.*) For raw sugar intended for entry under the privilege of credit, 500 kilogrammes.

(*c.*) For all descriptions of sugar intended for delivery on payment of excise, 200 kilogrammes, except in the case of a smaller quantity remaining over in bond.

Art. 32. § 1. Refiners sending off or delivering for the purpose of bonding refined sugar or bastards, either in their own names or in the name of a dealer or broker, are allowed the same set-off in their accounts as on exportation of such sugar to foreign countries.

§ 2. The provisions of Articles 22 to 25, inclusive, respecting entries and permits of export, are declared to be applicable to the entries and permits for such bonding.

Art. 33. § 1. Refined sugars and bastards bonded by refiners may be cleared out by those in whose names they are entered in the bonding account:—

(*a.*) When intended to remain in the country on payment of excise;

(*b.*) When intended for export to foreign countries, on giving security for the excise.

§ 2. In the case provided for by lit. *b*, the person making the entry is subject to the provisions respecting entries and permits for exportation of Articles 22 to 27, inclusive, of this Law, and of Cap. IX of the General Law mentioned in Article 7.

Art. 34. On transit of sugar the same provisions are applicable to the transit permits, with respect to the delivery of proof of arrival of the sugar in the country of destination, as are enacted by Article 26 with reference to permits for export.

Cap. VII.—*General Provisions.*

Art. 35. § 1. The standard samples for determining the classes of raw sugars and bastards, and for distinguishing refined sugars, as well as the rules to be observed in making these arrangements, will be settled by our Minister of Finance, in conformity with the result of the Conference referred to in Article XVIII of the Treaty mentioned in Article 3 of this Law.

§ 2. Samples agreeing with those standard samples

will be lodged by the Excise in the bonded warehouses at Amsterdam and Rotterdam for the inspection of parties interested.

Art. 36. § 1. Two Committees of persons acquainted with the subject will be appointed, one at Amsterdam and one at Rotterdam, who shall be empowered to decide in disputes with regard to the description or class of sugar.

§ 2. Each Committee will consist of three members; one, the presiding member, to be named, and if necessary dismissed, by our Minister of Finance, one member by the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, and one by the District Court of Justice. The members are appointed for the period of two years, but may be reappointed.

§ 3. For each of these members one or two substitutes shall be named upon the same footing, and at their recommendation, to supply their places in case of their inability to serve.

§ 4. The members and their substitutes shall be sworn or shall promise before the President of the Court of Justice "to perform the duties required of them as members of that Committee, in good faith, conformably to the provisions of this law."

§ 5. The Committees shall meet on the summons of the presiding member, as often as it shall be necessary, in order from time to time to decide with as little delay as possible the differences arising between the Excise and the trade. Should one of the members be absent, and no substitute be at hand to supply the place of such member, then a Controller of Taxes, to be named by the presiding member, shall occupy the vacant place.

§ 9. To each of the members named by the Chambers of Commerce and Manufactures and by the Courts of Justice a salary shall be assigned by us.

Art. 37. § 1. The right to require a re-examination of the quantity or of the description or class of sugar, whether for an entire parcel or for a portion of it, is reserved to each party separately with reference to all surveys of sugar, in conformity with the provisions of this Law and of the General Law mentioned in Article 7.

§ 2. If, in case of dispute with respect to the determination of the description, class, or category of

sugar, one of the parties does not accept the result of the second survey prescribed by Article 150 of the above-mentioned General Law, then the sealed samples of the sugar shall be delivered without delay on behalf of each party to the Director of Taxes of the province, in order to be laid for inquiry before the Committee appointed for this purpose, whose decision shall be final.

§ 3. Pending such decision, the sugar respecting which the dispute has arisen may be bonded, delivered out of bond, or dispatched on depositing with the warehouse keeper or receiver other samples on behalf of each party, in addition to those already sent in, and on giving security for the excise, calculated on the scale of the highest survey.

§ 4. If the Committee decide in conformity with the survey against which the party making the entry or other party interested has appealed, the latter shall pay, as costs to the State, 10 florins for each decision passed against him.

Art. 38. § 1. The following payments will not be exacted :—

(*a.*) Of fees for dispatch, for visitation, and on account of signatures to any papers relating to the excise on sugar.

(*b.*) For the cost of weighing, surveying, and passing sugar, excepting only such as are intended in Article 152 of the above-mentioned General Law of 26th August, 1822.

(*c.*) For the cost of sealing or leading packages of sugar, as well as for the cost of sealing or leading vessels or carts, so far as such operations take place on account of loading sugar.

(*d.*) For the costs of the notice prescribed by Article 288 of the above-mentioned General Law.

§ 2. The importer, refiner, or other party interested is, however, bound to provide the labourers required on the occasion of such weighing, surveying, and passing of sugar as is prescribed in lit. *b*, as well as such articles as are suitable for unpacking or repacking the sugar temporarily, when required for ascertaining and entering the net weight. In case of non-compliance with this obligation, it shall be provided for at the cost of the party by the officers.

§ 3. The officers are empowered, on the survey or

passing of the sugar, to take samples, which they will return to the parties on their receipt, after making the requisite use of them.

Art. 39. The special provisions respecting the transport and deposit of exciseable goods enacted by Articles 166-169, 177, 178, 185-189, 205-208, and 219 of the General Law of the 26th August, 1822, shall be declared applicable to sugar also within the zone of inspection along the frontier both on the sea and land side, as described in the 177th Article hereinbefore referred to, with the condition that each parcel exceeding 3 kilogrammes, according to Articles 166 and 187, must be covered by a document, and that portion which may be, according to Article 185, § 4, in use without being covered by a document, shall be fixed also at 3 kilogrammes per head or member of a family.

Art. 40. § 1. The following alterations shall be made in the Tariff of Duties :—

(*a.*) The articles "stroop en suiker," as described in the Schedule enacted with Article 1 of the Law of 15th August, 1862, are struck out.

(*b.*) In that Schedule the following new Article is introduced :—

Article.	Standard.	Duty.
	Kilogrammes.	Florins.
Stroop (treacle),* manufactured kitchen and all other treacle, molasses, or saccharine juice, so that it does not contain more than 10 per cent. solid parts chiefly composed of granular sugar, nor hold in a fluid state more than 50 per cent. of saccharine.†	100	6

§ 2. With reference to Article XIV of the Treaty mentioned in Article 3, and in connection with an international agreement to be entered into hereafter with respect to that point, we reserve to ourselves the

* Subject to the provisions necessary for preventing abuse, to be settled by us, remission of duty is allowed for molasses and other saccharine juices intended to be employed for distillation in this country.

† Treacle, molasses, and other saccharine juices must, in order to be admitted at this rate of duty, be cleared in one of the places of discharge or Custom-houses especially appointed for the importation of raw sugar. When imported in any other way these articles are classed as *melados*, and taxed as sugar according to the excise law. In case of dispute respecting the proportion of saccharine in the article between the person making the entry and the officers, the same manner of proceeding is observed as in the case of a similar dispute respecting the determination of the classes of raw sugars.

right of levying, or not, an import duty on foreign refined sugar, not exceeding 4 per cent. of the excise due thereon.

Cap. VIII.—*Fines and Penalties.*

Art. 41. The offences hereinafter mentioned shall be punished as follows:—

§ 1. Having or bringing into operation a factory or establishment for extracting sugar from beetroot or other vegetable substances, or for preparing sugar from fecula, contrary to Articles 7, 8, or 9, with fine imposed on the occupier of such factory or establishment of 1,000 florins, together with forfeiture of the utensils employed in the business.

§ 2. Importation of sugar packed or concealed in a fraudulent manner among lower taxed sugar, contrary to Article 13, with fine imposed on the importer of ten times the amount of the excise, calculated on the whole quantity of sugar contained in the package in question, and with forfeiture of such sugar.

§ 3. Entry of sugar for export under a description or class for which a higher set-off is allowed than that corresponding to the class to which the whole or a part of the parcel entered belongs, contrary to Article 23, with fine imposed on the party entering of ten times the difference between the set-off calculated according to the entry, and that to which the sugar shall, upon examination, be found to be entitled. If, however, the lower-taxed sugar is evidently packed or concealed in a fraudulent manner among the rest, with ten times the amount of the set-off calculated on the scale of the entry, and with forfeiture of the whole parcel of sugar.

The same penalty is imposed in the case of entry for bonding, or for exportation out of bond, were by virtue of Article 32, § 2, or Article 33, § 2, the provisions of Article 23 are applicable.

§ 4. Entering in excess the weight of one or more packages belonging to a parcel of sugars for exportation, contrary to Article 25, with fine on the party entering for each package separately of five times the amount of set-off calculated according to the quantity entered, where the deficiency in weight is from 1 to 5 per cent. of such quantity, and of ten times the amount where the deficiency exceeds 5 per cent.

Independently thereof the sugar is forfeited if the deficiency exceeds 10 per cent., or if the weight is fraudulently increased by sand or other substances mixed with sugar or packed with it.

The same penalties are imposed in the case of entries for bonding or for export out of bond, where, by virtue of Article 32, § 2, or Article 33, § 2, the provisions of Article 25 are applicable.

§ 5. By exception from the 1st clause of Article 216 of the General Law mentiond in Article 39, the entry in excess of the weight of an entire parcel of sugar entered for export or for bonding, contrary to Article 25, with the same penalties as according to the foregoing paragraph; with this understanding, however, that the fine shall only be calculated upon the weight found to be in excess, unless in the case of the weight having been increased in the fraudulent manner above mentioned.

§ 6. The absence of one or more packages out of a parcel of sugar entered for export or for bonding, with fine imposed on the party entering of 100 florins for each package deficient, independently of the existence or non-existence of such a deficiency in the weight of the whole parcel as would be liable to fine.

This paragraph is applicable also to the carrier, in the case provided for by the second clause of Article 216 of the above-mentioned General Law.

Art. 42. § 1. The casks, boxes, bags, and other wrappings in which the sugar is found when forfeited on account of illicit delivery out of bond or transport or on account of false entry, are including in the forfeiture.

§ 2. Utensils declared forfeit by sentence of Court must, within eight days after the sentence has become final, be broken up by the defendant and be remove by or on account of the Excise. If the defendant does not comply with this obligation, the Excise may proceed to break up the utensils at his cost and risk.

Art. 43. Contravention of what has been prescribed by us, or shall hereafter be prescribed by the regulations mentioned in Article 6, so far as no special penalty attaches to it by Article 41, or by the General Law mentioned in Article 39, will be punished with a fine of 50 and not exceeding 500 florins.

Cap. IX.—*Transitory and concluding Provisions.*

Art. 44. The provisions of Articles 1 and 2 of the Law of 6th April, 1852, in connection with those of Article 1 of the Law of 14th June, 1855, shall be applicable to the term of six months running out when this Law comes into operation, until the day preceding such coming into operation, calculating the minimum of production according to the time elapsed.

Art. 45. § 1. The provisions of Articles 12-14 and 15, last clause, and 16-24 of the Law of 1st April, 1846, and of Article 2 of the Law of 15th May, 1859, on the subject of balancing the account, of export to foreign countries, and of bonding refined sugars, remain temporarily in force as far as respects the balancing of the terms of credit opened before the present Law shall come into operation.

§ 2. Refiners having at the same time terms of credit opened before and after the coming into operation of the present Law, shall mention in their entries for export on which credits they desire the set-off to be made.

Art. 46. The present Law comes into operation at such time subsequently to the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty mentioned in Article 3 as we shall hereafter fix.

From that period the Laws of 1st April, 1846, 26th April, 1852, 14th June, 1855, 15th May, 1859, as far as relates to the excise on sugar, and of 3rd July, 1863, are repealed, save and except that which is enacted by the two preceding Articles with respect to the temporary obligation of some of their provisions.

France.

Report by Mr. Grey, Her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy, on the Commerce and Industry of France.

Paris, May 1865.

AMONG recent official publications there has appeared a bulky volume which gives the results of the last census in France. I propose to devote a considerable portion of the present Report to an examination of this subject, which is one of considerable importance and interest, and which, in this country, presents some curious features.

The enumeration of the population of France is taken every five years. The mechanism of this operation has been very considerably improved of late, especially since the direction of the Statistical Department has been confided to M. Legoyt, one of the most distinguished statisticians of the present day. Notwithstanding the care with which the census is now taken in France, it is, perhaps, still inferior in point of accuracy and detail to the decennial censuses of England and Belgium. In those two countries the enumeration of the population is effected by Commissioners specially appointed for the purpose, and takes place on a fixed day throughout the country. In France, the census is only simultaneously taken in the public institutions, such as barracks, arsenals, hospitals, colleges, asylums, &c.; as regards the great mass of the population, the process of enumeration generally lasts for several months, being conducted by the ordinary local authorities, who consult their own convenience, and in many cases call in the assistance of any well-known persons in their district. This method of taking the census necessarily involves numberless omissions, irregularities, and inaccuracies. But although the existence of local and provincial inaccuracies may be admitted, the general result is, nevertheless, not impaired to the extent that might be

supposed, for the inaccuracies are more or less balanced and rectified by the revision which the results arrived at in the various provinces and districts are subjected to at head-quarters. Moreover, the apprehensions which were formerly caused (for obvious reasons) among the rural population by the taking of the census are gradually disappearing, as the certainty gains ground that the enumeration of the people has no fiscal end in view, and the persons charged with the operation, who used to be alarmed at the increase of trouble entailed upon them, are now no longer so afraid of undertaking the duty and perform it more conscientiously. The chances, therefore, are that each new census contains fewer inaccuracies than its predecessor.

This fact may possibly have contributed to the more satisfactory result which the last quinquennial census undoubtedly exhibited, as regards the increase of the population of France. That census was taken during the last six months of 1861; but the result has only been quite recently published in a volume of great bulk, which, however, is compiled with great clearness and precision.

The census of 1861 shows an increase of population considerably beyond the average at which we arrive on consulting any former census. The following figures show the number of the population of France according to the census of 1861 and the five which preceded it :—

Year in which Census was taken.	Population.	Absolute Increase in five years.	Annual Increase per 100 Inhabitants.
1836	33,540,910	..	..
1841	34,250,178	689,269	0·41
1846	35,400,486	1,170,308	0·68
1851	35,783,170	382,684	0·22
1856	36,139,364	356,194	0·20
1861	36,717,254	577,890	0·32

These figures show that the yearly increase of the population was greater during the last quinquennial period than it was in the ten preceding years, although it does not amount to one-half of what it was during the period between 1836 and 1846. But it may very well be that the extraordinary increase which the Table gives for the years 1836 to 1846 may, in some

measure, be due to the improvement which was then effected in the mode of taking the census, and by which a number of omissions were rectified.

The above Table only contains the returns of the population in the eighty-six Departments in which the census was taken. In order to arrive at the real amount of the population of France in 1861, we must add that of the three Departments annexed to the Empire after the Italian war. The population of those three new Departments was, according to the Census of 1861:—Alpes Maritimes, 194,578; Savoie, 275,039; and Haute Savoie, 267,496; total, 737,113 souls. From this we must deduct the population (68,054) of the district of Grasse, which has been taken from the Department of the Var, and added to the ancient county of Nice to form the Department of the "Alpes Maritimes." The increase in the population of France through these annexations, therefore, amounts to 669,059 inhabitants, which, added to the figures above quoted, gives a general total of 37,386,313 inhabitants in the eighty-nine Departments of France. Taking the twenty-five years (from 1836 to 1861) together, during which the censuses have been taken, we find that in twenty-one Departments (viz., Cantal, Basses Alpes, Haute Saône, Eure, Jura, Hautes Alpes, Gers, Arne, Calvados, Lot et Garonne, Tarn et Garonne, Meuse, Ariège, Lozère, Creuse, Puy de Dôme, Basses Pyrénées, Côte d'Or, Manche, Sarthe) the population is now numerically less than it was a quarter of a century ago; on the other hand, in twenty-three Departments (viz., Seine, Bouches du Rhône, Rhône, Loire, Nord, Loiret Inférieur, Corse, Gironde, Var, Vendée, Allier, Gard, Haut Rhin, Hérault, Loiret, Loir et Cher, Maine et Loire, Seine Inférieure, Saône et Loire, Deux Sèvres, Charente Inférieure, Ile et Vilaine, Indre et Loire), the population has been constantly on the increase. The population of the remaining forty-two Departments fluctuated during this period, sometimes augmenting, sometimes decreasing, but finally, in 1861, reached a higher figure than it did in 1836.

The twenty-three Departments above mentioned, in which the population has been constantly increasing, are those in which the largest or principal manufacturing cities of France are situated, such as

Paris, Marseilles, Lyons, Rouen, Nantes, Bordeaux, &c. One of the most remarkable features in the movement of the population of France is indeed the progressive absorption of the rural population by the towns. Thus if we take the 170 towns which in 1836 had a population of above 5,000 souls, we find that the total number of their inhabitants has increased in these twenty-five years from 4,186,962 to 6,408,124. This is an average yearly increase of 2·12 per cent., whereas during the same period the increase in all the other French communes was only 0·13 per cent.; the general average is 0·35 per cent. The official statistical documents make another distinction in classifying the population, viz., between the urban and the rural population, classing under the former all localities which contain at least 2,000 inhabitants; and the following Table shows the result of the last four censuses taken and classed according to this method :—

Urban Population.

Year of Census.	Population.	Absolute Increase.	Increase per cent.
1846	8,646,743	..	..
1851	9,135,459	488,716	5·65
1856	9,844,828	709,369	7·76
1861	10,789,766	944,938	9·60
From 1846 to 1861	..	2,143,023	23·01

Rural Population.

Year of Census.	Population.	Absolute Increase.	Increase per cent.
1846	26,753,743	..	..
1851	26,647,711	−106,032	−0·40
1856	26,194,536	−453,175	−1·70
1861	26,596,547	+402,011	+1·53
From 1846 to 1861	..	−157,196	−0·57

From these figures we see that during this period the urban population has increased by nearly one-fourth at the expense of the rural population, which has diminished by about 0·60 per cent.

Upon the whole, the progress of the population of France is remarkably slow; slower, indeed, than in

almost any other country in Europe. For instance, if we base our reckoning upon the average obtained of late years, we find that it would require no less than 198 years to double the actual population of France, whereas that of Great Britain would double itself in 52 years. The only countries in Europe where the increase of population progresses more slowly than in France are Austria and Wurtemberg, where 267 years and 248 years would be respectively required to double the existing amount of population.

It is not to want of space that this slowness in the development of the population is to be attributed in France, which is, comparatively, by no means thickly peopled. On an average, the population of France is reckoned at 69 souls per square kilomètre, whereas in Belgium it is reckoned at 161, in Saxony 149, in Holland 141, in England 91, in Wurtemberg 89, and in Italy 84. France is therefore considerably below even the last-named country, and is closely followed by Bavaria, which only reckons 62 inhabitants per square kilomètre.

The following Table gives the Return of the population of France resulting from the last census, and classed according to the importance of the several localities:—

Rank of Commune.	Number of Communes.	Population.	Average Number of Inhabitants.	On 10,000 Inhabitants of Total Population.
Above 500 souls	16,547	5,058,448	306	13·53
From 500 to 1,000 souls	11,757	8,288,110	705	22·17
„ 1,000 „ 5,000 „	8,727	15,330,389	1,757	41·00
„ 5,000 „ 10,000 „	298	1,981,816	6,650	5·30
„ 10,000 „ 20,000 „	111	1,488.437	13,409	3·98
„ 20,000 „ 50,000 „	49	1,503,641	30,686	4·02
„ 50,000 „ 100,000 „	13	835,538	64,272	2·24
Above 1,000	7	1,203,793	171,970	3·22
Paris	1	1,696,141	1,696,141	4·54
Total ..	37,510	37,386.313	997	100·00

Let us add that in 1861, these 37,510 communes contained 7,632,938 houses, classed as follows:—

Houses having only a ground floor	..	4,573,424
Ditto, a ground floor and one story ..	..	2,299,267
Ditto ditto and two stories . ..	..	560,682
Ditto ditto and three stories ..	..	138,436
Ditto ditto and four stories ..	..	34,931
Ditto ditto and more than four stories	..	26,198
Total	..	7,632,938

Of the above, 19·45 per cent. are composed of houses roofed with thatch or shingles, and the remaining 80·55 per cent. are roofed with tiles, slates, or zinc. In 1856, the proportion of thatched dwellings was still above 20 per cent., so that some increase of affluence is perceptible. Comparing the number of houses to that of the population, we obtain an average of 4·90 inhabitants per house; but this result varies according to the Departments Seine and Eure, which represent the two extremes, giving respectively an average of 23·96 and 3·35.

Among the other points treated by the Census of 1861, there are several which are worthy of remark. Let us first consider the Returns referring to origin and nationality. Of the 37,400,000 souls of which the French population was composed, it was reckoned that 497,091 were foreigners, of whom 285,953 were males, and 211,138 females. More than two-fifths of these (204,139) were Belgians; next come the Germans, 84,958; Italians, 76,539; Spaniards, 35,028; Swiss, 34,749; English, 25,711 (of whom 14,404 are females); Poles, 7,357; Americans, 5,020: the remainder is made up of a number of other nationalities. To the total above mentioned must be added 9,290 persons whose nationality was not ascertained, and 15,259 foreigners naturalized in France. There then remains a total of 36,864,678 souls to represent the purely French population of the Empire. Of this total there were but 3,883,579 inhabitants who were domiciled in Departments where they were not born; the other 33,000,000 (more than 88 per cent. of the whole) were established in their native Departments. This is an additional proof how much a Frenchman likes to stay at home, and how averse he is to emigration even in his own country. But a Frenchman is still more averse to emigration abroad. Simultaneously with the home census, the Department of Foreign Affairs caused an enumeration of French subjects settled abroad to be

taken by the French Diplomatic and Consular Agents. The total of these only amounted to 316,582 persons, distributed as follows in the four quarters of the globe :—

In Europe	127,436	French.
North America	113.043	„
South America	58,535	„
Africa	14,488	„
Asia	3,080	„

In Europe, the country which contains the greatest number of French settlers is Switzerland, where there are 45,000; Belgium has 35,000; England, 13,000; Spain, 10,642; Prussia, 5,000, &c.

None of the figures above quoted include Algeria or any of the other French Colonies. The latter in 1861 contained a population of 843,109 souls, distributed as follows :—

Name of Colony.	Population.
Martinique	135,991
Guadaloupe and Dependencies	138,069
French Guiana	23,107
Réunion	183,491
Sénégal and Dependencies	113,398
French settlements in India	220,478
Mayotte and Dependencies	25,501
St. Pierre and Miquelon	3,074
Total	843,109

Of this total, 784,168 inhabitants belonged to the fixed population; the rest, 58,941, composed the floating population (civil functionaries, garrisons, &c.).

With regard to Algeria the following Table gives the result of the census of 1856 and of that of 1861, together with the distribution of the inhabitants :—

Class of Population.	1856.	1861.	Absolute Increase.	Annual Increase per cent.
French	92,750	112,229	19,479	4·20
Foreigners	68,048	80,517	12,469	3·66
Arabs of the towns	123,250	358,760	235,510	22·00
„ tribes	2,184,099	2,374,091	189,992	1·74
Jews	21,388	28,097	7,049	6·71
Miscellaneous	8,388	13,142	4,754	11·55
Total	2,497,923	2,966,836	469,253	—

To this must be added the strength of the army, 63,000 (in 1861), and more than 32,000 natives belonging to foreign tribes, which together make up the total of the population of Algeria to about 3,062,000 souls.

Let us return to France, and again extract from the census of 1861 some details of importance. It is hardly necessary to touch upon the classification of the population according to creeds; for of the total population more than 87½ per cent. belong to the Roman Catholic religion. There are 802,339 Protestants, 79,964 Jews, 12,095 persons belonging to other sects not Christian, and 11,824 whose religion is not stated.

The classification of the people according to their professions or social position is more important and more curious. The Table which follows gives not only the persons exercising any particular trade or profession, but also those dependent upon them, *i. e.*, the heads of families, with their wives, children, and belongings:—

Class or Employment of Population.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculture	9,918,838	9,954,655	19,873,493
Manufacture	5,524,880	5,475,147	11,000,027
Commerce	745,219	792,657	1,537,876
Various professions connected with the above three	78,433	69,733	148,166
Other employments ..	77,957	95,404	173,361
Liberal professions ..	960,601	589,398	1,549,999
Clergy	79,584	124,893	204,477
Professions not specified ..	1,259,764	1,639,150	2,898,914
Total	18,645,276	18,741,037	37,386,313

We learn from this Return that the agricultural population occupies the first place, absorbing as it does 53·15 per cent. of the whole: next in order are the manufacturing population (29·42 per cent.), liberal professions (4·15 per cent.), commercial population (4·11 per cent.), miscellaneous (0·9 per cent.), the clergy (0·5 per cent.). The rest composed of persons whose means are not specified. Two elements of the above Return—agriculture and manufacture—which together embrace about 83 per cent. of the whole population of France, require to be considered more in detail. In the first place I give the classification of the agricultural population:—

Agricultural Population.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Proprietors cultivating their own estates and inhabiting them	4,530,478	4,557,534	9,088,012
Proprietors whose estates are managed by stewards or agents..	118,373	104,027	222,400
Farmers paying a yearly rent	1,568,260	1,495,520	3,063,780
Tenants paying a fixed portion of the produce of the land	747,550	732,343	1,479,893
Day labourers and labourers	2,609,802	2,743,497	5,353,299
Wood-cutters and charcoal-burners ..	151,367	139,369	290,736
Farriers and blacksmiths	53,844	50,840	104,684
Market gardeners	20,397	17,497	37,894
Flower ditto	14,188	11,787	25,975
Land surveyors	8,168	7,094	15,262
Other agricultural employments ..	96,411	95,147	191,558
Total	9,918,838	9,954,655	19,873,493

It is evident from these figures that France is an eminently agricultural country, inasmuch as considerably more than half its total population derives its subsistence from agricultural employments, while in England the proportion at the present time does not exceed one quarter, and on the Continent generally fluctuates between 30 and 40 per cent. It is also worthy of remark that more than half of the French families living by agriculture are composed of the landowners who live on their estates and cultivate them themselves. Absenteeism has not made much progress in France, at least not among the landowners; it is rather to be found among the agricultural labourers, who being attracted by higher wages and a life of greater amusement desert the country for the towns, and thus produce the result I have mentioned above, viz., the diminution of the rural population.

The above list of the agricultural population of 10,000,000 scarcely comprehends all the persons who live by agriculture. About 900,000 of the individuals classed under the head of "no profession" should be added, as they live on the produce of their estates, which are farmed out.

The next Table gives in comprehensive groups a classification of the French population living by manufacture (industrie):—

Manufacturing Population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion in 10,000.
Employments in—				
Textile manufactures (tissues)	874,518	1,072,162	1,946,680	1,770
Mining and quarrying	203,281	165,985	369,266	336
Working in metals	74,914	61,980	136,894	124
,, metal wares	257,984	199,515	457,499	416
Leather manufactures	56,488	46,494	102,982	94
Wood ,, ...	146,394	117,414	263,808	240
Pottery ,, ...	112,366	91,207	203,573	185
Chemical products	32,572	26,777	59,349	54
Building	1,199,066	921,303	2,120,369	1,927
Lighting	26,325	22,072	48,397	44
Furnishing	68,249	57,748	125,997	114
Clothing	757,770	1,172,863	1,930,630	1,755
Ministering to food	856,676	807,570	1,664,246	1,513
Carriage or transports	661,126	536,222	1,197,348	1,088
Works of art, science, letters, &c. ..	62,812	56,905	119,717	109
Manufacture of fancy and ornamental articles	74,527	65,770	140,297	128
,, munitions of war ..	29,397	25,256	54,653	50
Miscellaneous	30,415	27,904	58,319	53
Total	5,524,880	5,475,147	11,000,024	10,000

It is worthy of remark that the proportion of persons employed in the textile manufactures (1,770 in 10,000), as well as in mining (124 in 10,000) was lower in 1861 than what it was in 1856 (1,794 and 128 in 10,000 respectively); on the other hand the proportion of persons employed in building has increased to 1,927, being higher by 71 than it was in 1856. The proportion of persons employed in ministering to the food of the people has increased from 1,393 to 1,513 (in 10,000), whilst that of those employed in making clothing has fallen from 1,868 to 1,755. It would not be within the limits of this Report to enter into the causes of these variations, nor would such an inquiry be of great interest. I have already dwelt at greater length than I intended upon the census, but I have done so from a conviction that nothing contributes more effectually to a true appreciation of the condition of a country than a knowledge of the elements of which the population is composed. I propose also to consider a subject bearing some relation to the above which concerns the labouring classes in France, and which appears likely to become one of very considerable importance, both social and political, namely, the projected law concerning the workmen's or co-operative associations ("associations ouvrières ou co-opératives"). I shall therefore pass over more

rapidly than usual the ordinary subjects to which my Reports have hitherto been directed, and which I shall have a better opportunity of treating hereafter.

The present session of the French Chambers appears likely to be more especially occupied in the consideration of subjects of an economical nature, subjects which we have already seen took so large a share of the Emperor's speech on opening the Chamber on the 15th of February. Among economical reforms promised by the Emperor, I would first call attention to the changes which it is proposed to introduce in the legislation affecting commercial companies; a legislation which had been materially modified in 1856 by the law relating to companies "en commandite," and in 1863 by that relating to companies under limited liability. The effect of the last-mentioned law, which it was hoped would give a great impulse to the association of capital, has not been a success; indeed, hardly any companies have been formed under its provisions. The principal cause of the failure is, I am told, generally attributed to the old spirit of restriction and limitation which still characterizes the new law, and which has prevented the capitalists from availing themselves of it. It is now proposed, according to the Imperial speech, to give "greater liberty" to the formation of companies, and to "diminish the nominal responsibility of their directors" ("dégager la responsabilité toujours illusoire de l'administration"). This appears to mean that an endeavour will be made to extend the sphere of action of companies under limited liability, and to enable those companies in every respect to take the place of the *anonymous* companies. This latter form, which is a mere obstacle to commercial enterprise and an embarrassment to the Government, would thus disappear, or at all events be very exceptionally employed.

The law which is to reform the legislation affecting the above-mentioned companies will also contain provisions affecting co-operative societies ("sociétés de co-opération"). It will be the first time that the French legislature will have taken into consideration the question of co-operative societies, or associations of the labouring classes. The object is, says the Imperial speech, to remove the impediments which exist to the formation of such societies, and "to give

facilities to an experiment which seems to be destined to contribute to the amelioration of the condition of the labouring classes." The fact is, that of late years this subject has acquired such importance that it is no longer possible for the Government to ignore it. There seems indeed to be, though in a moderate degree, a revival of the ideas by which the labouring classes were so much agitated in 1848, when, under the auspices of the ultra-democratic party, a number of co-operative societies sprung up and were subsidised by the Government, a measure which greatly contributed to their ruin. Most of these societies died a natural death, and the Government of December 1851 discouraged their formation to the utmost of its power. Very few of the original societies of 1848 have survived; but at the present time the movement has greatly gained ground in France under the influence of the example set in England and Germany, and the success of co-operative societies abroad has been made use of by men of ability here to induce the French operatives to follow suit. The most important and the most successful step in this direction was the establishment of the "Société du Crédit au Travail," which was instituted at Paris on the 28th of September, 1863, with a capital of 20,120 francs, of which only 4,182 francs were realized. At the beginning of 1865 this society had 720 shareholders, with a capital of 112,000 francs, and had during the year 1864 had a discount business to the amount of more than 542,000 francs. The Society of "Le Crédit au Travail" has by its advances and its counsels greatly contributed to the creation of other associations of "production and consumption," of which there are about thirty at Paris alone, nearly all in a flourishing condition. Besides these, within the last few years about forty societies of "mutual credit" have been established. A work recently published ("Le Crédit Populaire, par A. Balbie") shows that thirty-one of these societies, which at the outset had but 484 members, now reckon 1,430, of whom 834 are workmen in the receipt of wages. The movement has not been confined to Paris; a Society of "Crédit au Travail" has been created at Lyons; a people's bank at Colmar; a society of consumption works successfully at Havre, and many other instances might be quoted. In short the movement is at the present

time daily gaining ground and taking root, thanks to the good principles on which it works and which form a marked contrast to what took place in 1848. The present state of the law in regard to co-operative societies is, however, very unfavourable to their success and development; and the determination of the Government to introduce certain reforms in the legislation respecting commercial societies in general is received with satisfaction. Indeed, it seems to be a wise determination, and one which may produce good results in the condition of the working classes, as they will be encouraged to contract habits of order, prudence, and regularity, which have hitherto been much wanting amongst the masses in France, and whose absence has led to the frequent disturbances of the public peace which the country has so greatly suffered from during the last sixty years.

The French Government appears to be advancing resolutely in the path of commercial liberty on which it entered in 1860. Measures in accordance with the liberal programme then adopted by the Emperor are again being submitted to the Legislative Chambers, such as the bills for the decentralisation of the administrative powers, and for the extension of the action of the Provincial and Municipal Councils; for the abolition of imprisonment for debt; for the liberation of accused parties on bail (and even without) in criminal as well as in civil cases; for the introduction into France of the system of cheques; for the development of primary instruction; and for the extension of liberal principles in regard to the navigation laws. On these questions, which, with the exception of the last-mentioned, are principally of local interest and of obvious advantage, I shall not dwell. The question of the reform of the navigation laws I reserve for a future occasion.

The French Government may well be encouraged to persevere in the course of commercial liberty, by the good results which the measures adopted in this sense have already produced. It is now satisfactorily proved that French commerce has continued to increase and develop itself to a great extent under the liberal régime introduced by the Emperor. For example, the amount of the imports rose to 2,480,000,000 francs in 1864, showing an increase of 54,000,000 over 1863, and of 282,000,000 over 1862. It is true that in 1861

the amount of the imports reached 2,442,000,000 francs; but we must not forget the large importation of grain which was found necessary during that year on account of the bad harvest, and which absorbed no less a sum than 390,000,000 francs; whereas in 1864, after two good harvests, the importation of corn was limited to 29,000,000. Deducting the item of corn from the imports of 1861 and 1864, the result is, total imports for 1861, 2,052,000,000 francs; for 1864, 2,451,000,000 francs, or an increase in favour of 1864 of 399,000,000 francs.

Among the articles imported during the year 1864 cotton takes the first place as regards the value, which amounted to 315,000,000 francs. In 1863 the value of the cotton imported to France was 262,000,000 francs, and in 1862 only 126,000,000 francs. It is worthy of remark that the increase of the imports of the article cotton directly from the United States is still comparatively very small, and only augmented in a very moderate proportion in 1863, and that the indirect imports of cotton by way of England have considerably diminished. It is to purchases made directly from Egypt and India that the augmentation observable in the cotton imports to France during 1864 is mostly due. The following Table gives the amount and origin of cotton imported during the last three years to France:—

Cotton Imports to France.

Country from whence.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.
England	24,366,785	27,197,634	25,149,017
Belgium	93,092	93,126	159,062
Turkey	3,954,482	7,043,151	8,119,378
Egypt	4,496,581	7,915,460	12,231,822
British India	3,055,518	9,382,824	12,661,398
United States	295,343	254,218	261,296
Other countries	2,569,256	3,613,322	8,352,088
Total	38,831,057	55,499,765	69,934,061

It is probably to this revival of the cotton imports that we must attribute the falling off apparent in those of wools, which had risen from 169,000,000 francs in 1861 to 185,000,000 francs in 1862, and 224,000,000 francs in 1863, whereas in 1864 they scarcely exceed

222,000,000 francs. The same remark applies to silk and waste, of which the imports were, in 1861, 184,000,000 francs; in 1862, 236,000,000 francs; 1863, 290,000,000 francs; and in 1864, 247,000,000 francs.

These facts seem to indicate that, in proportion as new cotton markets are opened and the scarcity of cotton diminishes, the more expensive substitutes which had been found for it at the commencement of the American war are gradually resuming their original station in the market. On the other hand, the less expensive substitutes, whose importation had been greatly increased by the cotton crisis, continue to augment. For instance, the imports of jute amounted to 8,311,000 francs in 1864, having only been 4,559,000 francs in 1863. The importation of hemp amounted to 4,110,000 francs in 1863, and to 9,846,000 francs in 1864, and that of flax increased to 76,809,000 francs in 1864 from 50,551,000 francs in 1863.

But it is especially in the exports that we see the happy influence of the new system of commercial liberty. The exports of French produce rose, in 1864, to 2,900,439,000 francs, having only been in 1863, 2,642,559,000 francs; in 1862, 2,242,681,000 francs; and, in 1861, 1,926,260,000 francs, which result gives, in the space of four years, an increase of 983,000,000 francs, or nearly 50 per cent. A fact such as this requires no comment. I will only observe that it is especially the tissues of various kinds whose exportation has so considerably increased; and comparing the figures for 1861 with those of 1864, we find that these exports have augmented in the following proportion :—

Tissues.	1861.	1864.
	Francs.	Francs.
Silk	332,891,000	384,521,000
Wool	187,999,000	354,949,000
Cotton	56,347,000	84,063,000
Flax or hemp	14,872,000	22,692,000

Among the other articles whose exportation has considerably increased since 1861, I will further quote :—

	1861.	1864.
	Francs.	Francs.
Fancy cabinet work	85,000,000	175,000,000
Millinery	77,852,000	111,640,000
Wines	196,000,000	253,000,000
Refined sugar	42,000,000	67,000,000
Chemical products	28,185,000	40,309,000
Wools	21,000,000	54,000,000
Resins (home)	7,000,000	36,000,000

On the whole it may safely be asserted that the year 1864 was not a bad one for French industry and commerce, notwithstanding the pressure still created by the American war; a pressure which we may now at length hope to see removed.

With regard to the commercial relations between France and England alone, the year 1864 shows a decrease in the imports (to France) from 469,000,000 to 414,000,000 francs; whilst the exports from this country to Great Britain increased from 681,000,000 to 762,000,000 francs as compared with the preceding year. The following Tables, extracted from the Report on the situation of the Empire, give the details of the English imports to France, and of the French exports to England:—

I. Imports from England to France.

Special Commerce.

Description of Merchandize.		1864.		1863.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			Francs.		Francs.
Raw hides, &c.	kilogrammes	2,835,000	7,742,000	3,576,000	8,949,000
Woollens	,,	18,172,000	62,315,000	17,416,000	59,918,000
Silk and waste	,,	1,820,000	87,347,000	2,361,000	118,692,000
Corn (grain and flour)	metrical quintals	21,000	463,000	173,000	4,450,000
Coal	,,	12,468,000	22,598,000	12,106,000	21,935,000
Cotton	kilogrammes	25,149,000	116,943,000	27,198,000	126,469,000
Cast-iron	,,	25,531,000	2,808,000	128,663,000	14,513,000
Bar-iron and rails	,,	254,000	48,000	2,426,000	496,000
Iron in plates and sheets	,,	1,013,000	998,000	1,895,000	1,830,000
Other sorts of iron	,,	305,000	184,000	2,148,000	385,000
Steel, in bar	,,	476,000	404,000	925,000	786,000
Ditto, sheet	,,	243,900	243,000	456,000	456,000
Ditto, other kinds	,,	328,000	661,000	247,000	491,000
Copper-ore	kilogrammes	1,825,000	1,823,000	1,451,000	1,451,000
Copper, rolled or beaten into bars or sheets	,,	8,781,000	20,250,000	11,413,000	26,291,000
Tin	,,	2,260,000	7,343,000	1,893,000	6,153,000
Cotton-yarns	,,	226,000	3,724,000	250,000	4,255,000
Ditto	per 1,000 mètres	756,000	989,000	483,000	637,000
Wool-yarns	kilogrammes	692,000	8,230,000	736,000	8,779,000

Description of Merchandize.		1864.		1863.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			Francs.		Francs.
Goat's-hair yarns	kilogrammes	196,000	5,106,000	167,000	4,348,000
Tissues of cotton..	,,	..	7,162,000	..	6,446,000
,, wool	,,	..	23,385,000	..	23,106,000
,, silk	,,	..	3,709,000	..	2,224,000
,, flax, hemp, and jute ..	,,	..	3,308,000	..	3,171,000
,, alpaca	,,	..	2,010,000	..	1,135,000
,, cachemire	,,	..	5,018,000	..	5,697,000
Machines and machinery		..	9,828,000	..	9,560,000
Vessels		..	9,889,000	..	6,632,000
Total		..	414,528,000	.	469,255,000
Deduct corn and cotton		..	117,406,000	..	130,919,000
Total		..	297,122,000	..	338,336,000

II. Exports from France to England.

Special Commerce.

Description of Merchandize.		1864.		1863.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			Francs.		Francs.
Cattle		..	8,575,000	..	5,205,000
Eggs	kilogrammes	22,094,000	27,618,000	18,363,000	22,954,000
Butter	,,	10,750,000	28,543,000	7,701,000	20,438,000
Woollens	,,	2,429,000	10,404,000	1,623,000	6,972,000
Hair	,,	1,739,000	15,747,000	1,584,000	10,640,000
Plumes for ornaments	,,	47,000	4,641,000	49,000	4,843,000
Silk and waste	,,	734,000	20,414,000	907,000	26,575,000
Corn	metrical quintals	990,000	21,350,000	1,305,000	21,024,000
Dried vegetables	kilogrammes	49,244,000	8,714,000	68,150,000	9,458,000
Preserved fruits	,,	19,624,000	12,909,000	26,436,000	17,348,000
Seeds	,,	9,877,000	11,852,000	6,177,000	7,412,000
Sugar, raw (home)	,,	5,412,000	3,518,000	9,099,000	5,914,000
,, refined	,,	13,398,000	10,018,000	8,713,000	6,622,000
Resins (home)	,,	23,739,000	20,571,000	24,894,000	19,778,000
Garance	,,	4,219,000	3,960,000	3,747,000	3,363,000

Description of Merchandize.		1864.		1863.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			Francs.		Francs.
Drills	kilogrammes	5,299,000	5,765,000	5,131,000	6,460,000
Chemical products . ..	,,	4,802,000	14,996,000	4,026,000	10,298,000
Garancine	,,	1,364,000	4,093,000	1,185,000	3,553,000
Wines	hectolitres	156,000	37,638,000	134,000	33,073,000
Spirits	,,	148,000	54,974,000	104,000	38,659,000
Tissues of wool	kilogrammes	3,781,000	95,025,000	3,502,000	86,311,000
,, silk	,,	1,683,000	189,770,000	1,637,000	180,802,000
,, cotton	,,	1,216,000	10,656,000	1,942,000	14,733,000
,, flax and hemp	,,	322,000	2,488,000	563,000	3,926,000
Prepared skins	,,	2,797,000	63,606,000	2,454,000	55,954,000
Mercery and buttons	,,	2,812,000	52,401,000	2,234,000	40,871,000
Millinery and artificial flowers ..	.. ..	..	7,983,000	..	5,636,000
Wearing apparel	kilogrammes	696,000	14,033,000	625,000	11,882,000
Total		..	762,262,000	..	680,704,000
Deduct corn..		..	21,350,000	..	21,024,000
Total		..	740,912,000	..	659,680,000

These figures prove at least two things. First, that the French manufacturers were wrong to be alarmed at the prospect of the "invasion" of English products which it was affirmed would be the effect of the Commercial Treaty; and, secondly, that Great Britain has also reason to be satisfied with the results of the Treaty, inasmuch as it has facilitated the importation of those French articles of which she stood in need, as is proved by the increasing amount of French exports to England. If the importation of English products to France is inferior to the exportation of French products to England, there is no more reason for alarm or surprise than is felt here at the result of the Belgian Commercial Treaty, which has been, on the contrary, to increase the imports more considerably than the exports. Thus, in 1864, the imports from Belgium to France amounted to 265,000,000 francs, whereas the exports from France to Belgium were only 225,000,000 francs. Compared with the year 1862 there is an increase of 35,000,000 francs as regards the imports, and only of 20,000,000 francs as regards the exports.

Whilst French commerce is, under the new liberty it enjoys, making rapid strides, we cannot say as much of the mercantile marine, which is still under heavy restrictions. The French flag still continues to take an inferior part in the general movement of French navigation, that is to say, the share of the French flag in this navigation still continues to be far less than that of foreign flags. The following Table gives a Return of the entrances to and the clearances from French ports during the last three years, and the share of the French flag in the same:—

1.—Vessels Entered French Ports.

Year.	Total Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels under French Flag.	Tons.
1862	28,822	4,566,673	12,374	1,907,897
1863	28,821	4,560,795	12,038	1,919,301
1864	28,400	4,662,791	11,880	1,952,093

2.—Vessels Cleared from French Ports.

Year.	Total Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels under French Flag.	Tons.
1862	19,205	3,005,969	8,201	1,445,872
1863	20,407	3,171,678	8,771	1,327,205
1864	20,261	3,230,088	8,717	1,506,495

There is accordingly a total diminution of 378 vessels in the number of vessels entering French ports, and this diminution falls exclusively on the French flag, of which the number is less by 455 vessels, whilst there is an increase of 77 vessels under foreign flags.

On the other hand, of vessels clearing from French ports there is an increase of 1,056, of which the French flag takes 516, or about half.

The development of the railroads in France is still on the increase. In 1864 the total length of the lines open for traffic was increased by 1,043 kilomètres. The whole *réseau* of the railroads of the Empire now embraces a total length of 20,881 kilomètres, of which 13,057 kilomètres were open for traffic on the 31st of December last, thus leaving 7,800 kilomètres to be constructed. The expenses already incurred by the Companies amounted at that date (31st December, 1864) to 5,530,000,000 francs, and the estimate of the expenses they will still have to meet amounts to about 2,130,000,000 francs. To this we must add the expenditure contributed by the State, and amounting to about 975,000,000 francs. The State is further engaged for the amount of 75,000,000 francs to various minor Companies, and by the Conventions of the 11th June, 1864, the State is also bound to the six great Companies for subventions amounting to about 396,000,000 francs, but payable in instalments which will extend over a number of years. Previous Conventions have, as we know, bound the State to the same six great Companies for a guarantee of interest, the figure of which threatens to increase year by year. When these Conventions were discussed in 1859 in the Chamber, it was attempted to make people believe that the guarantee of interest would only impose a moral and not a material obligation on the Government. The result is, that this guarantee already figures in the Budget for 1866 as an item amounting to 31,000,000 francs. In previous Reports I have ventured to express my opinion that such would be the result.

(Signed) W. G. GREY.

Prussia.

Report by Mr. Lowther, Her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy.

Mr. Lowther to Lord Napier.

My Lord, *Berlin, July* 13, 1865.

IN conformity with the existing regulations, I have the honour to make to your Excellency herewith my half-yearly Report upon the trade and commerce of Prussia.

The reports of the different commercial communities in Prussia upon the trade of the previous year are not made, or, at any rate, not published, till the new year is considerably advanced. I find repeated in most of them the same remarks, viz., that trade in general suffered from the Danish war, and the consequent blockade of the Prussian ports, from the civil war in America, and that native agricultural produce suffered from the remarkably bad season of 1864.

I have the honour to inclose herewith a condensed Report on the trade in 1864 at Elbing, Dantzic, Tilsit, Swinemünde, Hirschberg, Solingen, Stolberg, and Berlin, which may be of interest.

The Reports of the commercial bodies in general contain expressions of satisfaction at the conclusion of the Treaty of Commerce between France and the Zollverein, which came into operation on the 1st of this month; the conclusion of this Treaty, as well as of that between Great Britain and the Zollverein, and between Austria and the Zollverein, and between Belgium and the Zollverein, may be taken as the great commercial events of this year.

Inclosure No. 2 is a comparative statement of the receipts of the Zollverein in 1863 and 1864, in the first three quarters, and then in the whole year, showing a decrease in the whole amount of dues (import and

export) of 1,205,766 thalers (180,864*l.*); the articles in which there was a falling-off of duty levied are noted.

The Zollverein receipts from export and import dues in the first quarter of 1865 show a decrease, as compared to the same period in 1864, to the amount of 170,240 thalers (25,536*l.*); 1863 was particularly favourable to commerce, owing to the early opening of the navigation.

Thinking it might be of interest, I have added a list of the amount to which certain articles have been exported from the Zollverein to Belgium in the years 1862, 1863, and 1864, showing an increase during that period in all the articles named, with the exception of iron, silk, and window-glass.

As sugar made from beet-roots is one of the great articles of manufacture and trade in Germany, and more particularly in the north of Germany, I inclose two Tables, which give the number of factories employed, the amount of population of each State of the Zollverein, the amount of beet-roots consumed, the amount of duty paid, and the share to be paid or received by each State of the Zollverein during the period from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1864.

Inclosure No. 6 contains a detailed account of the amount of duty paid on beet-roots and sugar in the Zollverein from the 1st of April, 1864, to the 31st of March, 1865; and Inclosure No. 7 is a comparative statement of the annual Customs receipts in the period from 1845 to 1863 from foreign sugar imported, from beet-root sugar manufactured, and declared value of sugar exported, which show a considerable decrease of import duty, an increase in the duty on beet-roots, and an increase in the receipts from duty and tax to the amount of 642,223*l.*, in 1863, as compared to 1845.

I have further the honour to inclose herewith a Table, giving the amount and division of duty paid upon brandy in the Zollverein in 1864; the amount and division of transit dues upon beer in the Zollverein in 1864; the produce and division of the transit dues from wine, must, and tobacco in the Zollverein in 1864; a comparison of the receipts from dues in Schleswig and Holstein in 1863, 1864, and 1865; a Table showing the business done in the Postal Verein

in 1863; the amount of wool sold, and the prices paid for it, at the wool markets in Prussia in 1864; the yield of harvest in Prussia in 1864 as compared to that of 1863.

With regard to the prospects of the harvest for the present year, I have to state that they are generally bad in the north of Germany, owing to the spring having been very late, to the want of rain while the corn was growing, and to the very warm weather in May, which too rapidly succeeded the winter; potatoes, however, will be very abundant, and are healthy.

The statistics of the amount of minerals and of coal produced in Prussia from the year 1854 to 1863 show a steady increase in the amount produced. There has been at the same time an increase in the amount of coal imported exclusively from Great Britain. In 1859 the amount imported was 191,775 tons, in 1863 it was 262,777 tons, at Stettin; at Danzig, in 1862, it was 41,141 tons, and in 1864 it was 110,443 tons. In Westphalia the amount of coal produced was, in 1862, 28,551,177 tons, in 1863 it was 31,550,083 tons. Westphalian coal is very much exported to Holland; Rhenish coal is exported in large quantities to France; Belgium exports as much coal as it imports from the Zollverein. There is no doubt that in course of time the coal-pits and fields in Prussia will become very profitable, but at present the coal trade suffers from the high rate of freights charged for its transport on most of the railways and from the deficient means of transport by water.

With regard to the development in production of coal I find that, in 1857, 47,363,716 Prussian tons were obtained, valued at 23,453,340 thalers (3,518,001*l.*), from 503 mines, at which 64,754 workmen were employed; in 1863, 71,654,578 Prussian tons, valued at 23,361,065 thalers (3,504,159*l.*), were obtained from 417 pits, at which 71,592 workmen were employed. Great use is made in Prussia of brown coal (Bovey coal), which is found in many parts of the country.

I have added a précis of the Report of the Committee of the Second Prussian Chamber upon the Budget of Prussia; information relative to the statistics of the Prussian Bank; detailed statistics of the railways in Prussia in 1863, and of the number of

vessels which arrived at and sailed from Prussian harbours in 1864 as compared to 1863, showing a considerable decrease in 1864; as well as a Table showing the total number of vessels which left Prussian ports in 1864, the countries from which they came and the number of lasts; statistics of the number of Jews in Prussia, amounting to 253,457.

Reports having reached Berlin in 1864 of a malady coming from Russia, affecting men and cattle, called the "boil plague" (in Russian the Siberian "jaswa"), the Minister of Education and Medical Affairs thought it advisable to send veterinary surgeons to Russia to make a report upon the subject, the malady called "meningitis" having been erroneously connected in the mind of the public with the "jaswa." I have translated the Report of the Prussian veterinary surgeons, in which it is stated that in 1864 from 70,000 to 100,000 horses were killed by this disease in Russia.

During the last two years some alarm was created at Berlin and other parts of Prussia by the appearance of a disease in pigs called "trichinen;" the disease consisted of an accumulation of very small worms in the flesh of human beings and animals. All kinds of swine flesh were affected by it, and were consequently avoided. I have the honour to inclose an account of an experiment made at Berlin and Halle with regard to the transplanting of "trichinen." The malady has very much diminished this year.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. LOWTHER.

(No. 1.)—*Report on the Trade in* 1864 *at Elbing, Danzig, Tilsit, Swinemünde, Hirschberg, Solingen, Stolberg, and Berlin.*

Elbing.—THE year 1864 was altogether unfavourable for commerce and trade, particularly on account of the Danish war. The fall in the corn prices and the money crisis spreading from England all over Europe increased the existing calamity considerably, and made themselves felt in all the branches of commerce.

Corn Business—in 1864 could not recover from the

depression of the preceding year. The results even fall short compared with those of 1863. The continual wet weather and low temperature during summer and autumn did much harm all about this place. The crop was of middling quality; and though the quantity was large enough, still the corn-merchants having realized little or no profits in the last years, and considering the good harvest in other countries, had to operate with great caution. There were exported:—

	By Sea.	By River.	Together.	In Store. End of 1864.	In Store. End of 1863.
	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.
Wheat ..	1,046	742	1,788	2,604	1,507
Rye ..	1,655	1,085	2,740	1,403	574
Barley ..	21	349	370	237	197
Oats ..	63	22	85	44	206
White Peas ..	22	69	91	56	59
Grey Peas ..				6	29
Tares ..	..	11	11	2	19
Beans ..	..	..	..	5	4

Spirits.—The price remained low—$12\frac{1}{6}$ to $12\frac{2}{3}$ rix-thalers per 8,000 per cent.—till May; then it gradually rose, and reached in June and July, $15\frac{3}{4}$ to 16 rix-thalers; upon which it went down again, and was at the end of the year, $12\frac{1}{2}$ rix-thalers. Spirit and liquor manufactories worked the whole year with unaltered activity.

Wool.—3,974 cwt. passed the warehouses. Prices were per cwt.:—

	Rix-thalers.
Prime fine wool, up to	80
Middling fine	65 to 68
Middling	60 to 63
Ordinary	40 to 45

Timber.—The extremely low prices of all the produce of the country, as well as the inconsiderable export from Dantzic, have had an essential influence upon the timber business of Elbing, and made prices very dull, though sellers from Poland brought down good wood, and did not reduce their quotations, generally succeeding in getting last year's prices.

Construction of Machines.—The establishments em-

ployed 700 to 800 workmen. The erection of a new establishment for the construction of iron ships and machines is expected. All the firms got a considerable number of important orders, even as far as from Silesia and Russia. An order for Austria could not be executed on account of the high duty for entering that country.

There were manufactured at Elbing in 1864—

1 iron steam dredging machine, 16 horse-power.
1 „ „ 25 „
1 wooden „ „ 16 „
1 iron towing steam-boat 16 „
1 steam engine of 50 horse-power, with boiler and iron-sledge for dredging machine.
2 steam-engines, 20 and 12 horse-power.
1 screw-machine with boiler, 12 horse-power.
3 Woolf's steam-engines with boilers, together 64 horse-power.
4 Woolf's steam-engines with boilers, together 26 horse-power.
1 lying high-pressure machine of 10 horse-power.
23 locomobiles.
5 large boilers for ships.
Sundry boilers for distilleries and other establishments.
6 steam-mills for sawing timber.
8 steam-mills for grinding corn.
548 threshing machines.
373 machines for cleaning corn.
642 machines for making chopped straw.
4 stationary engines.
47 sawing machines.
10 machines for digging peat.

The manufacturers used of material—

21,800 cwt. of raw iron.
10,200 cwt. of forged iron.
336 cwt. of copper and brass.
425 lasts of coals.
227 lasts of coke.

Tobacco.—The last year was not favourable for the manufacturing of this article. The other manufactories worked as usual.

Rags—24,000 cwt.; *Bones*—18,000 cwt., were exported.

Navigation.—There arrived at Elbing in 1864—

By river	755 vessels.
By creek	233 „
By the Overland canal..	1,426 „

There left Elbing—

By river	258 vessels.
By creek	453 „
By Overland canal	1,383 „

Railway Traffic.—Elbing received in 1864, 309,156 cwt. of goods, and sent off 234,869 cwt.

Dantzic.—The export of corn and timber is still the chief branch of the business of this place. Only a throwing open of the Polish and Russian frontiers can heal the wounds given to the commerce of Dantzic by the Danish war. To the falling prices, to the money crises spreading from England and driving up there the interest to 9 per cent., and to the Danish war, is to be ascribed the decrease of the export. There left this harbour 2,211 ships, with 241,847 lasts, compared with 3,065 ships, with 307,965 lasts in 1863. The value of the export and of the import also decreased considerably.

The import was lower by 1,150,000 rix-thalers, and the export by 6,300,000 rix-thalers, compared with 1863.

The Corporation of Merchants have again expressed their wishes for the regulation of the bed of the River Vistula; for the abolishing of the duties against Poland, being almost prohibitive; and for a greater development of the railways in the eastern provinces of Prussia. A line from Coeslin to Dantzic seems to be particularly desirable, but in order to pay would have to be built in its whole length together, and not by little bits. It is to be lamented that the small branch line, Dantzic-Neufahrwasser, has not yet been built. The construction of a dock at that place is also necessary, but no steps have yet been taken towards constructing it. The want of sufficient bonding warehouses showed itself very much again during 1864.

The Export of Grain in 1860 was the largest ever since 1849, but it has increased since continually. It amounted in 1860 to 100,000 lasts; in 1861, to 113,000 lasts; in 1862, to 136,000 lasts; in 1863, to 130,000 lasts; and in 1864, in spite of the blockade, to 105,000 lasts.

The chief export was again as usual for England. Of the 105,000 lasts mentioned above, there went to England alone 63,000 lasts, to Holland 18,000 lasts, to Norway and Sweden 13,600 lasts, the rest of 10,000 lasts to sundry other countries. Of wheat, 62,500 lasts were shipped altogether; of which 52,000 lasts went to England. Prices rose during the blockade

from 66 and 67 silvergroschen per scheffel to 71 and 72 silvergroschen, but fell after the same down to 64 silvergroschen. The harvest of 1864 is not good. Of rye there was less import and export than in 1863, say 20,000 lasts. Of the 30,000 lasts exported, 12,700 lasts went to Sweden and Norway, and only 9,600 lasts to Holland. Prices ruled at the beginning and end of the year 36 and 37 silvergroschen per scheffel, in the middle of the year 41 and 42 silvergroschen. Barley, 3,000 lasts were exported, chiefly to England, price 33 to 35 silvergroschen per scheffel.

TABLE showing the Stores, Imports, and Shipments of Corn, Peas, Beans, and Seeds in 1864.

[In lasts of 60 scheffel.]

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Total.
In store in 1863	14,040	2,060	350	100	460	240	1,220	18,470
Imports in 1864—								
From Poland and Russia ..	29,751	15,186	..	..	468	96	1,062	46,563
From the Province	17,269	9,073	1,534	817	872	22	3,051	32,638
Per railway	19,188	6,272	2,462	187	810	..	2,531	31,450
Per waggon	1,000	1,800	650	700	400	..	1,600	6,150
Import inclusive of store in 1864..	81,248	34,391	4,996	1,804	3,010	358	9,464	135,271
Imports—								
1863	76,690	52,517	8,157	2.016	9,228	839	3,704	138,431
1862	88,103	46,010	6,168	1,690	7,457	372	5,411	145,062
1861	73,700	30,491	6,942	2,991	10,115	220	5,704	119,910
1860	50,233	29,720	6,071	4,493	6,436	340	6,988	104,289
1859	29,107	23,720	4,368	1,855	2,688	749	4,120	66,607
1858	39,305	21,562	3,753	1,615	2,409	671	2,295	71,611
1857	28,407	17,125	12,881	1,211	1,955	995	3,320	65,894
1856	14,4[illegible]	5,763	1,517	1,700	953	4,664	1,500	30,554
1855	18,338	4,706	1,231	731	510	1,041	1,401	27,958

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Total.
Store, end of—								
1864	20,100	2,190	350	80	150	110	1,790	
1863	10,040	2,060	350	100	460	240	1,220	
1862	11,070	1,310	370	80	1,060	..	630	
1861	6,067	1,374	701	116	790	..	1,101	
1860	4,840	923	752	106	942	20	2,670	
1859	6,450	1,670	560	420	570	156	1,040	
1858	9,630	2,530	310	162	340	140	1,164	
1857	2,375	3,486	375	109	258	47	838	
1856	2,985	586	93	13	247	413	406	
1855	1,471	1,006	189	63	31	30	500	
Exported—								
In 1864, by sea, per 60 scheffel ..	58,847	28,232	2,775	92	2,382	90	6,205	
„ by railway	55	170	30	86	54	—	—	
	58,902	28,402	2,805	178	2,436	90	6,205	
Store, end of 1864	20,100	2,190	350	80	150	110	1,790	
Loss by cleansing	746	199	41	16	44	8	69	
Consumption	1,500	3,600	1,800	1,530	380	150	1,400	
Result with the Imports above ..	81,248	34,391	4,996	1,804	3,010	358	9,464	

SHIPMENTS.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Total.
Shipped per last of 56½ scheffel—								
1864	62,493	29,981	2,947	98	2,530	96	6,950	104,735
1863	64,501	49,401	6,471	152	8,913	576	1,099	131,113
1862	79,282	42,867	4,322	38	6,511	274	3,291	136,585
1861	67,567	26,132	4,808	1,610	9,681	234	3,207	113,239
1860	53,388	28,460	4,739	3,819	6,116	370	4,071	100,963
1859	31,942	21,805	2,800	191	2,269	560	2,444	62,011
1858	31,132	20,583	2,948	1,021	2,111	389	797	58,981
1857	33,703	13,269	2,537	871	3,101	653	1,398	55,532
1856	10,967	1,162	392	233	595	3,752	300	17,404
1855	16,294	1,698	10	..	354	1,015	385	19,756
1864, shipped to—								
Belgium	2,556	..	476	..	..	..	468	
Bremen and Oldenburg ..	..	911	—	—	—	—	—	
Denmark	..	197	..	98	30	—	—	
England	51,944	3,963	2,241	..	1,846	28	2,777	
France	65	..	..	—	..	..	2,389	
Hamburgh and Hanover ..	..	468	—	..	—	—	—	
Holland	7,469	9,617	52	..	204	5	942	
Lubeck and Mecklenburg ..	26	223	..	..	..	27	—	
Prussia	32	888	..	..	..	..	14	
Sweden and Norway	401	12,662	178	..	394	—	—	
Schleswig-Holstein	..	1,052	..	..	56	36	—	
Total	62,493	29,981	2,947	98	2,530	96	6,590	

The renewal of the Zollverein Treaties in the past year has not justified the expectations of the merchants. The high duties upon the most necessary and indispensable kinds of food of the population, such as coffee, rice, and sugar, are still continued, and the petitions of the Corporation of Merchants have not been considered at all as to the sugar duties.

Raw Cotton.—1,259 cwt. were imported against 2,440 centners in 1864. The greatest part of this import was for Poland, and only an inconsiderable quantity was left for inland consumption, which consumption, on account of the high prices, was reduced to a minimum.

Amber.—The quantity got of it in the past year has not been so large as that picked up at the Kurische Nehrung. Prices did not go down, as considerable quantities were sent to Constantinople, the Orient, and to Vienna. From China also a demand had to be met again, and was met, as the sorts current there were easily to be had. The quantity of amber waste, useful for the preparation of sealing-wax and varnish, was the same as last year; the export, however, was reduced to a minimum. The business in English and Leghorn bastard corals for the Levant and Africa was very lively, but no orders came from America for cut corals. The stores of amber at the close of the year were pretty considerable, but are all in firm hands; therefore no reduction of prices is to be expected. Quotations of prices of this article would be of no interest on account of the extraordinary variation of same according to the different quality.

Spirits.—Business confined itself to the consumption on the spot and to the Eastern Provinces of Prussia. No export to other parts took place.

	Ohm.
The total import amounted to	24,600
Against 22,400 in 1863.	
In hand, end of 1863	2,300
	26,900
Exported to the Rhenish Provinces	850
,, East Prussia	11,150
Consumption	12,500
	24,500
In hand, January 1, 1865	2,400
	26,900

The value of the export amounts to 160,000 thalers. The average prices were—

	Thalers, per 8,000 per cent.
January	$12\frac{2}{3}$ to $12\frac{5}{6}$
February	$12\frac{2}{3}$ „ $12\frac{1}{3}$
March	$12\frac{1}{3}$ „ $12\frac{1}{6}$
April	$12\frac{1}{6}$ „ 14
May	14 „ $15\frac{7}{12}$
June	$15\frac{1}{4}$ „ 16
July	15 to $14\frac{5}{6}$
August	$14\frac{3}{4}$
September	$14\frac{2}{3}$ „ $13\frac{2}{3}$
October	$13\frac{1}{2}$ „ 14
November	13 „ $12\frac{2}{3}$
December	$12\frac{2}{3}$ „ $12\frac{1}{3}$

Herrings.—The imports were—

	1864.	1863.
From Scotland—	Tons.	Tons.
Matges	340	143
Full	596	93
Crown and full	30,055	34,983
Lower quality	10,753	15,200
From Norway—		
Large	37,100	32,600
Fat	1,680	—
From Holland—		
Fat	110	216
From Prussian Coast	360	—
Total	80,994	83,235

The 80,994 tons imported represented a capital of 708,000 thalers.

There were on store, end of December 1864—

Crown and full	4,200 tons.
Lower quality	2,100 „
Norwegian	850 „
Together	7,150 tons.

The results of the business of the expired year were favourable for the parties engaged.

Timber.—Business in this article has been hurt most severely by the Danish war, and this war is the only cause that the export of 1864 falls short of that of 1863. There were exported 1863, 1,177 cargoes, value 5,310,000 thalers; 1864, 848 cargoes, value 3,555,000 thalers. The disadvantages caused thereby to the houses engaged in this branch were considerable.

Whilst the export as shown was smaller than in 1863, the supply of timber was altogether larger. The stores were, therefore, a good deal more considerable at the end of 1864 than at the end of 1863. This increase of supply was caused by the circumstance that a quantity of timber that had been kept back by the low water of the Polish and Gallician rivers in 1863 arrived in 1864, the summer of which year was altogether more favourable for floating goods.

Supply of Wood sent to Dantzic.

	In 1863.	In 1864.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Red fir square timber	101,863	201,788
„ ufers	71,991	61,396
White-wood fir square timber and ufers ..	40,975	34,641
Red fir round wood	259,710	157,080
„ railway sleepers	168,879	288,343
Oak planks, brack W..	5,548	17,222
„ bracks-brack W. W. ..	9,306	19,422
„ unbracked..	20,000	13,000
Square timber, plançons, and crooks ..	68,687	80,978
Staves	15,955	23,636

	1863.		1864.	
	Quantity.	Value in Thalers.	Quantity.	Value in Thalers.
Red fir and white wood—				
Red fir and white wood square timber and ufers ..	288,089 pieces	2,264,700	201,148 pieces	1,542,100
Masts and bowsprits	456 „	31,900	683 „	41,000
Red fir and white wood spars	6,063 „	21,200	1,087 „	3,800
„ deck planks and boards	304,828 „	508,000	193,860 „	323,100
„ railway sleepers	1,305,125 „	1,174,600	803,901 „	643,100
Lath-wood	5,043 fathoms	80,700	3,178 fathoms	57,200
Trenails	5,292 schock	5,300	4,716 schock	4,700
		4,086,400		2,615,000
Oak wood—				
Planks, brack W.	19,221 pieces	192,200	7,652 pieces	76,000
„ bracks-brack W. W.	18,954 „	126,400	9,950 „	70,400
Unbracked planks, plank-ends, and boards	80,687 „	121,000	52,884 „	105,800
Ufers, plançons, and crooks	63,168 „	505,300	34,230 „	256,800
Staves	14,964 schock	269,400	24,138 schock	430,000
		1,214,300		939,000
Various wooden goods—				
Wheel jaunts and spokes	902 schock	4,800	179 schock	700
Oak stems	131 pieces	2,000	—	—
Wooden rafters	251 centners	2,500	30 centners	300
		9,300		1,000
Total of red-fir wood	.. ..	4,086,400	.. ..	2,615,000
„ oak	.. ..	1,214,300	.. ..	939,000
„ various wooden wares	.. ..	9,300	.. ..	1,000
		5,310,000	.. ..	3,555,000

The telegraph charges were reduced. An increase in the number of telegrams sent and received was the natural result:—

	1863.	1864.	More.
There were sent ..	19,305	22,782	3,477
There were received ..	20,581	25,263	4,682

Navigation of the rivers.—There arrived by river:—

1864 .. .. .. 3,061 vessels and 190 steamers.
1863 .. .. .. 4,123 „ 191 „

1864 .. .. .. 1,778 rafts of timber.
1863 .. .. .. 1,472 „

The crew and men on all these vessels and rafts consisted of 9,467 Prussians, 1,342 Poles, 1,462 Russians, 9,752 Gallicians, making a total of 22,023.

The height of the water in the Vistula and in the rivers falling into it was in the past year exceptionally favourable.

The fact of the number of river vessels that arrived in 1863 exceeding that of 1864 is to be attributed in the first place to the high water enabling them all to take full cargoes, and then more particularly to the fact that about 8,000 lasts of grain were sent from Poland by railway in the first months of the year.

Goods Imported, Dantzig, 1864.

Vessels coming from	Earthenware and Machinery.	Wine.	Herrings.	Salt.	Coal and Coke.	Raw, Old, and Bar Iron, and Rails.	Building Wood and Fuel.	Sand, Roof and Wall Stones, and Slates.	Tar, Pitch, Train-oil, Resin, Sulphur.	Grain and Seeds.	Chalk, Plaster, Lime, Cement.	Guano.	Cattle.	Oil.	Rags.	Various Articles.	Artillery Goods, Ammunition, Powder.	Limestones and Ballast.	Total.
1. Belgium	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	37
2. Bremen	13	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	22
3. Denmark	..	..	1	..	..	10	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	361	377
4. England	69	..	48	31	398	7	..	4	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	182	748
5. France	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	47
6. Hamburgh	12	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	20	36
7. Hanover	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	20
8. Holland	24	..	..	..	..	15	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	168	210
9. Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
10. Lubeck	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	41
11. Mecklenburg	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	22
12. Oldenburg	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	14
13. Prussia	23	..	1	2	1	1	9	..	..	39	28	..	..	..	1	21	4	189	319
14. Russia	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	19
15. Sweden and Norway	..	..	78	..	2	4	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	229
16. Spain	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	8
	160	1	128	33	401	55	12	14	3	39	43	2	1	1	1	27	4	1,226	2,151
New vessels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Sold by Royal Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Laid up in winter of 1863	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167
Total	160	1	128	33	401	55	12	14	3	39	43	2	1	1	1	27	4	1,226	2,326

Goods Exported, Dantzig, 1864.

Vessels left for	Grain.	Grain and other Cargo.	Wood.	Wood and other Cargo.	Seeds.	Salt.	Dried and other Fruits.	Herrings.	Gun-metal.	Bones.	Oil-cake.	Iron.	Oil.	Spirits.	Rags.	Ammunition.	Various Goods.	Limestones and Ballast.	Total.
1. Belgium	21	..	20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	44
2. Bremen	29	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
3. Denmark	84	..	20	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	108
4. England	498	18	527	38	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1,090
5. France	4	..	38	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
6. Hamburgh	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Hanover	9	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	37
8. Holland	220	7	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	298
9. Italy	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
10. Lübeck	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
11. Mecklenburg	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
12. Oldenburg	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
13. Prussia	2	..	41	..	1	3	..	4	19	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	23	19	116
14. Russia	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	10
15. Sweden and Norway	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	332
16. Spain	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
	1,211	25	809	39	30	3	1	4	19	6	2	3	2	2	1	1	29	24	2,211
Vessels lost	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vessels in harbour, end of 1864	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114
Total	1,211	25	809	39	30	3	1	4	19	6	2	3	2	2	1	1	29	24	2,326

Table showing Value of Articles imported into and exported from Dantzig in 1864 and 1863.

Imports.

	1864.		1863.	
	Centners.	Rth.	Centners.	Rth.
1. Cotton	1,300	85,800	2,614	182,980
2. Lead	564	5,076	854	7,686
3. Chemicals	13,729	109,832	9,163	73,304
4. Resin	2,562	24,775	3,563	33,848
5. Sulphur	107	700	5,606	16,008
6. Woods for colouring ..	4,668	26,652	2,438	19,504
7. Soda	36,924	129,234	28,354	99,239
8. Potash	4,514	36,112	5,248	41,984
9. Raw iron—				
Old cast iron	44,418	66,627	88,642	132,963
Old raw iron	70,632	94,176	71,900	83,883
10. Wrought iron	103,789	242,174	203,722	543,258
11. Cast iron	29,516	98,386	81,470	271,566
12. Tin plate	4,855	48,550	5,007	50,070
13. Raw hides	3,821	114,630	9,862	246,550
14. Wooden parts of machinery, with iron	122	1,220	2,970	29,700
15. Copper and brass	2,282	68,460	3,518	105,540
16. Beer in casks and bottle ..	6,174	61,740	5,591	55,910
17. Brandy and rum	2,272	38,624	2,494	42,398
18. Wine	8,748	166,212	15,362	291,878
19. Southern fruits	4,836	53,196	5,916	59,160
20. Pepper	5,123	56,353	4,443	53,316
21. Cassia	746	20,142	783	21,141
22. Herrings .. .. tonnen	81,024	708,000	83,235	600,000
23. Coffee	27,801	750,627	25,806	748,374
24. Rice	14,656	87,936	12,589	75,588
25. Sugar	4,654	30,251	12,322	123,220
26. Tobacco	2,027	70,945	2,255	78,925
27. Tea	2,496	149,760	1,131	79,170
28. Olives	10,653	149,142	9,962	139,468
29. Tin	484	19,360	302	12,684
30. Pitch	1,838	29,408	1,731	31,158
31. Cement	30,754	30,745	38,663	38,663
32. Divers articles	51,940	181,790	67,609	236,631
33. Coal	2,236,485	545,400	2,185,848	482,434
	36,467	..	35,641	..
34. Salt	5,572	74,436	8,420	117,880
Total	..	4.376,471	..	5,226,08

EXPORTS.

			1864.	1863.
1. Grain and seed—	Lasts.	Rix-thalers.	Rix-thalers.	Rix-thalers.
a. Wheat	62,493	8,332,400		
b. Rye	28,981	2,398,480		
c. Barley	2,947	206,290		
d. Oats	98	4,900		
e. Peas	2,530	227,700		
f. Linseed	96	14,400		
g. Turnips	6,590	1,318,000		
			12,502,170	17,238,000
	104,735			
2. Wood—				
a. Deal;				
1,200,679 pieces various woods				
3,178 fathoms laths..	..	2,615,000		
4,716 schock nails ..				
b. Oak wood;				
104,716 pieces various..				
24,138 schock staves ..	..	939,000		
c. Various woods	..	1,000		
			3,555,000	5,310,000
3. Salt-meat	..	..	125,000	70,000
4. Oil in casks	15,180	..	182,160	54,885
5. Oil-cake .. .. centners	17,140	..	39,993	29,898
6. Bones .. .. „	14,129	..	20,000	22,000
7. Jopen beer .. .. „	28,000	..	65,500	45,500
8. Spirit .. .. achtels	559	..	7,826	4,000
9. Various articles .. ohm ..	..	..	196,414	247,678
Total	..	..	16,694,063	23,022,761

Tilsit.—Hardly ever was a year so bad for this place as 1864, both as regards political embarrassment and the influence of the weather. The latter disappointed the hope of Tilsit to have the railway line to Insterburg opened, which will not be the case before the middle of 1865. Endeavours are being made to carry it on to Memel, the parishes through which it cuts having offered the land gratis.

The merchants ask for a reduction of the Tariff for postages and telegrams.

Russia has abolished her export duties on corn, linseed, &c.; but the import duty of Prussia still exists, though it causes much annoyance and yields little for the finances of the State.

The new Tariff of Customs agreed upon in the Commercial Treaty with France will be partly adopted

by the 1st July, 1865. The merchants think it desirable it should be adopted altogether at that date.

Spirits.—Business in this article has gone back since the suppression of the Polish Revolution to its former modest dimensions. There were in store, say 800 ohms, and the total supply amounted to 8,000 to 9,000 ohms.

Wool.—The dull state of business in 1863 effected a similar one in the beginning of 1864. The favourable result of the English sales by auction, however, in March and April raised a demand, and Berlin houses concluded here delivery contracts: circa 200 cwts. were sold at the beginning of May at 63 to 68 thalers per 106 lbs.; other 150 cwts. followed. 160 cwts. were sent to the Königsberg market, where prices were 5 thalers lower. Of the second shearing, circa 150 centners were collected, which fetched at the beginning circa 40 thalers, but afterwards, in consequence of the high cotton prices, 50 to 60 thalers. The wash was generally speaking pretty good.

Coals.—The demand for the manufactories, the gas-works, railways, steamers, and artisans was covered for the greatest part direct from England, and Scotland viâ Memel, or from the stores at the latter place. Prices were essentially higher than in former years, as coal was dearer itself and the freights besides were very high all the year, in consequence of the Danish war. Prices were, Newcastle machine coal 16 to 18 silver groschen, Scotch ditto 14 to 16 silver groschen, and small coal (nut coal) 15 to 16 silver groschen per ton of 2 scheffels; they rose at the end of the year, on account of insufficient supply, up to 25 silver groschen. The consumption amounted altogether to 100,000 tons of 2 scheffels.

Cattle.—For consumption:—

Oxen	1,092
Cows	1,662
Pigs	4,280
Calves and sheep	6,124

From these were got 1,870 cwts. of tallow, 188 cwts. of grease.

There were exported to Memel, Königsberg, and Berlin:—

Oxen and cows	682
Milch cows	264
Pigs	1,184
Calves and sheep	580
Smoked meat	cwt. 3,364

Prices were, for an ox, 68 thalers; for a milking cow, 44 thalers; for another cow, 38 thalers; for pigs, 18 thalers; for calves, 6 thalers; and for sheep, 4 thalers. Prices of meat were, for beef, 3 silver groschen; pork, 3 silver groschen; veal, $3\frac{1}{3}$ silver groschen; mutton, 3 silver groschen; for smoked meat, 4 silver groschen; for raw tallow, $2\frac{2}{3}$ silver groschen; for purified tallow, $3\frac{1}{2}$ silver groschen per lb.

Swinemünde.—During the last three years arrived at this port:—

	1864.		1863.		1862.	
	No.	Lasts.	No.	Lasts.	No.	Lasts.
Sailing vessels ..	1,301	100,615	2,149	186,492	1,974	180,783
Steamers ..	387	55,257	756	93,397	690	96,496
Coasters ..	284	5,279	536	9,705	555	8,927
Total ..	1,972	161,151	3,441	289,594	3,219	286,206

The difference between 1862 and 1863 is, particularly in the number of lasts, very small, but enormous between 1864 and either of the two former. There have been less in 1864 than in 1863.

	No.	Lasts.
Sailing vessels	848	85,877
Steamers	369	38,140
Total	1,217	124,017

Coals.—The import of English coal and coke into Swinemünde amounted to—

In 1862	1,919,190 cwt.
1863	2,126,670 „
1864	680,880 „

that is, 1,238,302 cwt. less than in 1862, and 1,445,790 cwt. less than in 1863.

From Swinemünde went to Stettin—

1863	3,207,966 cwt.
1864	1,373,818 „
Decrease in 1864	1,834,148 „

Of all the ships arriving here, discharged their cargoes at the place—

	Ships.	Lasts.
1862	343	60,699
1863	413	69,075
1864	183	31,190

There remained, therefore, at Swinemünde (coasting vessels excluded), 1862, 21·80 per cent.; 1863, 24·68 per cent.; 1864, 20·01 per cent. The cargoes discharged at Swinemünde consisted chiefly of coal, coke, and raw iron. French ships were comparatively more frequently seen on account of their having been put temporarily on the same footing with the favoured nations during the Danish war.

Navigation at Swinemünde was closed by ice on the 12th December, 1864.

Hirschberg and Schönau. Linen Manufacture.—The first half of last year gave hopes that the improvement it had experienced would be a lasting one, but the second half disappointed this expectation altogether. The reduction of the cotton prices threw down the linen prices, so that manufacturers could not even sell at a great loss. Besides a great many merchants in this line had to suspend payment, and no money could be got out of Russia on account of the most unfavourable course of exchange. The fabrication of cotton is altogether influenced by the English market. The constant variation of prices confused consumers, and restricted the demand. The cotton yarn manufacture did not do well at all for the same causes.

Turkish Carpets.—400 were made at Schmiedeberg against 500 in 1863, but those of 1864 had as a whole a larger surface. Similar goods were also made. The material used altogether amounted to circa 290 cwt. of Serbian and Syrian wool, 680 cwt. of jute and Manilla wool. 125 men on an average were daily employed: the pay for men was 2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ thalers; for female labourers, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 thalers a-week.

Lace.—The manufacture of Brussels and Valenciennes lace did well.

Champagne.—The fabrication has remained in its former extent.

Solingen.—The expected improvement has not taken place. Not alone North America, but other markets too took nothing this year of the steel wares. Business with the Brazils was lively in the beginning, but the unfavourable course of exchange and the money crisis that broke out there put a stop to all further transactions. The most important branch are steel goods.

The La Plata States did not come at all to this market, having been an important customer formerly. The West Indies came only in the first half of the year. Mexico has improved since the establishment of the Empire. The West Coasts of South America and Africa took very little; the East Indies remained stationary. The Levant is a regular customer. Egypt took larger quantities than usual during the high cotton prices, but left off again afterwards. Spain and Portugal took less than in former years. Italy buys more than before, particularly a sort of ordinary pen-knives. The demand for the Orient and the Principalities was only lively during the first half of the year. Business with Poland and Russia was stopped altogether. Sweden, Norway, and Denmark did not take much, and business was interrupted by the Danish war. The Zollverein consumed regularly; the Eastern Provinces of the Zollverein, however, least of all.

Arms.—Steel arms were dull altogether; only few orders have been given by other Governments, not at all as many as this place is accustomed to. There are better prospects for the business of 1865. The Russian Government has ordered a considerable quantity of Cavalry swords: the Brazilian Government has also ordered a quantity of Cavalry swords and of bayonets; the Prussian Government has contracted for a considerable number of Infantry swords, and the English Government intends, it is said, to order a large quantity of bayonets.

Crinoline Hoops.—The demand was not smaller than in 1864, but complaints are made that prices go down lower and lower.

Sugar Forms.—Business lively on account of a number of new refineries having been established.

They are also exported to England, though iron is cheap there, which proves how well these things are made here. In the Commercial Treaty with France this article has not been considered enough. Business would have been livelier still if not, by several refineries being given up, circa 100,000 old forms had been thrown into the market.

Cotton and Half Wool.—Manufacture of the former is decreasing; of the latter increasing, and not enough workmen to be had.

Stolberg.—Coal Mines were worked actively all the year round, and though nearly all the mines yielded more in quantity than last year, still the great demand caused the price to rise. The production in the mining district of Düren amounted to—1862, 3,619,218 tons, Prussian, value per ton $14\frac{2}{3}$ silver groschen; 1863, 3,698,986 tons, value $14\frac{1}{2}$ silver groschen. The mines of the Eschweil Union, to which, since 1863, also the mine Anna, near Alsdorf, belongs, yielded, in 1864, 7,558,487 scheffels against 7,024,299 scheffels in 1863; therefore, in 1864, 534,188 scheffels more than in 1863.

Of coke there was obtained from the pits Centnum and Anna, in 1864, 499,181 centners; in 1863, 434,109 centners; showing an increase in 1864 to the amount of 65,072 centners. Coal and coke found a ready sale, and more could have been obtained had there been a sufficient number of hands.

At the coal pit of Maria, at Hüngen, there were obtained in—

1864	2,601,140	scheffels
1863	2,227,793	„
Increase in 1864	373,347	„

There were produced 216,435 centners of coke, and 210,000 in 1863.

At James Grube there were produced—

	Centners and Scheffels.
In 1864	1,044,710
1863	965,476
Increase in 1864	79,234

The amount of raw iron made at the coke and charcoal forges in the district of Aix-la-Chapelle was in 1862, 484,111 centners; in 1863, 505,963 centners. The smelting works of the Company (Concordia)

produced, in 1863, 30,350,910 lbs.; in 1864, 33,394,131 lbs. The Forge Company of Mathé Hösch and Co., at Atsch, at Stolberg, produced, in 1863, 15,289,640 lbs.; in 1864, 14,704,000 lbs.

The import of foreign raw iron, by Aix-la-Chapelle and Emmerich, was—

	Centners.
In 1863, by Aix-la-Chapelle	152,206
„ Emmerich	989,639
Total	1,141,845
In 1864, by Aix-la-Chapelle	49,154
„ Emmerich	869,328
Total	918,482

Showing a diminution of the import of 223,363 centners.

The produce of bar and rolled iron, and rails, was, in the district of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1862, 671,174 centners; in 1863, 654,633 centners.

Of silver there was produced, in 1862, 8,886 lbs.; in 1863, 7,506 lbs.; in 1864, 9,345¾ lbs.; which represent a value to the amount of 280,372 thalers.

Berlin.—In the Report of the Commercial Body at Berlin, which is published every year, it is stated that the trade, and more particularly commercial undertakings, suffered more from the fear of the war with Denmark spreading than from the actual war itself.

The war in America had a depressing effect upon trade. In the first quarter of 1861 the import of raw cotton into the Zollverein amounted to 1,351,551 centners; in the same period in 1864 it was 654,603 centners. Added to these disadvantages were the money crisis in Europe, and the high rates of discount.

The imports of corn to Berlin were more than usually large, owing to the export being put an end to by the Danish blockade; and the export of spirits also increased. Less coal was imported into Berlin than in 1863, and more native coal was used in consequence. Trade in iron and metals was similar to last year. Wrought-iron works and factories for making machines found employment enough for the railways at home and abroad, for artillery uses and building purposes, and for agricultural and industrial purposes.

The wool trade had the extent of the last three

years, but there was no improvement in the price. The consumption of trammel and carded yarn increased; the manufacture of woollen and half-woollen stuffs was greater than usual, as was also that of cloths and shawls. The cotton manufactures occasionally found a ready sale to Poland and Russia. Made-up silk wares found a sale in Southern Germany and Holland and Switzerland; there were smaller quantities than usual sent to Poland and Russia. With the month of May the prices rose of the silk manufactures, owing to the high price of the raw material.

With regard to the export of manufactured goods, it ceased almost entirely as regards America, but increased to the East and China.

Since the 12th of October, on which day Bavaria, Wurtemberg, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and Nassau, acceded to the Treaties of the 28th June and 11th July, the Zollverein crisis was at an end. The Zollverein, by means of these Treaties, entered upon a new period of existence for twelve years, from the 1st of January, 1866. The reform of the Zollverein Tariff was completed, and all the members of the Zollverein acceded to the Treaty with France of the 2nd of August, 1862. According to the new arrangement of the Tariff there have been some duties done away with, and some reduced. The results of the changes in the Tariff are looked forward to with confidence, as the conviction exists that there need be no alarm at competition in foreign markets.

Postal Treaties with Spain and Portugal come into operation on the 1st of July. In consequence of the conclusion of a Postal Treaty with Sweden there is now a postal steam-boat communication by the Baltic. Facilities have been introduced for the transmission of telegrams in Berlin; formerly they could only be sent from one station, now they can be taken at any of the Post Office stations, and are forwarded to the General Post Office for transmission. Since the 1st January, 1864, there has been a reduction in charges for telegrams sent between Prussian and French stations.

There were good receipts from the railways. This was very much owing to the reduced freights for grain and coal. The territory of the sale of Prussian coal

has so much increased, and has now assumed such large dimensions, that the price of coal in Westphalia might easily be raised without the sale being affected. Of railroads that are about to be made, those of most importance are the direct line from Berlin to Cüstrin, that from Neustadt-Eberswalde to Wriezen, which will bring the fruitful Aderbruck into connection with the lines of railways. An English company is engaged in making a line from Berlin by Cottbus and Spremberg to Görlitz.

There was satisfactory progress in the Prussian mining and forge industry. The total value of the mineral produce obtained in Prussia was, in 1863, 34,687,218; the value of the fuel obtained was alone 27,007,889 thalers. The sale of the produce of native foundries has improved in extent, owing to the reduction of railway freights. The expense of working them has become considerably less; the prices, too, were become so reasonable that foreign goods no longer had the upper hand in the home markets. Iron goods, more particularly raw steel, are now become an article of export to England. The production of coal amounted, in 1863, to 71,724,154 tonnen.

The attention of the Government is particularly called to the state of the navigation of the Rivers Elbe and Oder. In 1853 there passed the Lock of Brieg 1,723,483 centners of goods; in 1863, only 586,547 centners. The Lock of Ohlau, in 1853, 1,681,997 centners; in 1863, only 718,285 centners. And in the same period the transport of goods on the Upper Silesian Railway rose from 8,103,793 centners to 35,228,147 centners. How great, therefore, would be the value of a good and regular water-communication for the provinces producing grain, wood, railway sleepers, coal, wrought iron, raw iron, forged iron, zinc, tin, cement, cattle, chemical produce, &c.

Amongst the subjects to which the attention of the Prussian Government is particularly called by the Commercial Body of Berlin is the advantages enjoyed by the British manufacturers of spirits of wine, as compared to the foreigners, the duty in England being so high that it entirely excludes foreign spirits from the English market.

The following is a Table of the total business of grain in 1864:—

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Wheat Flour.	Rye Flour.
	Wispel.	Wispel.	Wispel.	Wispel.	Wispel.	Centners.	Centners.
Stock, 1st January	480	2,936	85	960	65	16,071	17,386
Imported—							
By water	12,698	84,284	4,359	13,734	1,209		
By road	228	6,207	2,298	10,844	182	382,210	492,246
By railroad	15,430	25,560	11,421	40,456	5,747		
	28,836	118,987	18,163	65,994	7,203	398,281	509,632
Stock, 31st December	580	4,065	156	393	47	14,853	10,311
Consumed, in transit, exported	28,256	114,922	18,007	65,601	7,156	383,428	499,321

	Import.	Export.	Used.
	Wispel.	Wispel.	Wispel.
Wheat	28,356	11,503	16,753
Rye	116,051	89,200	25,722
Barley	18,078	9,515	8,382
Oats	65,034	16,371	49,230
Peas	7,138	3,021	4,135
Total	234,657	129,610	104,222

There were, moreover, imported 874,000 centners of flour, and 184,400 centners of bread.

Of the grain there were weighed 2,380,096 centners, and there were measured 312,455 centners, that is, only one-twelfth.

Owing to the good yield of potatoes in 1864, the manufacture of spirits has increased, and the business was satisfactory.

For some years there has been a regular sale to England of spirits from Berlin factories used for the adulteration of wine and brandy in bond; and it is stated that if spirits of wine were admitted into England under less disadvantageous circumstances the sale would be considerably larger. Large quantities are sent to Hamburg, Lübeck, Denmark, Switzerland, and Bavaria.

PRODUCE OF SPIRITS.

	In Prussia.	In Steuer Verein.
	Quarts.	Quarts.
1854	117,431,000	129,990,000
1855	121,221,000	126,445,000
1856	124,872,000	136,459,000
1857	170,613,000	184,212,000
1858	169,848,000	185,345,000
1859	164,286,000	177,728,000
1860	177,494,000	192,615,000
1861	177,188,000	192,303,260
1862	187,336,900	204,485,720
1863	201,691,200	223,415,600

AMOUNT OF SPIRIT IN STORE.

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	Quarts.	Quarts.	Quarts.	Quarts.
1st January	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,000,000	1,600,000
1st February	2,220,000	1,600,000	2,500,000	2,000,000
1st March	2,500,000	2,000,000	3,250,000	2,500,000
1st April	2,220,000	2,500,000	4,000,000	3,000,000
1st May	3,500,000	4,000,000	5,500,000	5,000,000
1st June	3,710,000	4,120,000	6,000,000	5,250,000
1st July	3,340,000	3,250,000	7,000,000	4,250,000
1st August	2,120,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	3,750,000
1st September	1,260,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
1st October	400,000	800,000	1,500,000	800,000
1st November	1,500,000	250,000	800,000	500,000
1st December	1,300,000	150,000	750,000	600,000
31st December	1,250,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,500,000

There was an increase in the amount of animals in 1864 as compared to 1863; in 1863 there were imported

of oxen 57,892, of calves 77,142, of pigs 160,972, of sheep 336,684, and these numbers were surpassed by 6,912 oxen, 7,707 calves, 23,441 pigs, 35,496 sheep; this was owing to demand for the Prussian soldiers in the Elbe Duchies.

The coal trade of Berlin in 1864 did not experience any great increase; in fact, the supplies rather diminished. The chief reason for this was the blockade of the Baltic ports; it was also partially owing to the fact that the brick or tile-makers made considerable reductions in their works.

There came into the market in 1864—

By Railway.

	At 4 Berliner Scheffel.
	Tonnen.
Upper Silesian coal	1,650,856
Lower Silesian coal	178,815
Westphalian coal	311,638
„ coke	49,405
Bohemian brown coal	253,536
Saxon coal	65,670
„ coke	2,986
Total	2,512,906

By Water.

Silesian coal	24,652
Bohemian brown coal	52,809
English coal	486,716
English coke	76,798
Native brown coal	15,849
Total	656,824

There were therefore in stock and sent for consumption to the amount of 3,169,730 tonnen; as compared to 1863 there was a decrease of 172,711 tonnen.

Of English coal there were imported in 1863, 1,509,940 tonnen; in 1864 not one-third of this amount was imported, owing chiefly to the blockade. It is not improbable that even under usual circumstances the use of English coal will diminish. Native coal has been found to be very valuable in the time it had to be used. The Silesian coal has proved the best for heating and manufacturing purposes; the West-

phalian is best suited to take the place of English coal for forges. The two large gas establishments at Berlin have found that they are able to make profitable use of Westphalian and Silesian coal (Upper and Lower Silesian), and as these establishments are connected by railway with the pits from which the coals are taken, there is a great economy of time and labour in taking native coal in preference to foreign coal; native coal, too, can always be procured. The supply has till now been equal to the demand. There were imported by land 640,967 tonnen more, and by water 1,080,010 tonnen less than in 1863, owing to the Danish blockade.

The Upper Silesian is the coal most used at Berlin, and its employment has increased 20 per cent. in comparison to 1863, and it represents 50 per cent. of all the coal used. The high rate of freight by railway impedes its export to Pomerania and to the Oderbruck. On most of the German railways coals are charged 1 pfenning per mile and centner, exclusive of a charge for the truck; but on the Berlin and Stettin railway, and the other railways in connexion with it, the triple of that amount is charged.

The prices of coal remained the same till late in the autumn.

Silesian coal, ..	18½ to 19½ to 20	thalers	per last of	72	scheffel.
Dice coal ..	17½ to 18½ to 19	,,	,,		,,
Small coal .	14⅓ to 15 ..	,,	,,		,,

Well sifted coal in pieces were ½ to 1 thaler dearer.

At the beginning of October they were paid ⅓ to ½ thaler more per last. Westphalian coal was in price—

Machine coal	19½ to 22	thalers	per last of 72	Berlin scheffel.
Nut coal ..	18½ to 19	,,	,,	,,
Forge coal .	18 to 20	,,	,,	,,
Gas coal ..	21 to 21½	,,	,,	,,

Of Westphalian coal there were sent to Berlin more than four times the quantity sent in 1863; chiefly gas coal, and in the second place forge coal, for which purposes some Westphalian coals are better suited than the Silesian. English coal, of which 1,023,224 tonnen less were imported than in 1862, came only by Hamburgh. Bohemian brown coal, used for heating rooms and in factories, is generally mixed with Silesian coal.

For many years there was a surplus production of coal which kept down the prices of all sorts of

coal so low that the existence of some of the pits was endangered; under the present circumstances of the demand keeping pace with the supply, and of the scarcity of labour, there cannot be any fear for some time of a return of surplus production.

There were more locomotives built in 1864 than in 1863; in the largest factory there were 134 built with tenders, of which 24 were on Russian account for the Odessa-Parkany railway; 2 for a Dutch company to India, 8 for the Lübeck-Büchen Railway Company.

The sale and use of china has considerably increased within the last few years, chiefly owing to the use of coal.

At the beginning of the year the prices of raw sugar were very high, owing to the large purchases which had been made for England and France, but they fell later in the year, owing to the large amount which had been manufactured in 1863-64, and also owing to the reduced demand for America. The amount of raw beetroots, taxed, used in making sugar, was in 1863-64, 39,911,520 centners in 253 factories, and in 1862-63, 36,719,259 centners; 1861-62, 31,692,324 centners; 1860-61, 29,354,031 centners; 1859-60, 34,339,317 centners; 1858-59, 36,668,557 centners.

In 1863-64 there were used for making 1 centner of sugar 13·2 centners of beet-roots; in the previous year for making the same amount of sugar 13·5 centners were used: so that the quality of beet-roots was better in 1863-64.

The wine trade was limited in 1864 to the consumption of the States of the Zollverein. Of wine charged with duty, there was at the Berlin Custom-house:—

French wine	19,714	centners	19 lbs.
Champagne	6,971	„	71 „
Spanish	323	„	27 „
Portuguese	491	„	56 „
Cape	9	„	75 „
Hungarian	1,567	„	30 „
Italian	106	„	39 „
Verein countries	15,726	„	58 „

The import of foreign wines as compared to 1863 diminished by 6,434 centners 65 lbs.; this was owing to the inferior quality of the French wines of 1863, and to the uncertainty which existed relative to the Franco-Zollverein Treaty. The reduction of duty by

33½ per cent., which will come into operation on the 1st of July, 1865, and the good vintage of 1864, will give the wine trade a new impetus. There was also a diminution in the import of Verein and German wines. According to the official accounts, there are 41 breweries in Berlin. The malt used in 37 of them in the period between the 1st of October, 1863, and the same period 1864, amounted to 262,737 centners. The largest of these breweries made 52,000 tonnen, of which two-thirds were disposed of in Berlin, and one-third exported. 1864 was not a profitable year for the wool trade. That this article should be in a depressed position in general, notwithstanding that the manufacture of wool is on the increase, is owing to the increased production of wool in and out of Europe. It is to be noted that the consumption does not keep pace with the production.

It is calculated that about 226,000 centners of wool was sold in 1864 at the following Prussian wool markets:—

	Very fine.	Fine.	Middle.	Ordinary.	Total.
Berlin	..	8,000	58,000	30,000	96,000
Breslau	3,000	16,000	30,000	6,000	55,000
Posen	..	10,200	11,250	950	22,400
Stettin	..	450	15,250	60	15,760
Lundsberg . ..	..	4,500	6,500	3,500	14,500
Stralsund	..	..	6,650	..	6,650
Königsberg . ..	..	3,500	1,500	..	5,000
Paderborn . ..	525	500	1,000	175	2,200
Mühlhausen ..	..	400	1,000	500	1,900
Dusseldorf . ..	..	75	175	250	500
Coblentz	..	75	375	..	450
Elbing	..	..	80	..	80
Magdeburg ..	..	..	225	..	225

Of this amount, the greatest part was used in the Zollverein, and only a small portion was exported. The extent to which the export has decreased may be seen from the following figures; there went from Germany to England—

In 1800, 4,200 centners = 3½ per cent. of the total imports to England.
In 1830, 267,870 „ = 83 „ „ „
In 1860, 33,225 „ = 2 „ „ „

But it shows at the same time how much the woollen industry has increased in Prussia. There was active supply of cloth in the early part of the year to America.

Norway, Sweden, and Holland took less; Italy and Switzerland required less. A Leipzic house had extensive orders for China and the East Indies, Owing to the introduction of Japanese silkworms, the silk trade has made some progress.

(No. 2.)—*Receipts of Dues of the Zollverein in the first three Quarters of* 1864.

The receipts from import and export dues amounted in the first three quarters of 1864 to 17,602,751 thalers: during the same period in 1863 they amounted to 18,458,893, so that in 1864 there was a deficit to the amount of 856,142 thalers. After the conclusion of peace with Denmark, the uncertainty with regard to the issue of the crisis in which the Zollverein was towards the end of the third quarter hindered the advance of trade, and the spirit of speculation was impeded by the rise in the rate of interest.

The objects on which there was a deficit of dues paid of greater importance, were raw sugar for refineries, and raw iron. Also in a lesser degree, meat, wine in casks and bottles, iron rails, cotton yarn, and various other articles. With regard to the falling off in raw sugar, it is to be remarked that in consequence of the unfavourable harvest the prices of Indian raw sugar rose, and that the factories of beet-root sugar appear to have received a new impulse.

There was an increase of importance in dues from unwrought tobacco leaves and coffee.

Comparison of the Common Receipts from Dues from Imports and Exports in the first three Quarters of 1864 and 1863 in the Zollverein.

States of the Verein.	Import Dues.		Export Dues.		Total.			
	In first three Quarters, 1864.	In first three Quarters, 1863.	In first three Quarters, 1864.	In first three Quarter, 1863.	In first three Quarters, 1864.	In first three Quarters, 1863.	First three Quarters of 1864. Increase.	First three Quarters of 1864. Decrease.
	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.
1. Prussia	10,072,903	10,822,625	21,418*	20,102*	10,122,415	10,868,157	..	745,742
			28,094†	25,430†				
Luxemburg	100,210	100,909	1,767	1,466	101,977	102,375	..	398
2. Bavaria	988,866	984,630	11,455	15,397	1,000,321	1,000,027	294	..
3. Saxony	1,860,132	1,729,451	6,937	6,850	1,867,069	1,736,301	130,768	..
4. Hanover	1,440,515	1,661,193	9,299	6,398	1,449,814	1,667,591	..	217,777
5. Wurtemberg	294,412	295,853	1,826	1,220	296,238	297,073	..	835
6. Baden	766,726	785,344	15,167	11,555	781,893	796,899	..	15,006
7. Electoral Hesse	259,684	256,799	1,061	487	260,745	257,286	3,459	..
8. Ducal Hesse	376,868	403,976	2,433	2,376	379,301	406,352	..	27,051
9. Thuringia	223,044	214,403	43	81	223,087	214,484	8,603	..
10. Brunswick	198,694	204,156	49*	110*	198,743	204,266	..	5,523
11. Oldenburg	156,489	180,287	162	211	156,651	180,498	..	23,847
12. Nassau	73,974	66,433	299	533	74,273	66,966	7,307	..
13. Frankfort A/M	654,135	623,870	36,089	36,748	690,224	660,618	29,606	..
Total	17,466,652	18,329,929	136,099	128,964	17,602,751	18,458,893	180,037	1,036,179
								180,037
								856,142

* Eastern Union.

† Western Union.

The receipts from import and export dues when compared to those of 1863 for the whole year, show a falling off in 1864 to the amount of 1,204,436 thalers: the decrease in receipts was from import dues, 1,201,353 thalers; from export dues, 3,083 thalers; total, 1,204,436 thalers; which is 5 per cent. less than 1863.

1.—*Import Dues.*

Deductions made for back payments, indemnifications, &c.; the gross receipts were in 1863, 25,574,880 thalers; in 1864, 24,369,114 thalers; decrease in 1864, 1,205,766 thalers.

This is attributed to the war with Denmark, and the consequent blockade of the North Sea and Baltic ports, the continued war in America, the disturbances in Poland, and partly to the alarm with regard to European affairs in general, which had a depressing effect upon trade in general, as well as to the uncertainty with regard to the crisis in which the Zollverein was still at the end of the third quarter. Then again the navigation, which had been impeded during the whole winter, was only free again in the course of March, whereas in 1863 it continued open the whole first quarter. Many merchants too, under the belief that the Treaty with France would come into operation on the 1st of January, 1865, and would cause considerable reduction of dues, reduced their supplies of many wares; and, added to this, a large amount of articles of consumption which find in general a ready sale in Prussia, from Mecklenburg were sent to the seat of war in Schleswig. With regard to the receipts from import dues in the single States of the Zollverein, it will be seen from the Table given below that the falling off, to the amount of more than 10 per cent as regards 1863, was greatest in Hanover and Oldenburg; this minus did not reach this per-centage in Prussia and the Grand Duchy of Hesse; in Brunswick and Bavaria it was less considerable. The amount of increase of receipt did not reach in either of the States 10 per cent., whilst in Thuringia it was 6, in Frankfort-on-the-Main 6, in Saxony, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, in Nassau 4, and in Baden 3 per cent. In Wurtemberg the receipts remained with little difference the same as last year. Contrary to what usually

takes place, the demand for raw sugar for refineries of the Verein was of considerable importance in the fall of the receipts; the amount of raw sugar imported in 1864 was not three-fifths the amount of that imported in 1863; a result which can be attributed to the bad harvest, and the consequent high prices to purchasers.

Next to sugar, the minus of most importance was in raw iron; in consequence of the high prices of iron in England there was a very large consumption of Zollverein iron. The diminished import of wine in casks, as well as in bottles, was caused by the expectation of a reduction in the Tariff, and there was only enough imported to meet the actual demand; there was a much less demand for iron rails for railways, which caused the falling off in iron and steel, the import having been more than usually large in 1863; there was a diminution in the duties paid upon American bacon and lard; and there was but a very limited business done in woollen goods of all sorts, and silk goods. The articles on which there was decrease of duties paid of minor importance were hops, cheese of all sorts, tea, coal, and a few other articles.

There was an increase of duties paid upon raw coffee, and in a less degree upon other raw products, raw and quite raw iron goods, and unwrought tobacco leaves. The increase in tobacco leaves is owing to the increased demand for the cigar factories. The increase in the import of other raw produce, of petroleum, of quite raw and raw iron goods, is attributed to the erection of new, and the extension of old factories, and to the increase in the use of cast iron tubes for water works. The increase in the import of dried southern fruits and spices is owing to the good harvest of those articles, and the consequent low prices; the increase in the import of lean swine was owing to the prohibition of import from Poland.

2.—*Export Dues.*

There was a decrease of export dues in the Eastern Union (as compared to 1863) of 2,322 thalers; and in the Western Union of 761, making a total of 3,083.

The decrease in the Eastern Union is attributed to the decreased export of raw hides and skins for the preparation of leather, raw hair, &c.

Comparison of the Common Receipts of Import and Export Dues of 1864 and 1863.

States of the Verein.	Import Dues.		Export Dues.		Total.			
	In 1864.	In 1863.	In 1864.	In 1863.	In 1864.	In 1863.	In 1864. More.	In 1864. Less.
	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.
1. Prussia	13,785,014	14,842,908	24,662*	25,351*	13,844,314	14,901,202	..	1,056,888
			34,638†	32,943†				
Luxemburg	135,034	135,981	2,203	2,139	137,237	138,120	..	883
2. Bavaria	1,422,377	1,445,536	15,360	21,766	1,437,737	1,467,302	..	29,565
3. Saxony	2,672,480	2,563,108	8,086	9,559	2,680,566	2,572,667	107,899	..
4. Hanover	1,964,800	2,245,573	11,156	8,154	1,975,956	2,253,727	..	277,771
5. Wurtemberg	488,849	485,820	2,160	1,574	491,009	487,394	3,615	..
6. Baden	1,218,211	1,178,001	19,934	15,169	1,235,145	1,193,170	41,975	..
7. Electoral Hesse	363,159	349,433	1,245	685	364,404	350,118	14,286	..
8. Grand Ducal Hesse	515,801	548,714	2,976	2,870	518,777	551,584	..	32,807
9. Thuringia	314,698	297,029	65	88	314,763	297,117	17,646	..
10. Brunswick	271,876	274,329	96*	233*	271,972	274,562	..	2,590
11. Oldenburg	220,396	256,612	186	248	220,582	256,860	..	36,278
12. Nassau	102,215	98,334	363	550	102,578	98,884	3,694	..
13. Frankfort A/M	898,617	853,502	43,421	45,305	942,038	898,807	43,231	..
Total	24,373,527	25,574,880	163,551	166,634	24,537,078	25,741,514	232,346	1,436,782
								232,346
								1,204,436

* Eastern Union.

† Western Union.

(No. 2 A.)—*Receipts of the Zollverein in the first Quarter of* 1865, *as compared to* 1864, *from Import and Export Dues.*

The receipts of the Zollverein from import and export dues in the first quarter of 1865 amount to 4,726,023 thalers; in the same period of 1864 they amounted to 4,896,263 thalers; so that there was a diminution in the receipts of 170,240 thalers. Although commerce and trade generally suffered from the unfavourable nature of the circumstances of the Zollverein, the diminution in the import and the import dues is to be attributed chiefly to the duration of the winter, which kept the navigation closed till the end of March. By the side of the uncertainty of political circumstances, and particularly the continuance of the war in America, the high prices of colonial wares impeded purchases for speculation. It has thus come about that though the new Tariff comes into operation on the 1st of July, and with it considerable reductions, many goods have been put into an expectant position, the consequence of which will be that there will also be a falling off in the second quarter of the year.

Of the articles on which there has been a falling off in duty paid, the principal one was raw coffee; the amount imported only meets the demand. There was a slight falling off in the importation of dried Southern fruits, silk wares, woollen goods, wine in cask, brandy of all sorts, meat, herrings, and some other articles. There was an increase in import dues from very coarse and coarse iron wares, raw iron, unwrought tobacco stalks, lean swine, raw sugar for refineries, and wine in bottles.

Comparison of the Common Receipts of the Zollverein from Import and Export Dues in the first quarters of 1865 and 1864.

	Import Dues.		Export Dues.		Total.			
	In First Quarter of 1865.	In First Quarter of 1864.	In First Quarter of 1865.	In First Quarter of 1864.	In First Quarter of 1865.	In First Quarter of 1864.	In First Quarter of 1865. Increase.	In First Quarter of 1865. Decrease.
	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.
1. Prussia	2,776,655	2,866,799	2,641* 5,581†	4,307* 5,027†	2,784,877	2,876,133	..	91,256
Luxemburg	32,718	31,982	518	76	33,236	32,058	1,178	..
2. Bavaria	282,243	298,623	3,649	2,322	285,892	300,945	..	15,053
3. Saxony	448,164	454,186	1,223	1,939	449,387	456,118	..	6,731
4. Hanover	355,182	385,657	973	1,452	356,155	387,116	..	30,961
5. Wurtemberg	64,636	74,968	654	404	65,290	75,372	..	10,082
6. Baden	170,101	172,316	2,294	3,656	172,395	175,972	..	3,577
7. Electoral Hesse	79,825	77,728	230	246	80,055	77,974	2,081	..
8. Ducal Hesse	125,699	113,115	575	468	126,274	113,583	12,691	..
9. Thuringia	68,634	69,584	146	4	68,780	69,588	..	808
10. Brunswick	51,653	54,839	..	45*	51,653	54,884	..	3,231
11. Oldenburg	30,130	40,908	38	25	30,168	40,933	..	10,765
12. Nassau	21,541	20,068	24	7	21,565	20,075	1,490	..
13. Frankfort A/M.	192,078	203,759	8,218	11,753	200,296	215,512	..	15,216
Total	4,699,259	4,864,532	26,764	31,731	4,726,023	4,896,263	17,440	187,680
								17,440
								170,240

* Eastern Union. † Western Union.

(No. 3.)—*Articles Imported from the Zollverein into Belgium during* 1862, 1863, *and* 1864.

The following Table gives the amount of certain articles imported from the Zollverein into Belgium during the years 1862, 1863, and 1864. In this Table the whole amount of the articles imported in each year is given, and the share imported from the Zollverein is also given.

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Steel, not worked—	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.
Zollverein	549,505	508,929	798,975
Altogether	1,867,146	1,786,664	2,133,919
Steel, worked—			
Zollverein	193,710	194,244	209,345
Altogether	508,204	553,765	622,912
Cotton—			
Zollverein	123,020	204,238	296,466
Altogether	5,417,119	7,398,520	6,880,427
Iron ore—			
Zollverein	107,202,940	155,105,708	176,833,500
Altogether	112,784,585	169,652,643	221,467,828
Iron, raw, cast, and old—			
Zollverein	743,290	1,451,548	941,817
Altogether	5,386,830	8,868,984	9,648,694
Nails—			
Zollverein	209	1,304	938
Altogether	39,742	102,204	77,705
Iron wire—			
Zollverein	4,581	3,460	33,715
Altogether	359,811	415,294	521,350
Rails—			
Zollverein	..	..	3,144
Altogether	40,026	91,757	3,144
Tin plates—			
Zollverein	8,682	14,706	5,381
Altogether	13,761	25,738	5,768
Iron rolled, plates, &c.—			
Zollverein	8,891	23,853	59,222
Altogether	1,703,524	2,036,112	1,838,658
Cast iron—			
Zollverein	3,098	12,804	9,076
Altogether	101,261	226,175	165,640
Iron plate wares—			
Zollverein	165,731	175,928	251,887
Altogether	383,451	498,835	599,007
Tow—			
Zollverein	58,467	245,060	533,403
Altogether	4,786,410	6,041,142	6,603,415
Machines and mechanical instruments—			
Zollverein	110,638	153,714	171,261
Altogether	2,953,071	3,658,342	3,186,127

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Hardware and objects of quincaillerie—	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.
Zollverein	1,407,004	1,424,095	1,649,404
Altogether	5,250,825	5,412,157	5,682,095
Common earthenware—			
Zollverein	295,280	372,076	381,494
Altogether	556,394	701,734	843,057
Fayence of all sorts—			
Zollverein	146,290	145,707	140,386
Altogether	301,053	336,553	294,970
China of all sorts—			
Zollverein	7,302	11,850	32,759
Altogether	193,002	245,684	225,696
Paper of all sorts—			
Zollverein	22,016	28,519	31,763
Altogether	209,647	345,923	347,592
Paper for rooms—			
Zollverein	22,016	28,519	31,763
Altogether	209,647	345,923	347,592
Lacemakers' wares of linen and cotton—			
Zollverein	5,939	5,164	9,384
Altogether	21,177	23,036	28,354
Lacemakers' wares of pure silk—			
Zollverein	9,209	18,165	20,612
Altogether	306,408	341,413	340,081
Ribbon wares of linen and cotton—			
Zollverein	7,707	[5,706	8,609
Altogether	22,254	13,690	17,482
Lacemakers' wares of wool and goats hair—			
Zollverein	47,267	59,012	67,646
Altogether	53,029	64,193	75,157
Ribbon wares of wool and goats' hair—			
Zollverein	123	1,048	2,289
Altogether	248	1,386	3,030
Ribbon wares of pure silk—			
Zollverein	8,297	7,162	7,384
Altogether	34,491	32,389	31,957
Ribbon wares of all sorts not specially named in Tariff—			
Zollverein	143,281	99,988	26,344
Altogether	183,038	125,988	33,785
Woollen tissues, cloth, &c.—			
Zollverein	17,599	21,204	23,197
Altogether	56,193	65,294	114,560
Woollen tissues, heavy—			
Zollverein	4,557	2,573	4,148
Altogether	42,692	29,374	64,693

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Woollen tissues, light—	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.
Zollverein	14,420	20,097	31,911
Altogether	573,528	751,364	946,791
Linen—			
Zollverein	1,298	1,757	2,106
Altogether	6,829	11,706	10,652
Silk tissues—			
Zollverein	4,048	4,870	9,362
Altogether	76,683	83,815	96,202
Looking-glasses—			
Zollverein	50,795	71,974	60,992
Altogether	91,278	90,904	68,512
Window glass—			
Zollverein	1,838	2,559	558
Altogether	21,933	11,563	22,659
Common glass wares—			
Zollverein	16,852	31,772	58,447
Altogether	57,231	86,995	205,623
Fine glass ware—			
Zollverein	9,759	14,146	24,821
Altogether	68,772	89,350	63,176

(No. 4.)—Receipts of the Zollverein from the Tax upon Beet-root Sugar, and the Division of the same in the period from the 1st of January to the end of August, 1864.

States of the Verein.	Number of Beet-root Sugar factories employed.	Population.	Amount of fresh Beet-roots used from January 1 to August 31, 1864.	Result of the Beet-root Sugar Tax after deduction for cost of collection, and payment of drawbacks,	Share of each State in proportion to population.	There are—	
						To be Paid.	To be Received.
			Centners pfd.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.
1. Prussia	224	18,867,061	14,102,677 60	3,146,964	1,905,823	1,241,141	—
Luxemburg	..	197,731	..	..	19,793	..	19,973
2. Bavaria	5	4,695,424	187,845 0	44,897	474,301	..	429,404
3. Saxony	1	2,225,240	32,285 0	7,343	224,779	..	217,436
4. Hanover	1	1,908,631	52,155 0	4,377	363,141	..	358,764
5. Wurtemberg	6	1,720,708	599,079 0	142,063	173,815	..	31,752
6. Baden	1	1,365,732	821,309 0	203,338	137,957	65,381	—
7. Electoral Hesse	1	710,680	17,358 75	3,697	71,788	..	68,091
8. Ducal Hesse	..	874,487	..	..	88,335	..	88,335
9. Thuringia	2	1,069,821	119,913 0	26,741	108,066	..	81,325
10. Brunswick	14	257,624	1,054,320 0	138,944	26,024	112,920	—
11. Oldenburg	..	238,562	..	..	45,390	..	45,390
12. Nassau	..	454,326	..	..	45,893	..	45,893
13. Frankfort A/M	..	327,477	..	..	33,079	..	33,079
Total	255	34,913,504	16,986,942 35	3,718,364	3,718,364	1,419,442	1,419,442

(No. 5.)—Receipts of the Zollverein from the Tax on Beet-root Sugar, and Division of the same, in the period from September 1 to the end of December, 1864.

States of the Verein.	Number of Beet-root Sugar Refineries in active employ.	Population.	Fresh Beet-roots used from September 1 to end of December 1864.	Amount of Tax on Beet-root Sugar, bonification and cost of administration deducted.	Share of each State according to Population.	There remain—	
						To be Paid.	To be Received.
		Rixthalers.	Centners pfd.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.
1. Prussia	234	18,867,061	20,299,594 50	4,965,611	2,997,513	1,968,098	—
Luxemburg	..	197,731	..	..	31,414	..	31,414
2. Bavaria	6	4,695,424	223,031 0	54,051	745,987	..	691,936
3. Saxony	1	2,225,240	39,920 0	9,373	353,536	..	344,163
4. Hanover	1	1,908,631	82,770 0	16,727	422,244	..	405,517
5. Wurtemberg	6	1,720,708	632,023 0	155,056	273,378	..	118,322
6. Baden..	1	1,365,732	388,741 0	95,917	216,982	..	121,065
7. Electoral Hesse	1	710,680	12,430 0	2,782	112,909	..	110,127
8. Ducal Hesse	..	874,487	..	..	138,935	..	138,935
9. Thuringia	2	1,069,821	118,791 70	28,970	169,969	..	140,999
10. Brunswick	18	257,624	1,427,848 0	348,345	40,930	307,415	—
11. Oldenburg	..	238,562	..	..	52,776	..	52,776
12. Nassau	..	454,326	..	..	72,181	..	72,181
13. Frankfort A/M	..	327,477	..	..	48,078	..	48,078
Total	270	34,913 504	23,225,149 20	5,676,832	5,676,832	2,275,513	2,275,513

(No. 6.)—Amount of the Sugar Duty and of the Tax upon Beet-roots during the Period from the 1st April, 1864, to end of March 1865.

	Amount of Sugar and Treacle Imported and charged with Duty, and Amount of Duty therefrom.																	
	Loaf Sugar and Candy.				Brown Sugar and Raw Sugar.				Raw Sugar for Native Refineries.				Treacle.					
	Taxed when Imported.		Amount of Duty at 7⅓ Thalers per Centner.		Taxed when Imported.		Amount of Duty at 6 Thalers per Centner.		Taxed when Imported.		Amount of Duty at 4¼ Thalers per Centner.		Taxed when Imported.		Amount of Duty at 2½ Thalers per Centner.			
	Ctr.	lbs.	Rth.	sg. pf.	Ctr.	lbs.	Rth.	sg. pf.	Ctr.	lbs.	Rth.	sg. pf.	Ctr.	lbs.	Rth.	sg. pf.		
Prussia*	697	50·4	5,115	0 8	144	69	868	4 2	243,244	87·2	1,033,790	21 0	42,935	88·4	107,339	21 3		
and Luxemburg	1	10	8	2 0	0	2	0	3 7	..		..		165	22	413	1 6		
Bavaria	400	79·8	2,939	5 5	58	37·7	350	7 10	..		..		1,251	6·7	3,127	20 0		
Saxony	136	55·4	1,001	11 9	44	38·5	266	9 2	71	44·9	303	19 6	12,702	48·2	31,756	6 1		
Hanover	486	62·5	3,568	17 5	91	95·5	551	21 10	9,813	75·6	41,708	13 9	19,437	8·7	48,592	21 6		
Wurtemberg	115	78 7	849	3 1	0	0·2	0	0 4	..		..		439	66·5	1,099	4 10		
Baden	85	49·8	626	29 5	28	10·5	168	18 10	1,509	28	6,414	13 2	1,330	52·9	3,326	9 8		
Electoral Hesse	34	4	249	18 9	0	6	0	10 9	..		..		166	85	417	3 9		
Ducal Hesse	151	56	1,111	13 2	77	29	463	22 2	..		..		1,474	40	3,686	0 0		
Thuringia	25	54·8	187	10 5	2	20·8	13	7 5	..		..		2,790	72·6	6,976	24 5		
Brunswick	4	82	35	10 4	1	49	8	28 2	..		..		2,249	46	5,623	19 6		
Oldenburg	64	98·4	476	16 4	18	19·8	109	5 7	..		..		2,969	57·1	7,423	27 9		
Nassau	40	46·9	296	23 0	6	71·6	40	8 9	..		..		8	30·3	20	22 8		
Frankfort A/M.	88	38·9	648	5 5	3	35·8	20	4 5	..		..		409	51·1	1,023	23 3		
Total	2,333	67·6	17,113	17 2	476	85·4	2,861	3 0	254,639	35·7	1,082,217	7 5	88,330	75·5	220,826	26 2		
* Included in Prussia—																		
Anhalt	0	3·4	0	7 4	..		..		..		..		137	87·8	344	20 10		
Saxe-Weimar	..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..			
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..			

	Beet-roots taxed for the Manufacture of Sugar, and the Receipts from Beet-roots Taxed.		Amount of Duty and Tax.	The Compensation for Exported Sugar amounted to (for the Beet-root Sugar is beneath the line).	There remain from Duty and Tax for Sugar and Treacle, after deduction of the Compensation.
	Amount of Beet-root Taxed.	Amount of Duty at 7½ silvergroschen per Centner.			
	Ctr. lbs.	Rth. sg. pf.	Rth. sg. pf.	Rth. sg. pf.	Rth. sg. pf.
Prussia*	35,996,173 50	8,999,043 11 3	10,146,156 28 4	16,983 28 3	9,908,688 18 3
				220,484 11 10	
and Luxemburg	..	..	421 7 1	..	421 7 1
Bavaria	381,406 0	95,351 15 0	101,768 18 3	..	101,768 18 3
Saxony	84,400 0	21,100 0 0	54,427 16 6	..	54,427 16 6
Hanover	126,020 0	31,505 0 0	125,926 14 6	735 14 0	115,096 10 0
				10,094 20 6	
Wurtemberg	1,121,739 0	280,434 22 6	282,383 0 9	..	282,383 0 9
Baden	1,224,131 0	306,032 22 6	316,569 3 7	..	316,569 3 7
Electoral Hesse	29,376 0	7,344 0 0	8,011 3 3	..	8,011 3 3
Ducal Hesse	..	..	5,261 5 4	..	5,261 5 4
Thuringia	212,605 48	53,151 11 1	60,328 23 4	..	56,709 6 11
				3,619 16 5	
Brunswick	2,794,534 0	698,633 15 0	704,301 13 0	..	690,805 23 5
				13,495 19 7	
Oldenburg	..	..	8,009 19 8	..	8,009 19 8
Nassau	..	..	357 24 5	..	357 24 5
Frankfort A/M	..	..	1,692 3 1	..	1,692 3 1
Total	41,970,384 98	10,492,596 7 4	11,815,615 1 1	17,719 12 3	11,550,201 10 6
				247,694 8 4	
* Included in Prussia—					
Anhalt	5,909,423 0	1,477,355 22 6	1,477,700 20 8	..	1,477,700 20 8
Saxe-Weimar	465,847 0	116,461 22 6	116,461 22 6	..	116,461 22 6
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	106,386 0	26,596 15 0	26,596 15 0	..	26,596 15 0

(No. 7.)—COMPARATIVE Statement of the Annual Customs Receipts in the Years 1845 to 1863, on Foreign Sugar and Syrup; also of the Beet-root Sugar Tax, and the Declared Value of Sugar Exported.

Year.	Receipts from the Import Tax.				Total of the Import Tax.	Tax on beet-root sugar has yielded	Total of the Customs and Tax receipts.	Value of exported sugar. (Value of exported sugar beneath the line.)	On deducting the same, remained receipts from the Tax.
	(*a.*) On loaf, sugar-candy, &c.	(*b.*) On powdered raw sugar (sugar flour.)	(*c.*) On raw sugar to be refined in native factories.	(*d.*) On syrup.					
	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.
1845	19,640	1,512	7,045,349	14,188	7,080,689	194,520	7,275,209	457,684	6,817,525
1846	15,260	1,288	6,793,240	3,616	6,813,404	222,755	7,036,159	851,062	6,185,097
1847	17,580	1,584	7,053,505	1,808	7,074,477	281,699	7,356,176	750,814	6,605,362
1848	12,650	1,048	6,422,800	5,272	6,441,770	382,658	6,824,428	852,931	5,971,497
1849	13,620	1,104	6,056,090	3,208	6,074,022	494,844	6,568,866	1,135,505	5,433,361
1850	14,580	1,080	5,256,825	5,864	5,278,349	576,283	5,854,632	1,108,831	4,745,801
1851	14,570	1,072	3,897,380	22,380	3,935,402	1,476,744	5,412,146	779,360	4,632,786
1852	13,360	1,056	4,008,615	81,956	4,104,987	1,838,198	5,943,185	668,768	5,274,417
1853	12,890	880	3,874,290	26,452	3,914,512	4,543,520	8,458,032	934,601	7,523,431
1854	18,370	3,136	3,732,925	178,832	3,933,263	3,745,864	7,679,127	648,558	7,030,569
1855	20,840	3,040	4,540,360	178,910	4,743,150	3,934,931	8,678,081	656,810	8,021,271
1856	16,240	11,656	3,488,180	94,294	3,610,370	4,684,235	8,294,605	899,174	7,395,431
1857	13,560	2,528	1,698,715	112,248	1,827,051	5,869,916	7,696,967	466,195	7,230,772
1858	15,600	2,208	2,633,155	152,508	2,803,471	7,416,687	10,220,158	330,099	9,890,059
1859	15,600	2,248	1,149,455	146,742	1,314,045	9,305,897	10,619,942	402,407	10,217,535
1860	14,620	2,672	392,830	215,507	625,629	8,166,549	8,792,178	183,600	8,608,578
1861	17,430	2,426	588,689	253,456	862,001	7,849,517	8,711,518	149,794	8,561,724
1862	17,995	2,208	1,974,418	255,798	2,250,419	8,299,400	10,549,819	(8,251) 208,771	10,341,048
.. ..								(103,803)	
1863	18,369	4,500	1,829,753	227,485	2,080,107	9,476,590	11,556,697	302,930 (255,124)	11,253,767

(No. 8.)—Amount and Division of the Common Dues on Brandy, and of Transport Dues on Brandy in the States of the Zollverein, in 1864.

States of the Verein.	Population.	Gross Receipts.			Deduction being made for Defects of Registration, payment of Drawbacks for Brandy exported, there remain for Division.	Share according to Treaty.	There remain	
		From Dues on Brandy.	From Transit Dues on Brandy.	Total.			To be Paid.	To be Received.
		Rth. sg. pf.	Rth. sg pf.	Rth. sg. pf.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.
I. Kingdom of Prussia	18,299,640							
A. Those States which pay the dues into Prussian Coffers	223,142	10,417,884 21 10	7,212 3 6	10,425,096 25 4	7,975,771	7,605,770	370,001	...
	18,522,782							
B. Those countries which levy the Dues themselves—								
1. The Duchy of Anhalt—								
(a.) Anhalt-Bernburg	57,811	32,340 0 0	...	32,340 0 0	31,332	23,738	7,594	...
(b.) Anhalt-Dessau Köthen	124,013	126,911 12 6	1 12 0	126,912 24 6	113,955	50,922	63,033	...
2. The Ducal Saxon Offices of Allstedt and Aldisleben	9,405	15,987 12 0	...	15,987 12 0	15,987	3,861	12,126	...
3. The Ducal Saxe-Coburg Office of Volkenrode	2,904	428 21 0	...	428 21 0	429	1,193	...	764
4. Principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	37,109	...	...	...	...	15,238	...	15,238
5. Principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	15,885	2,564 24 0	...	2,564 24 0	2,565	6,523	...	3,958
6. Principality of Birkenfeld	34,391	...	...	...	...	14,121	...	14,121
7. County of Schaumburg...	36,325	2,070 27 0	194 3 0	2,265 0 0	2,265	14,916	...	12,651
Total I...	18,840,625	10,598,187 28 4	7,407 18 6	10,605,595 16 10	8,142,304	7,736,282	452,754	46,732
							406,022	
II. Kingdom of Saxony	2,225,240	925,960 12 0	1,138 24 0	927,099 6 0	712,242	769,486	...	57,244
III. Thuringian Verein	1,069,821	94,707 23 6	651 20 6	95,359 14 0	83,184	431,962	...	348,778
Total	22,135,686	11,618,856 3 10	9,198 3 0	11,628,054 6 10	8,937,730	8,937,730	406,022	406,022

(No. 9.)—Produce and Division of the Common Transit Dues from Beer in the States forming the Zollverein in 1864.

States of the Verein.	Population.	Amount of Gross Receipts for Division, after deduction for Bonification, &c.	Share of each State according to Population.	There are	
				To be Paid.	To be Received.
		Thalers.	Rix-thalers.	Rix-thalers.	Rix-thalers.
1. Prussia	18,809,290	12,124	69,634	..	57,484
		26			
		12,150			
Luxemburg	197,731	226	732	..	506
2. Saxony	2,225,240	63,888	8,238	55,650	..
3. Thuringia	1,069,821	6,919	3,961	2,958	..
4. Brunswick	250,425	309	927	..	618
Total	22,552,507	83,466	83,492	58,608	58,608
		26			
		83,492			

(No. 10.)—Produce and Division of the Common Transit Dues from Wine and Must, Tobacco Leaves and Tobacco Fabrics, in the States belonging to the Zollverein, in 1864.

States of the Verein.	Population.	Gross Receipts from Transit Dues.			After deducting for Mistakes in Registration, Payment of Drawbacks, &c., there are for Division in Thalers.	There remain for Division, according to Population.	There are	
		From Wine and Must.	From Tobacco-leaves and Fabrics.	Total.			To be Paid.	To be Received.
		Rth. sg. pf.	Rth. sg. pf.	Rth. sg. pf.			Rth.	Rth.
1. Kingdom of Prussia	18,794,722	124,219 11 7	73,123 29 9	197,359 8 4	197,985	271,088	...	73,103
Grand Duchy of Luxemburg	197,731	15 27 0 150 22 9	3,583 15 7	3,734 8 4	3,735	2,852	883	...
2. Kingdom of Saxony	2,225,240	74,586 14 0	13,007 2 0	87,593 16 0	87,574	31,706	55,868	...
3. Kingdom of Hanover	1,908,631	11,032 4 7	8,002 19 2	19,036 17 3	19,021	51,427	...	32,406
4. Electoral Hesse	709,707	1 23 6 45,140 18 6	9,730 6 6	54,898 5 6	54,927	11,237	43,690	...
5. Thuringia	1,069,821	27 10 6 21,333 21 0	5,861 2 0	27,194 23 0	27,178	15,243	11,935	...
6. Duchy of Brunswick	257,624	2,135 26 6	339 0 6	2,474 27 0	2,465	3,671	...	1,206
7. Duchy of Oldenburg	238,562	635 24 2	129 19 5	765 13 7	767	6,428	...	5,661
Total	25,402,038	279,279 24 1	113,777 4 11	393,056 29 0	393,652	393,652	112,376	112,376
Subtract population of Hanover and Oldenburg (3 and 7)	2,147,193							
There remain for division of other States	23,254,845							

(No. 11.)—*Schleswig-Holstein Dues Receipts in* 1864-65.

Table of Customs entries of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein for the period from 1st April, 1864, to 28th February, 1865, compared to the same period in 1863-64.

	Schleswig.		Holstein.		Total.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Entrance dues and stamp dues on playing cards and on the purchase of vessels	1,638,522	1,720,738	3,412,736	3,268,042	5,051,268	4,988,780
Export dues	53,572	52,239	106,318	85,239	159,890	138,478
Transit dues and rent of Custom-house	1,556	1,547	64,931	58,648	66,487	60,195
Last money and fire money	108,914	73,317	79,834	52,424	188,748	125,741
Taxes of all sorts	127,347	122,313	239,783	222,109	367,130	344,422
Brumsteuer (tax on spirits distilled)	323,261	382,297	319,858	351,172	643,119	733,469
Tax paid by foreign commercial travellers, enabling them to trade, and various receipts	12,817	15,335	69,804	56,441	82,621	71,776
Total	2,265,999	2,368,786	4,293,264	4,094,075	6,559,263	6,162,861
From which have to be subtracted of bonifications on export and other back payments :—						
Entrance dues	19,266	25,512	393,316	248,643	410,582	274,155
Tax on spirits distilled	12,235	9,492	16,299	11,589	28,534	21,081
Total	31,501	35,004	407,615	260,232	439,116	295,236
Total of entries after deduction of money paid back	2,234,498	2,333,782	3,885,649	3,833,843	6,120,147	6,167,625

The gross entries of the two Duchies amounted in the eleven months of the year 1864-65 to 96,402 marks less than during the same period of the previous year. But as the export bonifications of the financial year 1864-65 during the same period amounted to 143,880 marks less, there is, in fact, for the present financial year a receipt from Custom dues a plus of 47,478 marks. In comparing the entries raised for the above period there was for the Duchy of Schleswig an increase to the amount of 99,284 marks; and for the Duchy of Holstein a decrease to the amount of 51,806 marks; for the two Duchies together the above-named plus, 47,478 marks.

For the first ten months of the financial year 1864-65, after deducting the dues paid back, as compared to the same period of last year, a plus of 52,903 marks; and the result of the month of February of this year as compared to that of last year gives a minus to the amount of 5,425 marks.

(No. 12.)—REVIEW of the Business done in Letters, Small Parcels, and Money Orders, of the Postal Union ("Post Verein"), of 1863, taken from official sources.

Post District.	Letter Post.				
	Arrived from Inland Places.	Arrived from Foreign Post Districts.	Sent to Foreign Parts of the Post Verein.	In transit from one Foreign Part to another.	Total.
Baden	6,101,826	3,308,760	1,030,172	171,769	10,612,537
Bavaria...	23,747,113	6,055,101	883,038	83,096	30,768,348
Brunswick	705,484	932,776	40,209	...	1,678,469
Bremen	172,937	400,538	184,768	1,044	759,287
Hanover	7,523,300	2,484,930	434,530	160	10,442,920
Lübeck	18,434	310,444	36,677	1,534	367,089
Luxemburg	551,459	333,833	206,610	29,120	1,121,022
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	2,754,986	712,777	140,712	...	3,608,475
Mecklenburg-Strelitz...	139,580	272,905	9,810	...	422,295
Austria	103,880,127	9,993,009	2,649,985	671,203	117,194,324
Oldenburg	909,315	624,649	63,427	...	1,597,391
Prussia	107,956,862	14,369,095	3,829,664	1,737,853	127,393,474
Saxony	11,117,223	4,951,180	641,628	...	16,710,031
Thurn and Taxis	11,364,752	8,023,418	1,635,816	177,528	21,201,514
Wurtemberg	8,773,037	3,245,571	791,206	12,194	12,822,008
Total	285,716,445	56,018,986	12,078,252	2,885,501	356,699,184

Post District.	Parcels, value not declared.					Money Valuables sent. (Including actual payments and Post Office Money Orders.)					Total Amount of things sent by Fahr Post Carriage Post).
	Arrived from Inland Places.	Arrived from Foreign Post Districts.	Sent to Foreign Post Places.	Sent in Transit.	Total.	Arrived from Inland Places.	Arrived by Foreign Post.	Sent by Foreign Post.	Sent in Transit.	Total.	
Baden	519,730	257,036	216,494	169,872	1,163,132	704,898	310,965	381,157	224,131	1,621,151	2,784,283
Bavaria	1,718,314	403,858	411,151	90,701	2,624,024	2,721,147	559,929	884,299	118,690	4,284,065	6,908,089
Brunswick	105,209	119,223	137,436	10,686	372,554	80,379	104,065	101,894	6,786	293,124	665,678
Bremen	5,044	7,709	10,790	...	23,543	7,659	13,455	7,462	...	28,576	52,119
Hanover	935,720	359,820	361,620	41,460	1,698,620	682,980	272,420	306,550	36,130	1,298,080	2,996,700
Lübeck	3,605	20,839	22,945	637	48,026	819	18,910	16,927	572	37,228	85,254
Luxemburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	527,839	80,280	44,668	1,976	654,763	319,241	49,608	66,391	1,183	436,423	1,091,186
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	26,882	47,294	21,958	1,105	97,239	15,834	37,024	27,438	1,547	81,843	179,082
Austria	2,500 706	286,507	126,516	37,700	2,951,429	12,553,554	554,333	619,788	1,239,615	14,967,290	17,918,719
Oldenburg	107,874	66,781	45,656	598	220,909	53,860	30,914	50,453	299	135,526	356,435
Prussia	13,499,031	1,065,948	1,209,338	405,093	16,179,410	10,493,858	1,078,168	1,128,062	373,710	13,072,798	29,252,208
Saxony	1,880,411	490,243	755,963	140,582	3,267,199	1,306,812	580,645	465,868	208,026	2,561,351	5,828,550
Thurn and Taxis	1,625,286	761,855	839,863	300,527	3,527,531	1,153,165	863,017	731,562	272,155	3,019,899	6,547,430
Würtemberg	1,329,367	187,721	228,436	28,210	1,773,734	1,068,613	292,984	281,099	43,979	1,686,675	3,460,409
Total	24,785,018	4,155,114	4,432,834	1,229,147	34,602,113	31,162,819	4,766,437	5,068,950	2,525,823	43,524,029	78,126,142

(No. 13.)—Statement of the Amount of Wool sold and the Prices paid at the undermentioned Wool Markets.

Names of the Towns.	Sold.					Price, per Centner.			
	Extra fine Wool.	Fine Wool.	Middling Wool.	Ordinary Wool.	Total.	Extra fine Wool.	Fine Wool.	Middling Wool.	Ordinary Wool.
	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.
Berlin...	...	8,000	58,000	30,000	96,000	...	77 to 87	66 to 76	48 to 65
Breslau	3,000	16,000	30,000	6,000	55,000	106 to 120	95 ,, 105	74 ,, 92	55 ,, 80
Coblentz	...	65	378	...	443	...	$68\frac{1}{3}$	$63\frac{1}{3}$	...
Königsberg	...	3,500	1,500	..	5,000	...	65 to 77	60 to 65	...
Landsberg	...	4,500	6,500	3,500	14,500	...	71 ,, 79	63 ,, 70	50 ,, 62
Magdeburg	...	...	232	...	232	...	...	54 ,, 56	...
Muhlhausen	...	400	1,000	500	1,900	...	64 ,, 6	60 ,, 64	50 ,, 60
Paderborn	425	520	1,002	176	2,123	71 to 73	69 ,, 71	60 ,, 63	49 ,, 57
Posen	...	10,190	11,265	996	22,451	...	72 ,, 80	67 ,, 71	53 ,, 63
Stettin	...	511	15,164	62	15,737	...	64 ,, 82	54 ,, 63	42 ,, 53
Stralsund	...	...	6,650	...	6,650	...	...	65 ,, 70	...
Dusseldorf	...	75	170	266	511	...	67 ,, 70	60 ,, 63	52 ,, 56
Elbing	...	...	83	...	83	...	...	58 ,, 60	...
Total	3,425	43,761	131,944	41,500	220,630				

(No. 14.)—Yield of the Harvest in Prussia in 1863, as published by the Ministry for Agriculture.

(A.)—Yield of the Harvest of Single Provinces.

Provinces.	Grain.											Straw.					
	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Rapeseed.	Sweet Turnips.	Other Turnips and Cabbages.	Lupins.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Buckwheat.
Prussia	0·82	0·96	0·93	0·98	0·64	0·76	0·67	0·92	0·78	0·76	0·99	1·00	0·98	0·95	0·99	0·85	0·85
Posen	0·86	0·92	0·90	0·93	0·52	1·03	1·04	0·70	1·00	0·82	0·88	0·80	0·88	0·88	0·91	0·58	1·00
Pomerania	0·99	0·94	0·95	1·01	0·84	0·64	0·76	0·73	0·77	0·81	0·72	0·93	0·92	0·92	1·01	0·85	0·65
Brandenburg	0·94	0·94	1·06	0·99	0·82	0·81	1·04	0·75	0·98	0·97	0·92	0·95	0·91	1·02	1·00	0·88	0·83
Silesia	0·86	0·97	0·93	0·96	0·56	0·77	0·92	0·90	0·93	0·88	0·98	0·87	0·94	0·91	0·93	0·61	0·69
Saxony	1·02	1·00	1·04	1·07	0·87	0·87	0·96	0·62	0·94	0·92	0·87	1·00	0·93	1·04	1·04	0·96	0·84
Westphalia	0·90	0·96	1·01	1·09	0·92	0·74	0·70	0·36	0·82	0·71	1·00	0·91	0·88	0·99	1·07	0·99	0·73
Rhine	0·93	0·96	0·95	1·04	0·81	0·78	0·82	0·33	0·90	0·75	0·96	0·90	0·85	0·91	0·99	0·84	0·74
Hohenzollern	1·01	0·84	0·95	1·01	0·84	1·00	0·51	0·56	0·90	0·81	..	1·17	1·01	1·04	1·07	0·81	1·00
Average	1·01	0·94	0·97	1·01	0·76	0·82	0·82	0·65	0·89	0·83	0·91	0·95	0·92	0·96	1·00	0·83	0·81

(B.)—Average Yield of the Harvest of the whole Kingdom.

Grain.										Straw.					
Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Rapeseed.	Sweet Turnips.	Other Turnips and Cabbages.	Lupins.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Buckwheat.
0·93	0·94	0·97	1·01	0·76	0·82	0·82	0·65	0·89	0·83	0·91	0·95	0·92	0·96	1·00	0·83	0·81

(C.)—Comparison of the Yield of the Harvest in the single Government Districts, and Average Yield for 1864.

Districts.	Grain.											Straw.					
	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Rapeseed.	Sweet Turnips.	Other Turnips and Cabbages.	Lupins.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Buckwheat.
1. Königsberg	0·66	0·98	0·90	0·99	0·59	0·77	0·55	1·04	0·81	0·65	0·97	1·02	1·02	0·92	1·01	0·82	0·77
2. Gumbinnen	0·71	0·92	0·98	0·92	0·41	0·67	0·32	0·83	0·75	0·58	1·17	0·98	0·92	1·00	0·99	0·83	0·98
3. Marienwerder	1·03	1·01	0·95	1·01	0·76	0·91	1·01	0·91	..	0·97	0·87	1·03	1·01	0·98	1·00	0·84	0·92
4. Dantzig	0·89	0·92	0·91	1·01	0·82	0·71	0·81	0·89	..	0·83	0·95	0·97	0·97	0·89	0·96	0·93	0·73
5. Posen	0·73	0·86	0·85	0·88	0·33	0·99	1·06	0·62	..	0·80	0·82	0·68	0·73	0·82	0·84	0·33	0·99
6. Bromberg..	0·99	0·99	0·95	0·99	0·71	1·07	1·03	0·79	1·00	0·84	0·94	0·92	1·04	0·94	0·98	0·84	1·01
7. Stettin	0·95	0·90	0·89	0·96	0·77	0·54	0·81	0·62	1·00	0·81	0·65	0·95	0·88	0·88	0·96	0·77	0·60
8. Cöslin	0·92	0·89	0·91	1·02	0·79	0·76	0·82	0·66	0·50	0·72	0·58	0·81	0·87	0·91	1·06	0·82	0·73
9. Stralsund..	1·10	1·04	1·04	1·06	0·95	0·62	0·62	0·91	0·80	0·89	0·92	1·03	1·00	0·98	1·02	0·96	0·63
10. Potsdam	0·98	0·97	1·05	1·03	0·91	0·74	1·02	0·75	0·94	0·95	0·87	1·00	0·93	1·01	1·01	0·93	0·77
11. Frankfort..	0·89	0·91	1·06	0·95	0·72	0·88	1·05	0·74	1·02	0·98	0·96	0·90	0·88	1·03	0·98	0·83	0·89
12. Breslau	0·85	0·99	0·91	0·96	0·47	0·88	0·92	0·84	0·94	0·88	1·02	0·85	0·93	0·89	0·89	0·54	0·81
13. Oppeln	0·81	1·02	0·97	0·98	0·68	0·71	0·84	0·99	0·94	0·84	1·02	0·87	0·98	0·95	0·97	0·69	0·68
14. Liegnitz	0·93	0·90	0·92	0·95	0·52	0·72	0·99	0·87	0·92	0·91	0·91	0·90	0·92	0·90	0·92	0·61	0·58
15. Magdeburg	1·08	1·09	1·05	1·03	0·90	0·81	1·01	0·66	0·95	0·98	0·86	1·03	0·97	1·04	1·00	0·93	0·72
16. Merseburg	1·00	0·97	1·02	1·06	0·77	0·93	1·03	0·74	0·91	0·88	0·87	0·93	0·86	0·99	1·00	0·82	0·95
17. Erfurt	0·98	0·95	1·04	1·12	0·95	..	0·83	0·46	0·97	0·89	0·87	1·04	0·97	1·08	1·12	1·12	—
18. Münster	0·91	0·95	1·06	1·10	1·02	0·86	0·82	0·34	0·70	0·71	1·00	0·89	0·85	1·01	1·05	1·02	0·79
19. Minden	0·91	0·99	1·02	1·09	0·93	0·74	0·67	0·36	0·90	0·75	0·87	0·91	0·87	1·02	1·10	1·01	0·75
20. Arnsberg	0·88	0·95	0·95	1·07	0·81	0·62	0·62	0·39	0·87	0·67	1·12	0·93	0·92	0·94	1·07	0·93	0·65
21. Cöln	0·78	0·91	0·90	1·02	0·85	0·78	0·56	0·35	0·84	0·71	..	0·80	0·82	0·87	1·02	0·84	0·67
22. Dusseldorf	1·03	0·92	0·85	1·13	0·95	0·84	0·72	0·29	0·94	0·70	0·93	0·97	0·80	0·81	1·10	0·97	0·80
23. Coblentz	0·80	0·95	1·01	0·98	0·73	0·77	0·93	0·40	0·88	0·81	..	0·81	0·86	0·95	0·93	0·79	0·67
24. Trier	0·96	1·04	1·04	0·94	0·67	0·63	0·94	0·38	0·94	0·79	..	0·91	0·96	0·96	0·88	0·74	0·60
25. Aachen	1·08	0·99	0·93	1·12	0·86	0·86	0·94	0·22	0·90	0·72	1·00	0·99	0·83	0·98	1·03	0·85	0·95
26. Hohenzollern	1·01	0·84	0·95	1·01	0·84	1·00	0·51	0·56	0·90	0·81	..	1·17	1·01	1·04	1·07	0·91	1·00
Average of yields	0·92	0·95	0·97	1·01	0·76	0·80	0·83	0·64	0·88	0·81	0·92	0·93	0·92	0·95	1·00	0·83	0·79
Average of yield of the Provinces (Table A) ..	0·93	0·94	0·97	1·01	0·76	0·82	0·82	0·65	0·89	0·83	0·91	0·95	0·92	0·96	1·00	0·83	0·81

(No. 15.)—Produce of the Mines, Forges, and Salines, in 1863, with a comparative view of the amount of the more important products of Mines and Forges from 1854 to 1863.

Articles.	Produce. Amount.		Value.	Number of Works.	Workmen.	Women and Children.
I. Mines.	Tons.	Centners.	Rix-thalers.			
1. Coal	71,654,578	286,091,502	23,361,065	417 409*	71,592	128,908
2. Brown coal	26,686,963	80,524,076	3,647,151	457 453	11,715	25,244
3. Iron ore	3,915,077	27,410,048	2,500,549	1,056 790	15,150	27,369
4. Zinc ore	..	5,712,373	1,681,642	74 61	10,060	14,016
5. Lead ore	..	1,133,403	2,728,445	187 142	10,594	16,206
6. Copper ore	..	2,569,651	868,489	89 66	5,082	9,006
7. Silver ore	..	23	6,556	1		
8. Cobalt ore	..	30	389	4		
9. Nickel ore	..	991	4,723	5		
10. Arsenic ore	..	10,335	10,673	3	65	95
11. Antimony ore ..	..	2,120	6,360	3 3	36	46
12. Manganese ore ..	..	9,254	11,361	3 9	99	140
13. Vitriol ore	..	693,982	96,104	8 21	284	427
14. Alum ore	..	340,007	11,893	12 4	120	338
15. Fluor spar	..	67,414	9,386	3 5	44	116
Total coal and iron ore, different measures..	102,256,618	404,565,209	34,944,785	4 1,954	124,841	221,911
16. Slates for roofs ..	..	..	183,478	275 275	1,640	3,843
Total Mines. ..	102,256,618	404,565,209	35,128,263	2,229	126,481	225,754
II. Salines.						
1. Rock salt and potash ..	..	1,646,694	377,082	3	542	747
Potash	..	837,780	258,851	3		
2. Refining salt	..	2,367,524	1,304,171	18 17	1,227	3,759
Total Salines ..	..	4,014,218	1,681,253	20	1,769	4,506
III. Forges.						
1. Iron :—						
Cast Iron.						
(*a.*) Raw iron, whole ..	..	11,651,007	15,173,165	163 138	10,682	21,536
(*b.*) Raw steel-iron ..	..	399,946	725,459	11 5	116	326
(*c.*) Cast goods from ore..	..	682,629	1,913,662	71 23	3,848	7,998
(*d.*) Cast goods from raw iron	..	2,584,148	9,139,343	298 237	12,142	25,167
Forge Iron.						
(*e.*) Iron bars	..	6,959,439	22,448,905	340 303	21,182	47,214

* *Note.*—The *small figures* denote the amount of the works most employed, and show in the addition the real amount of the total works employed.

Articles.	Produce.			Number of		
	Amount.		Value.	Works.	Workmen.	Women and Children.
	Tons.	Centners.	Rix-thalers.			
(*f.*) Beaten iron plate..	..	1,116,860	4,671,155	49	2,408	5,404
(*g.*) Tin plate ..	..	72,251	764,162	24 6	306	624
(*h.*) Iron wire ..	..	595,785	2,716,071	1 147	2,195	5,670
Steel.				142		
(*i.*) Raw steel ..	..	579,508	2,808,661	63	1,980	3,998
(*k.*) Cast steel ..	..	404,428	4,081,677	45 19	7,005	8,585
(*l.*) Refined steel ..	..	68,831	619,065	14 110	388	993
. Zinc:—				96		
(*a.*) Raw zinc ..	..	1,206,216	6,333,379	47	5,795	10,032
(*b.*) Zinc white ..	..	39,332	294,304	47 3	31	76
(*c.*) Zinc plate ..	..	266,385	1,639,179	1 10	357	772
. Gold .. pfd.	..	0·460	206	5 1		
. Silver .. ,,	..	46,032·076	1,355,807	12	870	1,946
. Leaden products:—				6		
(*a.*) Lead .. ,,	..	453,752	2,880,568	15	999	2,148
(*b.*) Wrought lead ..	..	6,619	46,824	11 4	85	211
(*c.*) Kaufglätte ..	..	34,427	194,611	3 8		
. Copper:—						
(*a.*) Raw copper ..	..	53,632	1,688,027	12	272	655
(*b.*) Coarse copper goods	..	40,676	1,728,520	8 26	227	420
. Brass	..	37,639	1,409,310	23 61	574	1,374
. Nickel	..	7,513	584,139	43 5	80	244
. Arsenic fabrics ..	..	5,227	29,104	3 3	69	128
. Antimony	..	1,200	16,000	3 1	4	4
. Alum	..	51,760	165,351	1 8	304	754
. Vitriol:—				8		
(*a.*) Copper vitriol ..	..	2,455	26,523	4	5	
(*b.*) Iron vitriol ..	..	47,844	55,376	1 11	388	889
(*c.*) Mixed vitriol ..	..	2,830	7,680	4 4		
(*d.*) Zinc vitriol ..	..	400	1,200	1		
(*e.*) Nickel vitriol ..	..	25	303	1		
. Sulphur	..	6,200	19,800	2	4	11
. Cadmium .. pfd.	..	247	412	1		
Total Forges ..	..	27,379,018	83,537,953	1,195	72,266	147,177
Pfunds	..	46,279·536				

The following Table shows what has been the increase in the produce of coal iron, raw steel iron, raw iron in cast pieces, and bar iron during the period from 1854 to 1863 in Prussia:—

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Coal ... ... Tons	34,056,274	40,739,129	44,288,456	47,363,716	52,086,479
Raw iron ... ... Centners	4,345,897	5,114,955	6,252,726	6,946,422	7,438,370
Raw steel iron ... ... ,,	144,764	145,770	176,060	122,571	158,346
Raw iron in cast pieces ... ,,	592,761	597,347	643,971	652,840	670,150
Bar iron... ... ... ,,	4,165,044	4,810,868	5,333,730	5,494,100	6,057,422

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Coal ... ... Tons	48,604,182	53,283,626	58,896,261	65,394,470	71,654,578
Raw iron ... ... Centners	7,329,711	7,236,964	8,249,863	9,836,496	11,651,007
Raw steel iron ... ... ,,	106,585	87,182	152,523	155,353	399,946
Raw iron in cast pieces ... ,,	501,538	570,055	584,391	529,683	682,629
Bar iron ... ... ,,	5,366,951	5,313,642	5,733,789	6,619,989	6,959,439

(No. 16.)—*Statistics of the Budget of Prussia.*

According to the Report of the Committee on the Budget in the Second Prussian Chamber, the gross receipts of the State have increased from 91,338,448 thalers in 1849 to 150,714,031 thalers; the expenditure has increased from 95,899,606 thalers to 150,714,030 thalers. The estimated receipts and expenditure of the proposed Budget for 1865 amounted to 59,539,651 thalers, 59 per cent. higher than in 1849, while the population has not increased 17 per cent. since 1849. It must be borne in mind that the considerable increase in the receipts was caused by a rise in the receipts from the property or wealth of the State (railways, forests, and property in mines), and a considerable share of the increase in the expenditure was caused by the consequent increase of expenses of administration.

There were in the general State Chest ("Kasse") at the end of 1864 disposable means to the amount of 26,000,000 thalers; the actual hard money in the State Treasury at the end of 1863 amounted to 21,000,000 thalers. There were taken from the Treasury in 1864 10,000,000 thalers (5,000,000 of which were employed in defraying the expenses caused by the levying of the land tax, and 5,000,000 were employed to cover partially the expenses of the war with Denmark); there remained in the Treasury a balance of 11,000,000 thalers in 1864.

The disposable funds of the general State chest consisted of—

1. The sums taken out of the Treasury.
2. Surplus from the administration of the State in 1863.
3. Residue of the expenses of the current administration.
4. Savings of the administration of the residue of 1862, and *retro*.

The receipts from the administration of the domains have remained much the same since 1849; those of the administration of the forests have increased from 4,672,034 thalers to 9,443,078 thalers. The total receipts of the fiscal mine, foundry, and saline administration have continually increased, with the exception of 1859. They amounted in 1849 to 4,551,000 thalers, in 1855 to 8,929,000 thalers, in 1863 to 12,185,000 thalers. The receipts from the salines increased for the same period from 1,230,000 thalers to 1,349,900 thalers, or 10 per cent. The receipts from the foundries rose from 1,531,000 thalers to 3,088,000 thalers, or 102 per cent., and those of the mines from 1,790,000 thalers to 7,748,000 thalers, or 333 per cent., a result in a great measure owing to the increased produce of coal, giving great hopes for the future. The dues upon mining works (which were reduced in 1850 from 10 to 5 per cent., on the 1st June, 1862, to 4 per cent., and on the 1st June, 1863, to 3 per cent., exclusive of 1 per cent. survey tax) produced in 1849 690,593 thalers, in 1850 850,172 thalers, in 1855 999,349 thalers, in 1858 1,278,471 thalers, in 1861 1,023,616 thalers, in 1862 964,824 thalers, in 1863 809,804 thalers.

With regard to the administration of the Post Office it is shown how, in consequence of the reform of the postage, the receipts increased from 6,834,000 thalers, in 1849, to 12,256,000 thalers in 1863; the surplus of 591,000 thalers, in 1849, amounted to 1,806,000 thalers in 1863. The administration of the railways in Prussia is a source of rapidly increasing receipts.

The total gross receipts of the direct taxes amounted, in 1849, to 20,347,131 thalers; in 1863, to 27,802,245 thalers; and for 1865 it is reckoned at 31,511,632 thalers. The increase therefore in 1863, as compared to 1849, was 36 per cent.; in 1865, as compared to 1849, it is 54 per cent.

The population of Prussia increased from 1849 to 1861 only 12·8 per cent. Leaving out of consideration the fixed portion of the taxes, the land-tax, which was of the nature of a rent, and looking only at the variable portion, it is found that there is a much greater proportion of increase of amount, the increase being, since 1849, 75½ per cent., or five times as much as the increase of the population.

The increase of the gross receipts from indirect taxes, in the period from 1849 to 1865, can be estimated at 10,440,000 thalers, or 36 per cent. The changes which have been introduced into the system of taxation consist partly in changes of the Tariff duties, where several articles have been reduced, and partly in the tax on beet-roots, which was raised from 1½ silver groschen to 7½ silver groschen, in order that the Government might keep up the receipts from the use of sugar, and partly in the reduction of river dues; there were changes also made by raising the tax on brandy one-half (1854–55) and by the introduction of the stamp upon newspapers, which has brought in during the last three years on an average about 420,000 thalers. These last-named increases amounted altogether to 2,820,000 thalers. The law on fees ("Sportel") of 1851 caused an increase of about 2,000,000 thalers to be carried to the account of the Ministry of Justice from receipts from stamps. In the Report of the Committee it is stated that from the beginning of 1850 to 1863 the tax upon salt, owing to the monopoly of salt, has risen 19 silver groschen 6 pfennings per ton, which produces an increase of tax to the amount of 487,000 thalers, and the Committee proposed that in consequence of the salt being produced at a cheaper rate it should be reduced to 135,000 thalers.

The material expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce (exclusive of the cost of administration), amounted to 7,977,100 thalers in 1849, and it is reckoned in the proposed Budget of 1865 at 7,012,800 thalers, or 964,300 thalers less than it was sixteen years ago. The actual expenditure for 1849, and the means required for 1865, are in the following proportion as regards the separate items: maintenance of water-works and unmacadamized roads in 1849, 1,233,890 thalers; in 1865, 1,448,310 thalers; maintenance of

high roads, in 1849, 2,019,734 thalers; in 1865, 2,493,450 thalers; for new roads, in 1849, 3,623,000 thalers; in 1865, 1,200,000 thalers; for land, water, and public works, in 1849, 521,240 thalers; in 1865, 1,715,600; for maintenance of the district roads on the left bank of the Rhine, in 1849, 214,466 thalers; in 1865, *nil*:—total, in 1849, 7,612,320 thalers; in 1865, 6,857,360; showing a decrease, in 1865, of 754,960 thalers. Since 1853 there have been constructed 119½ miles of road belonging to the State; in 1853, 27½ miles; in 1854, 12½ miles, and the same amount in 1858, 1859, and 1861; in 1864, 1 mile. There was appended a sum of 145,543 thalers in 1850 on industrial school affairs, and 136,200 in 1865. The contribution from the receipts and expenditure of the administration of justice has diminished from 2,099,028 thalers in 1854 to 576,818 thalers in 1863.

The expenditure of the Ministry for Ecclesiastical Affairs has risen in 1849 to 1863 from 3,574,168 thalers to 4,571,196 thalers, that is, 28 per cent., while the population increased 16 per cent., and the expenditure of the administration of the State increased 56 per cent. The expenditure of the Ministry of Public Instruction was reduced during the years of the organization of the army (1860–62) 160,000 thalers.

The ordinary expenditure of the State for elementary schools amounted, in 1849, to 231,729 thalers; in 1863 to 259,156 thalers, 12 per cent. higher, and in the Budget of 1865 it is put at 239,494 thalers, which is nearly the amount of 1849. The total expense for elementary schools in Prussia, according to the statistical reports of the Ministry for Public Instruction, is reckoned at, for 1863, 9,902,696, of which sum 2,320,968 is raised by school money, 7,142,800 is given by congregations and foundations, and the State gives the small amount of 438,928 thalers. Amongst the substitutes ("Ersatsmannschaften") in the years 1863 and 1864, notwithstanding the obligatory school education, there were in the province of Prussia 20 per cent., in the whole Kingdom 5 per cent., without a school education. The income of the elementary school teachers in many places does not equal that of the mason, the factory worker, or even the day labourer.

The expenses of the Ministry of War for 1865 were estimated for 1865 in ordinarium at 32,498,516

thalers, in extraordinarium at 1,835,000 thalers, making a total of 41,333,516 thalers. The estimate is made upon the supposition that there will be, with few exceptions, during the whole year 1865, a standing army of 211,701 men under arms. There is a further requirement in 1865 (as compared to 1852) of 11,250,177 thalers and 73,701 men, and of 8,583,520 thalers and 60,701 men (as compared to 1858). As compared to 1852 there is a requirement of 37 per cent. outlay and 53 per cent. more men, while the population has only increased 13 per cent. In comparison to 1858 there is a requirement of 26 per cent. more outlay, 40 per cent. more men, while the population only increased 7½ per cent.

The Committee recommended that there should be a thorough and complete change and reduction of the estimates for the Ministry of War.

(No. 17.)—*Report on the Administration of the Prussian Bank for* 1864.

The year 1864 began under serious difficulties, and kept its earnest and threatening character without interruption up to its close. The country entered it preparing for war against Denmark. February brought the war; the blockade of the Baltic ports soon followed, to which was added the fear of further political embarrassments; and when at last peace put an end to these anxieties, the want of money, having forced the discount up to 8 and 9 per cent. at other large banking-places, assumed in Prussia a threatening aspect; so that the Bank, in order to prevent the drain of silver, had to raise the discount likewise to 7 per cent.

The pressure was, under these circumstances, particularly heavy upon the shipowners, the agriculture and commerce of the Baltic provinces, whence the export was put an end to altogether during the greatest part of the period of navigation by the blockade, and they felt doubly the pressure of the shortness of money. But other provinces also suffered under it more or less; and only a few branches of industry, as the mining industry, the manufactories for the further preparation of the mining produce,

the cloth and linen manufactories, enjoyed a profitable activity.

The last year was decidedly favourable to the business of the Prussian Bank, on account of the uninterrupted large investment of capital and the high rate of interest, and the profit was the largest that the Bank has ever realized.

All the business transactions of the Bank executed in 1864 amount together, irrespective of the prolongation of advances upon goods and securities, to 1,979,000,000 thalers, and if are added to this the sums belonging to the provincial branch offices of the Bank and other sources, to 3,215,000,000 thalers; that is to say, 89,000,000 and 120,000,000 thalers more than in 1863.

The sum of all bills of exchange on inland places or foreign places bought or taken for being cashed, amounted to—

	Bills.	Value.		
		Rth.	sg.	pf.
In Bills of Exchange discounted, payable in Prussia at the same place wherethey were bought	288,242	218,951,629	2	6
In Bills of Exchange payable in Prussia at places different from those where they were bought.. ..	611,818	305,624,764	0	0
In Bills of Exchange upon foreign places	10,049	13,356,150	26	6
In Bills of Exchange to be cashed by the Bank	26,365	2,251,501	8	6
Altogether	945,974	540,184,045	7	6

Therefore 52,567 bills, amounting to about 18,321,000 thalers more than in 1863.

Of advances upon goods and securities in 1864, there were granted 4,557, amounting to 72,493,600 rix-thalers (in 1863, 68,553,500 thalers), of which, at the close of the year, 12,794,000 rix-thalers remained standing out.

The capital engaged in bills of exchange and in advance upon goods and securities transactions amounted to 79,086,000 rix-thalers, and was by 6,802,000 rix-thalers higher than in 1863, though the average of the capital thus employed in 1863 had been higher already by nearly 16,000,000 rix-thalers than

that of 1862, and nearly 20,000,000 rix-thalers higher than that of 1861.

Cheques from one office on another of all sorts were issued to the number of 12,653, amounting to 34,371,000 rix-thalers.

The temporary deposits made with the Bank, and the Bank acceptances put into circulation against them, amounted on an average together to 1,766,000 rix-thalers, and were therefore 406,000 rix-thalers lower than in the preceding year.

On the 30th December, 1864, the Bank had invested in Government securities and railway shares bearing interest, 14,947,130, that is, 4,669,000 thalers less than at the end of 1863.

The circulation of bank-notes has amounted to an average of 116,000,000 thalers; there have therefore been in circulation about 3,296,000 thalers more than in the preceding year.

The average sum of metal store in the cash-fund of the Bank amounted to 65,470,000 thalers, *i. e.*, 56½ per cent. of the average amount of the bank-notes in circulation. Of silver there were bought in 1864 in bullion and foreign coins for 6,873,000 rix-thalers, and sold for 531,000 rix-thalers, so that there remained a sum of about 10,653,000 rix-thalers in hand—6,260,000 thalers more than in 1863. In consequence of these silver purchases the business with the correspondents of the Bank has been pretty considerable, and bills of exchange have been remitted to them amounting to about 6,626,000 thalers, leaving a balance in favour of the Bank of 1,388,000 thalers.

The whole gross profit of 1864 amounted to 4,996,681 thalers 5 silvergroschen 6 pfennings, of which, after the deduction of the expenses of administration, the interest that had become due on deposits, the expense of making the bank-notes, the loss on silver, &c., amounting altogether to 1,272,801 thalers 26 silvergroschen, a profit is left of 3,723,879 thalers 9 silvergroschen 6 pfennings. Out of this have been paid, first, 4½ per cent. upon shares in private hands, and 3½ per cent. on shares belonging to the State, worth 741,423 thalers, as well as, according to § 5 of the Agreement of the 28th January, 1856, and § 3 of the Law of the 7th May, 1856, the interest and amortisa-

tion of the loan granted to the Bank. From the remaining sum of 2,360,546 thalers 9 silvergroschen 6 pfennings are still to be deducted the 36,947 thalers 15 silvergroschen 6 pfennings, excessive of that of the preceding year, after calculating the profit for doubtful claims and not yet settled expenses of building; so that a net profit of 2,323,598 thalers 24 silvergroschen remains, of which, according to § 6 of the Law of May 7, 1856, is to be added to the account of the Reserve Fund, one-sixth being 387,266 thalers 14 silvergroschen, and the remainder, amounting to 1,936,332 thalers 10 silvergroschen, is to be divided, one-half to the State, the other as extra dividend to the shareholders. The latter receive, therefore, for 1864, an interest of $10\frac{19}{20}$ per cent. (for 1864, $7\frac{37}{40}$ per cent.), or for each share 109 thalers 15 silvergroschen; so that after the deduction of the 45 thalers already paid for the first and second half-year, 64 thalers 15 silvergroschen remain to be paid.

The State received from this Bank—

	Thalers	sg.	pf.
(1.) For interest on the capital advanced 1,897,800 thalers at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ..	66,423	0	0
(2.) For payment of interest and amortization of Government loan of 1856.. ..	621,910	0	0
(3.) Half of the net profit	968,166	5	0
Altogether	1,656,499	5	0

Balance of the Prussian Bank, December 31, 1864.

Active.

	Thalers	sg.	pf.	Thalers	sg.	pf.
Shares bought for	...	...		14,947,130	18	0
Immoveable property	...	...		957,000	0	0
Bills of exchange in hand	65,828,068	1	6			
Deduct doubtful claims	126,100	0	0			
				65,701,968	1	6
Advances upon goods and securities	12,794,063	6	0			
Deduct not covered, according to Bank regulations	31,030	0	0			
				12,763,033	6	0
Sundry claims	1,825,340	4	6			
Bank notes no longer fit for circulation	28,093,270	0	0			
	29,918,610	4	6			
Deduct expenses for building not yet settled	18,000	0	0			
				29,900,610	4	6
Sundry securities	...	...		10,914	15	0
Cash in hand	94,972,264	28	0			
Gold and silver in bullion and foreign loans	10,652,998	18	0			
				105,625,263	16	0
Sum of Active	...	...		229,905,920	1	0

Passive.

	Thalers	sg.	pf.	Thalers	sg.	pf.
Bank notes in circulation	113,803,000	0	0			
„ in the Bank's cash fund	37,488,280	0	0			
„ no more fit for circulation	28,093,270	0	0			
				179,384,550	0	0
Deposit capital bearing interest	22,244,120	0	0			
„ „ bearing no interest	140,602	25	0			
				22,384,722	25	0
				299,300	14	0
Interest due on deposits	...	...		15,000,000	0	0
Share account	...	...		1,897,800	0	0
Capital belonging to the State	...	...		3,841,480	17	6
Reserve account	...	...		968,166	5	0
Profit account of State	...	...		76,103	12	0
Surplus of revenue of credit of Royal authorities	...	...				
Temporary deposits—						
(*a.*) Acceptance of the Bank current	3,627,700	0	0			
(*b.*) Reserved sum for such acceptance already due	10,400	0	0			
(*c.*) Credit of temporary deposits	189,047	29	0			
				3,827,147	29	0
Unpaid cheques	...	...		523,337	21	6
Sundry debts	...	...		518,208	5	6
Interest profits not yet claimed	...	...		90,149	4	6
Dividend account	...	...		126,192	22	6
Undivided extra dividend for the shareholders	...	...		968,760	24	6
Sum of Passive	...	...		229,905,920	1	0

(No. 18.)—Statistics of Prussian Railways in 1863.

Table of Length, Expense of Making, and Means of Transport of Railways employed in the Kingdom of Prussia at the end of 1863, as well as the Result of the Traffic of 1863.

1.	2. Denomination of Railway.	3. Extent.	4. Extent.	5. Laying out Stock.	6. Laying out Stock.	7. Laying out Stock.	8. Laying out Stock.	9. Rolling Stock.	10. Rolling Stock.	11. Rolling Stock.
				Conceded by Government.		Expended.				
			Of which are Double Rails.	Total.	In First Shares.	Total.	Per Mile Length of Line.	Locomotives.	Carriages for Passengers.	Freight Waggons.
	I.—Government Railways.	Miles.	Miles.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.			
1	Eastern Railway (Ostbahn)	108·700	..	..	..	73,422,838	402,234	125	250	2,330
2	Lower Silesian	51·624	51·313	..	..	28,681,771	555,590	159	190	2,731
3	Berlin Station Junction	1·384	..	..	..	299,732	216,569	..	..	..
4	Westphalian—									
	a. Hamm-Paderborn	17·950	..	..	..	9,260,857	515,925	} 48	66	838
	b. Münster-Hamm	4·640	..	..	..	1,685,537	363,262			
	c. Münster-Rhine	5·120	..	..	..	2,363,434	461,608			
5	Saarbruck-Saarbruck-Treves	18·614	4·361	..	..	13,615,375	731,459	51	81	1,829
	Total I	208·032	55·674	..	..	99,629,544	478,914	383	587	7,728
								per mile 1·85	per mile 2·84	per mile 37·39
	II.—Private Lines.									
	A. *Under State Administration.*									
1	Wilhelm's Bahn	21·380	..	8,500,000	5,366,750	8,364,292	391,220	26	26	1,001
2	Upper Silesian—									
	a. Trunk line	35·350	26·139	19,210,100	12,606,200	17,119,978	485,949	} 117	141	3,278
	b. Breslau-Posen	27·840	..	12,250,000	..	12,461,622	447,616			
3	Stargard-Posen	22·630	..	7,300,000	5,000,000	6,559,651	289,865	31	46	475
4	Bergisch-Markisch—									
	a. Bergisch-Markisch	33·030 [32·620]	8·394	26,420,000	13,000,000	21,961,122	664,884	} 123	118	3,896
	b. Ruhr-Sieg	14·390	..	18,000,000	..	11,844,503	823,107			
5	Aix-la-Chapelle-Dusseldorf-Ruhrort—									
	a. Aix-la-Chapelle and Dusseldorf	11·435	0·615	7,950,000	4,000,000	7,442,859	635,056	} 34	69	1,178
	b. Ruhrort-Crefeld	5·594	..	3,512,000	1,500,000	3,448,652	616,491			
6	Rhenish Railway	16·170	..	18,000,000	9,000,000	16,703,018	1,032,963	27	40	619
	Total II, A.	187·819 [187·409]	35·148	121,142,100	50,472,950	105,905,697	564,232	358	440	10,447
								per mile 1·89	per mile 2·32	per mile 55·01

1.	2. Denomination of Railways.	12. Extent travelled over by Locomotives.	13. Fuel used per Mile. Wood.	14. Fuel used per Mile. Coke.	15. Fuel used per Mile. Coals.	16. Conveyed in all. Passengers.	17. Conveyed in all. Goods.	18. Average of Miles travelled over. By Persons.	19. Average of Miles travelled over. By Goods.	20. Receipts. Per Person per Mile.	21. Receipts. Per Centner per Mile.	22. There were forwarded— Reckoning per Mile. Passengers.	23. There were forwarded— Reckoning per Mile. Goods.
		Miles.		Lbs.	Lbs.		Centners.	Miles.	Miles.	Pf.	Pf.		Centners.
	I.—Government Railways.												
1	Eastern Railway	377,853	0·23	..	147·95	1,990,509	12,957,695	10·53	17·50	36·5	3·4	20,957,945	226,750,617
2	Lower Silesian	392,356	0·28	4·31	195·18	1,795,191	24,283,819	8·98	24·95	33·4	2·2	16,118,854	605,903,416
3	Berlin Railway Station Junction ..	5,925	0·81	372·61	0·18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Westphalian—												
	Hamm-Paderborn ..	166,156	0·21	3·28	169·79	753,190	10,344,198	4·74	8·56	27·2	2·8	3,573,447	88,532,945
	Münster-Hamm												
	Münster-Rhine												
5	Saarbrück and Saarbrück and Treves ..	135,206	0·15	..	189·84	922,920	39,637,039	2·66	3·25	31·0	2·3	2,457,126	128,631,346
	Total I	1,017,496	0·24	171·04		5,461,813	87,222,751	7·89	12·04	34·3	2·5	43,107,372	1,049,818,324
	II.—Private Lines.												
	A. *Under State Administration.*												
1	Wilhelm's Bahn	57,455	0·36	..	250·25	317,240	8,746,369	3·26	7·03	31·4	2·7	1,034,915	61,459,732
2	Upper Silesian—												
	a. Trunk line	359,432	0·14	..	180·91	915,536	35,152,062	6·15	14·99	32·7	2·0	5,631,169	526,873,231
	b. Breslau-Posen-Glogau					490,036	7,593,748	7·54	16·15	31·9	2·2	3,694,830	122,630,592
3	Stargard-Posen	74,710	0·26	..	144·31	328,612	5,378,916	8·35	14·49	29·3	2·5	2,743,154	77,964,322
4	Bergisch-Markisch—												
	a. Bergisch-Markisch ..	317,272	0·16	0·25	188·94	3,574,304	62,134,656	2·41	5·42	33·0	2·7	8,622,476	337,026,312
	b. Ruhr-Sieg												
5	Aix-la-Chapelle-Dusseldorf-Ruhrort—												
	a. Aix-la-Chapelle-Dusseldorf ..	60,733	0·03	0·02	163·99	1,098,676	7,520,612	2·40	4·25	34·9	3·3	2,635,486	31,996,437
	b. Ruhrort-Crefeld, &c.	27,928				581,201	6,240,570	1·85	3·86	34·4	3·0	1,075,222	24,079,227
6	hine	74,096	0·13	..	199·94	600,830	6,029,716	3·44	10·38	34·5	2·1	2,068,075	62,575,580
	Total II, A.	971,626	0·16	184·94		7,906,435	138,796,649	3·48	9·00	32·7	2·3	27,505,327	1,244,605,433

1.	2.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
	Denomination of Railways.	There were forwarded— Reckoning for the whole Length of the Line.		The Receipts amounted to						
				Traffic from Passengers, including overweight of Luggage.		From the Traffic in Goods and Carriage of Cattle and Carriages.		From other Sources.	Total.	Total per Mile.
		Passengers.	Goods.		Per Mile.		Per Mile.			
			Centners.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.
	I.—Government Railways.									
1	Eastern Railway	192,805	2,086,022	2,232,652	20,540	2,418,407	22,248	320,284	4,971,343	45,735
2	Lower Silesian	312,236	11,736,855	1,536,611	29,765	3,815,204	73,904	200,579	5,552,394	107,555
3	Berlin Railway Station Junction	..	..	..	..	61,607	44,514	8,483	70,090	50,643
4	Westphalian—									
	Ham-Paderborn	131,862	3,266,900	275,845	10,179	698,417	25,772	62,387	1,036,649	37,411
	Münster-Hamm									
	Münster-Rhine									
5	Saarbrück and Saarbrück and Treves	127,616	6,680,760	215,988	11,218	846,526	43,966	220,691	1,283,205	66,646
	Total I	208,573	5,079,488	4,261,096	20,617	7,840,161	37,682	812,424	12,913,681	61,885
	II.—Private Lines.									
	A. *Under State Administration.*									
1	Wilhelm's Bahn	44,114	2,619,767	92,620	3,948	468,180	19,957	90,727	651,527	27,772
2	Upper Silesian—									
	a. Trunk line	168,170	14,904,476	524,051	15,650	2,991,734	89,345	367,818	3,883,603	109,861
	b. Breslau-Posen-Glogau	132,718	4,404,834	335,869	12,064	766,281	27,524	83,660	1,185,810	42,594
3	Stargard-Posen	121,164	3,443,654	229,787	10,150	567,873	25,083	82,572	880,232	38,879
4	Bergisch-Markisch—									
	a. Bergisch-Markisch	183,418	7,169,247	798,085	16,977	2,662,638	56,640	290,575	3,751,298	79,798
	b. Ruhr-Sieg									
5	Aix-la-Chapelle-Dusseldorf-Ruhrort—									
	a. Aix-la-Chapelle-Dusseldorf	230,475	2,798,114	260,923	22,818	327,545	28,644	32,048	620,516	54,265
	b. Ruhrort-Crefeld, &c.	192,210	4,304,474	104,424	18,667	286,587	51,231	19,206	410,217	73,332
6	Rhine	127,896	3,869,857	203,789	12,603	390,191	24,361	61,361	655,341	40,528
	Total II, A.	146,590	6,633,155	2,549,548	13,588	8,461,028	45,093	1,027,967	12,038,543	63,528

1.	2.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.
		Amount of Expenditure.						Amount of Expenditure.		Of the Expenditure, Column 36, there is a Per-centage on		
	Denomination of Railways.	Tit. A. For Administration of Railway.	Tit. B. For Administration of Transport.	Tit. C. For Common or General Administration.	Total.	Total per Mile.	Requirements for Increasing and Improving the Stock, Increasing and Strengthening the Lines.			Tit. A.	Tit. B.	Tit. C.
	I.—Government Railways.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.
1	Eastern Railway	647,378	1,113,364	138,412	1,899,154	17,472	2,418,407	22,248	320,284	4,971,343	45,735	
2	Lower Silesian	607,394	1,361,720	83,145	2,052,259	39,754	3,815,204	73,904	200,579	5,552,394	107,555	647,370
3	Berlin Railway Station Junction ..	30,895	25,622	347	56,864	41,087	61,607	44,514	8,483	70,090	50,643	607,390
4	Westphalian—											30,890
	Hamm-Paderborn ..											
	Münster-Hamm ..	192,574	267,605	51,195	511,374	18,870	698,417	25,772	62,387	1,036,649	37,411	192,570
	Münster-Rhine ..											
5	Saarbrück and Saarbrück and Treves	290,586	430,863	36,391	757,840	39,360	846,526	43,966	220,691	1,283,205	66,646	290,580
	Total I	1,768,827	3,199,174	309,490	5,277,491	25,365	7,840,161	37,682	812,424	12,913,681	61,885	1,768,820
	II.—Private Lines.											
	a. *Under State Administration.*											
1	Wilhelm's Bahn	84,887	142,302	31,609	258,798	11,031	468,180	19,957	90,727	651,527	27,772	84,880
2	Upper Silesian—											
	a. Trunk line	369,262	820,453	65,366	1,255,081	37,482	2,991,734	89,345	367,818	3,883,603	109,861	369,260
	b. Breslau-Posen-Glogau ..	189,972	278,581	53,312	521,865	18,745	766,281	27,524	83,660	1,185,810	42,594	189,970
3	Stargard-Posen	113,870	219,238	40,118	373,226	16,485	567,873	25,083	82,572	880,232	38,879	113,870
4	Bergisch-Markisch—											
	a. Bergisch-Markisch ..	565,798	885,294	110,138	1,56 ,230	33,211	2,662,638	56,640	290,575	3,751,298	79,798	565,790
	b. Ruhr-Sieg . ..											
5	Aix-la-Chapelle-Dusseldorf-Ruhrort—											
	a. Aix-la-Chapelle Dusseldorf ..	73,805	136,304	27,182	237,291	20,751	327,545	28,644	32,048	620,516	54,265	73,800
	b. Ruhrort-Crefeld, &c. ..	44,361	97,756	18,302	160,419	28,677	286,587	51,231	19,206	410,217	73,332	44,360
6	Rhine	130,821	213,339	38,338	382,498	23,655	390,191	24,361	61,361	655,341	40,528	130,820
	Total II, a.	1,572,775	2,793,267	384,364	4,750,406	25,317	8,461,028	45,093	1,027,967	12,038,543	63,528	1,572,770

1.	2. Denomination of Railways.	44. The Expenditure, Column 36, amounted — From the Gross Receipts.	45. The Expenditure, Column 36, amounted — For Tit. A, and C, per Mile.	46. The Expenditure, Column 36, amounted — For Tit. B, per Mile.	47. The Expenditure, Column 36, amounted — For Tits. A, B, and C, per Mile.	48. The Total Expenditure, Column 39, amounted in Per-centage to Total Receipts, Column 31.	49. The Surplus, Column 31 minus Column 36, amounts to — Total.	50. The Surplus, Column 31 minus Column 36, amounts to — In whole Year Railways at work, per Mile.	51. The Surplus, Column 31 minus Column 36, amounts to — From Capital spent on the Lines at work.	52. Paid on the Shares of the Original Capital, including the Interest on Dividends.	53. The Sums employed in Interests and Dividends give an Average Rent for the Construction Capital.	54. Amount of Reserve and Renewal Fund at close of the Year.
	I.—Government Railways.	Per cent.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Per cent.	Rth.	Rth.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Rth.
1	Eastern Railway	38·20	7,229	2·95	5·03	49·14	3,072,189	28,263	7·03	..	5·81	..
2	Lower Silesian	36·96	13,376	3·42	5·15	47·91	3,500,135	67,801	12·20	..	10·55	..
3	Berlin Station Junction	81·13	22,574	4·33	9·60	81·13	13,226	9,556	4·41	..	4·34	..
4	Westphalian—											
	Hamm-Paderborn ..	49·33	8,995	2·52	4·82	67·03	525,275	18,956	3·95	..	2·55	..
	Münster-Hamm											
	Münster-Rhine											
5	Saarbrück and Saarbrück and Treves ..	59·06	16,982	3·19	5·61	70·82	525,365	28,224	3·86	..	2·52	..
	Total I	40·87	9,989	3·14	5·19	52·37	7,636,190	36,594	7·66	..	5·95	..
	II.—Private Railways.											
	A. *Under State Administration.*											
1	Wilhelm's Bahn	39·72	4,966	2·48	4·51	69·85	392,729	18,369	4·70	1½	3·55	260,717
2	Upper Silesian—											
	Trunk line	32·32	12,980	3·06	4·94	51·21	2,628,522	74,357	13·03	10½	7·55 9·47	1,333,830
	Breslau-Posen-Glogau	44·01	8,739			66·67	663,945	23,849	5·33	..	3·84	181,692
3	Stargard-Posen	42·40	6,802	2·94	5·00	78·30	507,006	22,394	7·73	4⅝	4·72	284,226
4	Bergisch-Markisch—											
	Bergisch-Markisch ..	41·62	14,379	2·80	4·92	49·58	2,190,068	46,587	7·89	6½	5·54	441,845
	Ruhr-Sieg								3·86	..	2·41 *3·50	
5	Aix-la-Chapelle-Dusseldorf—											
	Aix-la-Chapelle-Dusseldorf ..	38·24	8,831	2·24	3·91	57·90	383,225	33,514	5·15	2 7/10 *3½	3·34 3·77	142,474
	Ruhrort-Crefeld	39·11	11,202	3·50	7·74	59·57	249,798	44,655	7·24	5	5·06	77,419
6	Rhenish Railway	58·37	10,461	2·88	5·16	65·02	272,843	16,873	1·63	..	1·36 *2·11	..
	Total II, A.	39·46	10,431	2·87	4·89	56·59	7,288,137	38,460	6·71	5·32 *5·39	4·23 *4·56	2,722,203

* With guarantee.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12
		Length.		Capital laid out.				Means of Transport.		
	Denomination of the Railways.		Double Line of Rails.	Conceded by Government.		Expended.		Locomotives.	Carriages for Passengers.	Trucks.
				Total.	In original Shares.	Total.	Per Mile Length of Line.			
	B. *Under Private Administration.*	Miles.	Miles.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.			
7	Berlin Stettin—Berlin-Stettin-Stargard	22·429	9·890	6,824,000	6,024,000	7,433,774	331,436	39	81	388
	,, ,, Stargard-Köslin-Holberg	22·697	..	11,500,000	..	9,237,279	406,982	28	50	318
8	Lower Silesian Branch Line	9·500	..	2,500,000	1,500,000	2,495,534	262,688	10	25	124
9	Breslau-Schweidnitz-Freiburg	22·895	..	9,100,000	5,100,000	9,136,334	399,035	37	98	923
10	Neisse-Brieg	5·832	..	1,200,000	1,100,000	1,336,313	229,135	7	10	69
11	Oppeln-Tarnowitz	10·120	..	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,459,881	243,071	8	5	169
12	Berlin-Hamburg	39·720	24·880	14,000,000	8,000,000	16,195,552	407,743	81	144	1,044
13	Magdeburg-Wittenberge	14·283	0·102	6,500,000	4,500,000	6,264,836	438,622	20	31	202
14	Magdeburg-Leipzig	19·171	15·772	9,200,000	3,500,000	9,152,677	477,423	54	119	1,251
15	Berlin-Potsdam-Magdeburg	19·537	18·849	14,367,200	5,000,000	14,129,202	723,202	55	119	674
16	Magdeburg-Halberstadt	11·690	4·795	4,900,000	1,700,000	4,570,122	390,943	29	64	503
17	Berlin-Anhalt	47·395	13·261	15,500,000	8,500,000	15,500,000	327,039	66	124	938
18	Thuringian	37·256	20·500	20,900,000	9,000,000	20,900,000	560,983	76	106	1,271
19	Cologne-Minden	71·007	39·518	62,274,500	13,000,000	59,795,211	842,103	244	202	5,725
20	Rhenish	47·620 [46·100]	21·840	41,550,000	21,100,000	32,771,672	688,191	104	236	2,063
21	Aix-la-Chapelle-Mastricht	8·679	..	5,550,000	2,750,000	5,550,000	639,475	17	24	404
	Hassalt-Lunden	3·721	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total II, B	413·552	169·407	228,365,700	93,274,000	216,928,387	529,312	875	1,438	16,066
								Per Mile.		
	Average during the whole year	[412·032]						2·11	3·47	38·78
	Amount of railways in work at the end of 1863 ..	809·403	260·229	349,507,800	143,746,950	422,463,628	524,433	1,616	2,465	34,241
								Per Mile.		
	Average during the whole year	[807·473]						1·99	3·04	42·23
	Partly in operation :—									
22	Branch line in Upper Silesia for mines, &c.	12·000	..	2,543,000	..	3,388,241	282,353	..	..	1,193
23	Angermünde-Pasewalk-Stettin-Wolgast-Stralsund	30·470 [17·230]	..	12,000,000	..	8,957,398	293,974	24	89	610
	In operation at the end of the year	851·873	260·229							
	Average during the whole year	[836·703]								

2		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Denomination of the Railways.	Miles passed over by the Locomotives.	Fuel consumed per Mile.			Transported.		Average No. of Miles.		Receipts.		There were expedited	
			Wood.	Coke.	Coal.	Persons.	Goods.	Each person.	Each centner of goods.	Per person per mile.	Per centner of goods per mile.	The distance of one German mile.	
												Persons.	Goods.
	B. *Under Private Administration.*			Lbs.	Lbs.		Centners.	Miles.	Miles.	Pf.	Pf.		Centners.
7	Berlin Stettin—												
	Berlin-Stettin-Stargard ..	107,458	0·22	556·48	189·41	765,806	7,738,940	7·74	8·84	35·1	3·5	5,928,318	68,433,397
	Stargard-Kö-lin-Holberg ..	57,483	0·18	..	136·33	258,095	1,918,712	7·13	9·13	34·2	3·2	1,840,288	17,522,419
8	Lower Silesian Branch Line ..	22,626	0·04	..	195·07	158,340	2,183,522	5·40	6·27	32·5	3·7	855,200	13,694,502
9	Breslau-Schweidnitz-Freiburg ..	117,656	0·38	..	239·89	820,638	15,253,794	5·15	7·55	30·2	2·5	4,228,754	115,210,832
10	Neisse-Brieg	10,206	0·27	..	218·45	128,332	1,579,708	4·37	5·30	30 7	3·0	560,467	8,364,720
11	Oppeln-Tarnowitz	18,471	0·13	..	178·72	73,571	2,649,469	4·78	7·00	27·1	2·2	351,507	18,527,698
12	Berlin-Hamburg	208,020	0·41	115·86	..	1,122,307	9,556,406	7·19	17·71	39·4	3·3	8,086,796	169,199,635
13	Magdeburg-Wittenberge ..	47,641	0·25	135·94		186,304	3,013,831	10·39	19·37	26·6	3·4	1,936,245	31,252,308
14	Magdeburg-Leipzig	118,971	0·07	3·25	232·53	1,006,363	17,383.363	5·02	6·27	33·4	3·9	5,047,775	108,909,619
15	Berlin-Potsdam-Magdeburg ..	136,435	0·15	..	167·36	1,145,937	6,857,642	6·59	16·12	39·8	3·6	7.547,637	110,512,213
16	Magdeburg-Halberstadt.. ..	74,385	0·17	..	212·99	755,009	13,281,879	3·92	4·93	37·9	3·5	2,960,086	65,543,687
17	Berlin-Anhalt	177,895	0·38	6·58	184·22	883,571	11,225,834	9·17	11·56	43·1	4·0	8,107,024	129,636,142
18	Thuringian	216,336	0·30	15·66	168·63	1,337,052	11,551,134	5·73	11·59	42·2	3 9	7,660,519	133,846,768
19	Cologne-Minden	617,773	0·14	145·19	..	3,523,005	94,456,367	4·75	8·65	33·7	2·3	16,750,065	817,422,930
20	Rhenish	13,746 313,775	0·07	123·25		3,277,464	20,241,606	4·36	6·75	40·8	3·5	14,281,499	136,734,703
21	Aix-la-Chapelle-Mastricht ..	40,040	0·26	116·35	66·54	388,680	5,082,556	2·74	2·61	36·6	3·5	1.063,944	13,259,810
	Total II, B	2,298,917	0·18	162·94		15,830,474	223,974,763	5·51	8·75	37·5	3·0	87,206,124	1,958,071,383
	Amount of railways in work at the end of 1863 ..	4,288,039	0·19	169·84		29,198,722	449,994,163	5·41	9·45	35·7	2·7	157,818,823	4,252,495,140
	Partly in operation :—												
22	Branch line to Upper Silesia for mines, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	10,738,497	..	1·28	—	1·8	..	13,779,009
23	Angermünde-Pasewalk-Stettin-Wolgast-Stralsund	55,054	..	..	..	318,993	1,217,405	5·48	6·82	30·8	3 8	1,746,848	8,301,743

1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Denomination of the Railways.	There were expedited		Amount of Receipts.						
		The whole length of line.		From transport of Persons, including overweight of Luggage.		From transport of Goods, Cattle, and Carriages.		From other sources.	Total.	
		Persons.	Goods.		Per Mile.		Per Mile.			Per Mile.
			Centners.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.
	B. *Under Private Administration.*									
7	Berlin Stettin—									
	Berlin-Stettin-Stargard	263,598	3,042,837	594,674	26,442	777,299	34,562	44,234	1,416,207	62,970
	Stargard-Köslin-Kolberg	80,714	768,527	179,716	7,883	174,034	7,633	14,872	368,622	16,168
8	Lower Silesian Branch Line	90,021	1,441,527	78,807	8,295	149,288	15,715	6,683	234,778	24,713
9	Breslau-Schweidnitz-Freiburg	184,702	5,032,139	363,251	15,866	817,342	35,700	68,735	1,249,328	54,568
10	Neisse-Brieg	90,735	1,364,172	49,051	7,941	73,730	11,936	11,445	134,226	21,730
11	Oppeln-Tarnowitz	34,734	1,830,800	27,709	2,738	121,473	12,003	20,338	169,520	16,751
12	Berlin-Hamburg	203,595	4,259,810	913,387	22,996	1,790,951	45,089	94,990	2,799,328	70,477
13	Magdeburg-Wittenberge	135,563	2,188,077	146,837	10,281	341,180	23,887	12,568	500,585	35,048
14	Magdeburg-Leipzig	260,517	5,620,852	479,132	24,728	1,299,574	67,071	26,266	1,804,972	93,155
15	Berlin-Potsdam-Magdeburg	386,355	5,656,560	861,811	44,112	1,132,503	57,967	98,913	2,093,227	107,142
16	Magdeburg-Halberstadt-Thale	253,215	5,606,817	322,023	27,547	653,033	55,914	33,587	1,009,243	86,334
17	Berlin-Anhalt	171,052	2,735,230	1,009,861	21,307	1,507,776	31,813	62,460	2,580,079	54,438
18	Thuringian	205,618	3,592,623	930,407	24,973	1,510,853	40,553	152,549	2,593,809	69,621
19	Cologne-Minden	243,132	11,8 65,109	1,639,073	23,792	5,328,521	77,345	780,912	7,748,506	109,123
20	Rhenish	309,794	2,880,50	1,699,639	36,869	1,404,477	30,466	126,058	3,230,174	70,069
21	Aix-la-Chapelle-Mastricht	85,802	1,069,34	114,420	9,227	153,805	12,404	48,861	317,086	25,571
	Total II, B	212,371	4,768,434	9,409,798	22,915	17,236,439	41,975	1,603,471	28,249,708	68,443
	Total of completed railways at work, end of 1862	196,062	5,282,970	16,220,442	20,151	33,537,628	41,593	3,443,862	53,201,932	65,607
	Railways partially at work :—									
22	Branch railway in Upper Silesia to mines, &c. ..	..	1,148,251	..	..	69,873	5,823	2,783	72,656	6,055
23	Angermünde-Pasewalk-Stettin-Wolgast-Stralsund ..	101,384	481,993	153,513	8,910	94,722	5,497	18,558	266,793	15,484

1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	Denomination of the Railways.	Amount of Expenditure. Tit. A. For Administration of the Railway.	Tit. B. For Administration of Transport.	Tit. C. For Administration in General.	Total.		Further Sums expended in increasing and improving the Business, and also the improvement and renewal of the Lines.	Amount of the Outlay.		Per-centage of the whole Outlay under head 36.		
						Per Mile.			Per Mile.	Tit. A.	Tit. B.	Tit. C.
	B. *Under Private Administration.*	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
7	Berlin-Stettin—											
	Berlin-Stettin-Stargard	251,768	425,591	36,088	713,447	31,723	20,866	734,313	32,651	35·29	59·65	5·06
	Stargard-Köslin-Kolberg	126,865	191,534	38,502	356,901	15,654	..	356,901	15,654	35·55	53·66	10·79
8	Lower Silesian Branch Line.. ..	35,281	51,881	9,748	96,910	10,201	26,099	123,009	12,948	36·41	53·53	10·06
9	Breslau-Schweidnitz-Freiburg ..	175,248	295,423	24,955	495,626	21,648	212,555	708,181	30,932	35·36	59·60	5·04
10	Neisse-Brieg	20,243	29,726	6,720	56,689	9,178	20,758	77,447	12,376	35·72	52·43	11·85
11	Oppeln-Tarnowitz	25,811	45,137	9,462	80,410	7,946	18,205	98,615	9,745	32·10	56·13	11·77
12	Berlin-Hamburg	435,042	984,759	57,616	1,477,417	37,196	309,170	1,786,587	44,979	29·45	66·65	3·90
13	Magdeburg-Wittenberge	100,789	105,173	19,399	225,361	15,778	94,676	320,037	22,407	44·72	46·67	8·61
14	Magdeburg-Leipzig	179,893	366,609	58,420	604,922	31,220	195,602	800,524	41,315	29·74	60·60	9·66
15	Berlin-Potsdam-Magdeburg	300,289	466,286	48,439	815,014	41,716	..	815,014	41,716	36·85	57·21	5·94
16	Magdeburg-Halberstadt-Thale ..	135,056	233,608	26,966	395,630	33,843	..	395,630	33,843	34·14	59·04	6·82
17	Berlin-Anhalt	326,584	588,866	67,746	983,196	20,745	280,172	1,263,368	26,656	33·22	59·89	6·89
18	Thuringian	225,001	608,103	50,638	883,742	23,721	302,706	1,186,448	31,846	25·46	68·81	5·73
19	Cologne-Minden	990,083	1,961,945	128,427	3,080,455	44,714	641,701	3,722,156	54,028	32·14	63·69	4·17
20	Rhenish	271,809	741,496	64,636	1,077,941	23,883	103,630	1,181,571	25,631	25·22	68·79	5·99
21	Aix-la-Chapelle-Mastricht	134,243	143,129	6,464	283,836	22,890	..	283,836	22,890	47·30	50·42	2·28
	Total II, B	3,734,003	7,239,265	654,227	11,627,495	28,316	2,226,140	13,853,635	33,737	32·11	62·26	5·63
	Total of completed railways at work, end of 1862	7,075,605	13,231,705	1,348,082	21,655,392	26,857	5,774,899	27,430,291	34,019	32·68	61·10	6·22
	Railways partially at work :—											
22	Branch railway in Upper Silesia to mines, &c.	25,873	503	2,680	29,056	2,422	..	29,056	2,422	89·05	1·73	9.22
23	Angermünde-Pasewalk-Stettin-Wolgast-Stralsund	..	..	..	233,750	13,566	..	233,750	13,566	..	..	..

1	2	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
	Denomination of the Railways.	The Expenditure (head 36) amounted to				Total Expenditure (head 39) amounted in per-centage of Total Receipts (head 31.)	Surplus (head 31 minus head 36) amounted to			Paid on the Shares of the First Capital, including the Interest Dividends.	Amounts spent on the Interest and Dividends give a per-centage Rent for the Original Capital of	Amount of the Reserve and Repairing Fund at end of Year.
		From the Gross Receipts.	For Tit. A and C, per Mile.	For Tit. B, per Mile.	For Tit. A, B, and C, per Mile.		Altogether.	Per Mile during whole Year.	Per-centage of the Capital laid out on the Line.			
	B. *Under Private Administration.*	Per cent.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Per cent.	Rth.	Rth.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Rth.
7	Berlin Stettin—Berlin-Stettin-Stargard	50·38	12,799	3·96	6·64	51·85	702,760	31,247	9·45	8½	7·92	994,605
	,, Stargard-Köslin-Kolberg	96·82	7,253	3·33	6·21	96·82	11,721	514	0·13	..	3·00 * 4·00	460,708
8	Lower Silesian Branch Line	41·28	4,740	2·29	4·28	52·39	137,868	14,512	5·52	2⅜	3·58	142,812
9	Breslau-Schweidnitz-Freiburg	39·67	8,744	2·51	4·21	56·68	753,702	30,930	8·25	7½	6·05	258,632
10	Neisse-Brieg	42·23	4,365	2·91	5·55	57·70	77,537	12,552	5·80	4½	4·35	42,280
11	Oppeln-Tarnowitz	47·43	3,485	2·44	4·35	58·17	89,110	8,805	3·62	2½	2·50	87,799
12	Berlin-Hamburg	51·71	12,403	4·73	7·10	63·82	1,321,911	33,281	8·16	litt. A. 7¼ ,, B. 6¼	5·70	927,417
13	Magdeburg-Wittenberge	45·02	8,415	2·21	4·73	63·93	275,224	19,270	4·39	2·43 * 2	3·09 3·48	404,006
14	Magdeburg-Leipzig	33·51	12,299	3·08	5·08	44·35	1,200,050	61,935	13·11	17	9·36	249,611
15	Berlin-Potsdam-Magdeburg	38·94	17,850	3·42	5·97	38·94	1,278,213	65,426	9·05	14	7·16	500,000
16	Magdeburg-Halberstadt	39·20	13,860	3·14	5·32	39·20	613,613	52,491	13·43	22⅜	10·68	556,050
17	Berlin-Anhalt	38·11	8,320	3·31	5·53	48·97	1,596,901	33,693	10·30	9¾	7·33	589,560
18	Thuringian	34·07	7,398	2·81	4·08	45·74	1,710,067	45,900	8·18	7⅗	5·67	401,365
19	Cologne-Minden	39·76	16,235	3·18	4·99	48·04	4,668,501	65,741	7·81	12 11/12	6·42 * 7·42	1,608,359
20	Rhenish	33·37	7,298	2·30	3·35	36·58	2,152,233	46,686	6·57	6	5·27	1,045,865
21	Aix-la-Chapelle-Mastricht	89·51	11,347	3·58	7·09	89·51	33,250	3,831	0·60	..	1·64	12,135
	Total II, B	41·16	10·687	3·15	5·06	49·04	16,622,213	40,272	7·66	8·43	5·49 * 6·05	8,281,204
	Total of Railways open at the end of 1863	40·70	10,447	3·09	5·05	51·56	31,546,540	38,902	7·42	7·45 * 7·49	5·26 * 5·63	11,003,407
	Lines partly opened :—											
22	Branch Line of Upper Silesian ..	39·99	2,380	..	..	39·99	43,600	3,633	..	..	..	16,866
23	Angermünde-Pasewalk-Stettin-Wolgast Stralsund	87·61	..	..	4·25	87·61	33,043	1,918	..	0·37	..	105,788

2 German mile less than five English miles. One dollar (rix-thaler) equal to 3*s*.

Remarks.

			Miles.
According to the foregoing Table there were in use at the end of 1863			851·873
To these must be added some lines of foreign railways lying in Prussian territory, namely:—			
1. Brunswick Railway		2·424	
2. Saxon Silesian Railway		2·490	
3. Hanoverian West Line—			
a. Löhne-Osnabrück Line	2·329		
b. Osnabrück Rhenish	4·910		
c. Lingen Rhenish	0·680		
		7·919	
			12·833
Making a Total of			864·706

But after deducting from the above calculation those portions of lines which are not in Prussia, but which belong to Prussian Railway Companies, namely:—			Miles.
Of the Berlin-Hamburgh Railway		19·014	
Of the Magdeburg-Leipsic Railway		4·581	
Of the Berlin-Anhalt Railway—			
a. Trunk line	6·494		
b. Branch line, Jüterbock-Russa	1·519		
c. Dessau-Bitterfeld	2·532		
d. Bitterfeld-Leipsic	1·232		
e. Junction line Leipsic	0·081		
		11·858	
Of the Thuringian line		19·962	
Of the Aix-la-Chapelle-Mastricht line		7·549	
Of the branch Hasselt-Lunden		3·721	
Of the Rhine-Nahe line		4·885	
Of the Deutz-Giessen line		3·701	
			75·271
The actual extent of Railway in Prussia at the end of 1863 was			789·435

Ad I, 1. Ostbahn (Eastern Railway).—Ad Column 3. Exclusive of the junction line between the frontier stations of Eydtkunen and Wirballen of 0·16 mile, and that part between the frontier station of Otloczyn and the Russian Polish station Alexandrowo of 0·57 mile.

Ad Column 7. Inclusive of 5,080,948 thalers building expenses of the great bridges over the Vistula at Dirschau, and over the Noyat at Marienburg.

Ad Column 17. Inclusive of 638,209 centners rolling stock, and 53,456 centners property for building, for which 33,144 thalers and 18,817 thalers respectively,

or 0·97 pfenning and 5·88 pfenning per centner and mile, have to be taken into account, but exclusive of 921,856 centners rolling stock, and 7,369,253 centners earth and gravel for building or construction forwarded free of expense.

Ad Column 38. The expenses of administration named under this head should be charged to the fund of reserve of completion, and of renewal if it existed on this line.

Ad I, 2. Niederschlesische - Märkische (Lower Silesian and Mark Line).—Ad Column 7. Since 1852 there has been taken out of the receipts a sum of 3,999,457 thalers, which has been spent on the ground property of the line and on the means for working it, so that the expense of construction, including all assignments, can be reckoned at 32,681,246 thalers, or 633,063 thalers per mile.

Ad Column 9. The service of the Berlin station junction line is performed by eight engines. The numbers of miles traversed by this line have been specially named, and must also be taken into consideration in Columns 46 and 47.

Ad Column 17. There was a further dispatch gratis of 1,109,801 centners of rolling stock with 24,369,820 centners miles, and 4,950,071 centners building material with 9,788,811 miles.

Ad I, 3. Station Junction Line of Berlin.—This is under the direction of the Lower Silesian-Märkisch Railway, which supplies also the means of transport and the steam-power. Only goods are sent on this line, and exceptionally extra trains, and engines and carriages, from the establishments where they are constructed. Goods pay according to the number and size of the carriages or trucks used for their transport. Zinc pays according to weight. There were transported altogether, besides 178,541 centners of zinc, 1,009,613 centners of coal and coke, and 238,518 centners of salt, and 206,334 carriages or achsen.

Ad I, 4. Westphalian.—Ad Column 4. The extent of the Westphalian line is 27·710 miles, of which 0·610 mile, namely, the portion Warburg-Landesgrenze is let to the Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm Nord Bahn, at 50 per cent. on the gross receipts.

Ad Column 38. Of the expenses given there are

69,129·2 thalers for renewing rails and sides; 56,583·4 thalers for renewing engines; and 57,793·6 thalers for renewing carriages.

Ad Column 53. A sum of 341,502·8 thalers was paid to the General State Kasse as a surplus, from which, after a deduction of the sum of 1,486 thalers for the amortization of the preference shares of the Münster-Hamm Railway, a rent of 2·55 per cent. is yielded on the capital of construction.

Ad I, 5. Saarbrück—

	Miles.
The extent of the Saarbrück and Saarbrück and Treves line is	18·614
To which is added the rented French portion from the Prussian frontier to Forbach	0·640
There are in use	19·254

Ad II, A, 1. Wilhelmsbahn.—The administration of this line since 23rd April, 1857, has belonged to the State.

	Miles.
The length of the trunk and branch line is ..	21·380
There is a portion also rented (that portion called the "Landesgrenze Oderberg" and the "Kattowitz Idahutte Emanuel segen")	2·080
Making a total extent of line in use of	23·460

Ad II, A, 2. Upper Silesian—

	Miles.
The length of the trunk line with the branch lines, and that portion opened March 12, 1863, "Neuberun Oswiezim," is	35·350
Of which a portion is let to the amount of.. ..	1·865
Total length of line	33·485

Ad II, A, 4. Bergisch-Märkisch—

	Miles.
In 1862 the extent of railway in use of the Bergisch Märkisch line, with the portion Dusseldorf-Dortmund and Dortmund-Soest, and Witten-Duisburg and Ruhr-Sieg Railway was	42·410
1. From the acquisition of the Prince Wilhelm Railway and its use in 1863	4·270
2. From opening—	
a. The junction line between the Prinz Wilhelm Railway and the Witten-Duisburger Line, on 1st June, 1863	0·220
b. Coal branch line, Steele-Dahlhausen in 1863 ..	0·520
Total extent of the line, at end of 1863, in use	47·420

Ad Column 51. Table III, 2, A, shows—

1. On the Bergisch-Märkisch Railway—	Thalers.
The receipts were	2,944,400·3
The outlay was..	1,211,350·0
Surplus	1,733,050·3

The capital laid out on construction was 21,961,122 thalers, equal to 7·89 per cent.

2. On the Ruhr-Sieg Railway—	Thalers.
The receipts were	806,897·3
The expenses were	349,879·9
Surplus	457·017·4

Which, on the capital expended of 11,844,503 thalers, is equal to 3·86 per cent.

Ad Column 53. There were paid—

1. On the Bergisch-Märkisch Line—		Thalers.
For interest on 12,967,300 thalers, original shares		843,459·5
„ 9,967,000 „ preference shares		426,931·5
Total ..	22,943,300 thalers. Equal to 5·54 per cent.	1,270,391·0

2. On the Ruhr-Sieg Railway, as interest on 16,344,753 thalers, preference shares—

	Thalers.	
a. From the Surplus of the line	353,389	= 2·16 per cent.
b. From the Surplus of the Berg-Märkisch Line, as advance	40,861·9	= 0·25 „
Total	394,251·1	= 2·41 per cent.
c. Advance from Government	177,814·6	= 1·09 „
Total	572,065·7	= 3·50 per cent.

Ad II, *a*, 5. Aix-la-Chapelle-Dusseldorf-Ruhrort; *b*, Ruhrort-Crefeld District, Gladbach. Ad Column 17. There were expedited by steamer at Ruhrort, 4,404,756 centners (inclusive of 13,078 centners of Post Office goods); the sum of 70,161 thalers 9 silvergroschen 5 pfennings was paid for freight.

The railways mentioned in the foregoing Table extend over 809,403 miles, on which the sum of 422,463,628 thalers (63,369,544*l.*) was expended, and produced a gross receipt of 53,201,932 thalers (7,980,289*l.*); the current expenses of administration amounted to 21,655,392 thalers (3,248,308*l.*), leaving a

surplus of 31,546,540 thalers (4,731,981*l.*); so that the capital of construction gives a receipt (inclusive of what is put on one side for the reserve and renewal fund, and for meeting the taxes) of 7·42 per cent., and in 1862 it was 7·27 per cent.

On reckoning, in addition to this, the sums given from the State fund for the interest and preference shares of the Aix-la-Chapelle-Dusseldorf, Ruhr-Sieg, Stargard-Cöslin-Colberg, and Cologne-Giessen, amounting altogether to 1,263,818 thalers; of the Ruhr-Sieg line given by the Bergisch-Märkisch Company, 40,861·9 thalers; to the Pomeranian line by the Stettin Railway Company, 53,933·0 thalers; to the Magdeburg-Wittenberge line, by the Magdeburg-Halberstadt Company, 22,551·7 thalers; to the Cologne-Giessen line, by the Cologne-Minden Company, 127,453·2 thalers; to the Oberhausen-Arnheim line, by the Cologne-Minden Railway Company, 33,857·3 thalers; in all, 1,542,475·4 thalers; there is a result for 1863 for the railways under the administration of the State, of an average rent of 4·56 per cent.; for those under private administration of 6·05 per cent.; and for all lines of 5·63 per cent.; whereas it was in 1862, 4·48 per cent., 5·58 per cent., and 5·40 per cent.

At the end of 1863, according to the foregoing Tables, there were given over to traffic, 851·873 miles; at the end of 1862, 811·653 miles; giving an increase of extent 40·220 miles, of which the principal increase took place on the Rhenish line, by the opening of the Crefeld-Cleva portion (8·590 miles), and the opening of the Vor-Pommersche Pomeranian portion (40·350 miles).

(No. 19.)—Account of the Sea-going Vessels which Arrived at, and Left, Prussian Harbours, in 1864, including Steamers.

Intelligence relative to Vessels which arrived in 1864.

The small numbers show the number of steamers included in the larger numbers.

RUSSIAN.

Countries from which the Vessels came.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	20	1,287	12	680	8	607
	1	6	..	..	1	6
Norway	1	25	1	25	..	..
Denmark	3	215	1	25	2	190
Lübeck	9	981	1	104	8	877
	1	195	..	..	1	195
Bremen	1	67	1	67	..	..
Netherlands	1	131	..	..	1	131
Belgium	1	134	..	..	1	134
Great Britain	3	627	3	627	..	..
France	2	255	1	101	1	154
Spain	1	111	1	111	..	..
Schleswig-Holstein	1	168	..	..	1	168
Total	43	4,001	21	1,740	22	2,261
	2	201	..	..	2	201
Hanover	1	94	1	94	..	..
Total	44	4,095	22	1,834	22	2,261
	2	201	..	..	2	201
Prussia	2	328	1	111	1	217
Total	46	4,423	23	1,945	23	2,478
	2	201	..	..	2	201

SWEDISH.

Countries from which the Vessels came.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
	2	50	2	50	..	..
Sweden	374	17,501	57	3,091	317	14,410
	38	3,238	13	1,286	25	1,952
Norway	24	760	22	650	2	110
Denmark	48	2,944	1	108	47	2,836
	5	682	1	108	4	574
Mecklenburg	1	25	1	25	..	..
Lübeck	12	538	1	83	11	455
Hamburgh	1	24	..	..	1	24
Netherlands	2	94	1	34	1	60
Belgium	3	552	3	552	..	..
Great Britain	16	2,315	16	2,315	..	..
	1	629	1	629	..	..
Spain	1	213	1	213	..	..
Total	484	25,016	105	7,121	379	17,895
	44	4,549	15	2,023	29	2,526
Prussia	9	292	4	79	5	213
	1	63	..	..	1	63
Total	493	25,308	109	7,200	384	18,108
	54	4,612	15	2,023	30	2,589

NORWEGIAN.

Countries from which the Vessels came.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	14	643	4	167	10	476
Sweden	50	1,706	13	432	37	1,274
Norway	723	31,177	525	17,455	198	13,722
Denmark	55	2,398	5	112	50	2,286
Mecklenburg	3	76	1	21	2	55
Lübeck	4	155	..	..	4	155
Bremen	1	436	..	..	1	436
Netherlands	32	2,424	3	246	29	2,178
Belgium	28	3,434	24	2,889	4	545
Great Britain	86	8,144	67	5,133	19	3,011
France	4	811	..	..	4	811
Spain	2	628	2	628	..	..
Portugal	1	310	1	310	..	..
South America, East Coast	1	240	1	240	..	..
Schleswig-Holstein	5	182	..	..	5	182
Total	1,009	52,764	646	27,633	363	25,131
Prussia	17	698	6	267	11	431
Total	1,026	53,462	652	27,900	374	25,562

DANISH.

Countries from which the Vessels came.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	2	116	..	..	2	116
Sweden	12	567	2	43	10	524
Norway	17	665	11	489	6	176
Denmark	615	34,069	60	1,610	555	32,459
	3	563	1	255	2	308
Lübeck	13	665	1	16	12	649
Hamburgh.	31	654	30	632	1	22
Bremen	26	599	25	572	1	27
Netherlands	13	1,092	10	806	3	286
	3	414	3	414	..	..
Belgium	2	274	2	274	..	..
	2	274	2	274	..	..
Great Britain	71	6,324	67	6,053	4	271
	6	1,329	6	1,329	..	..
Italy	1	51	1	51	..	..
Schleswig-Holstein	32	1,257	..	..	32	1,257
Total	835	46,333	209	10,546	626	35,787
	14	2,580	12	2,272	2	308
Hanover	5	129	4	102	1	27
Oldenburg	3	115	2	43	1	72
Total	843	46,577	215	10,691	628	35,886
	14	2,580	12	2,272	2	308
Prussia	21	644	3	75	18	569
Total	864	47,221	218	10,766	646	36,455
	14	2,580	12	2,272	2	308

MECKLENBURG.

Countries from which the Vessels came.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	10	1,137	10	1,137	..	..
Mecklenburg	17	2,096	3	97	14	1,999
	1	70	..	..	1	70
Lübeck	2	349	..	..	2	349
Great Britain	44	5,430	36	4,112	8	1,318
Spain	4	698	4	698	..	..
Total	77	9,710	53	6,044	24	3,666
	1	70	..	..	1	70
Prussia	6	651	3	278	3	373
Total	83	10,361	56	6,322	27	4,039
	1	70	..	..	1	70

HANSEATIC TOWNS.

Countries from which the Vessels came.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	12	1,767	12	1,767	..	..
	12	1,767	12	1,767	..	..
Sweden	1	82	..	..	1	82
	1	82	..	..	1	82
Denmark	2	201	..	..	2	201
Lübeck	8	884	2	300	6	584
	1	204	1	204	..	..
Hamburgh	9	839	5	134	4	705
	1	259	..	..	1	259
Bremen	3	66	3	66	..	..
Netherlands	2	559	1	300	1	259
	2	559	1	300	1	259
Great Britain	18	4,035	18	4,035	..	..
	12	3,307	12	3,307	..	..
Schleswig-Holstein	2	173	..	..	2	173
Total	57	8,606	41	6,602	16	2,004
	29	6,178	26	5,578	3	600
Prussia	9	1,934	3	324	6	1,610
	6	1,871	1	282	5	1,589
Total	66	10,540	44	6,926	22	3,614
	35	8,049	27	5,860	8	2,189

NETHERLANDS.

Countries from which the Vessels came.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	9	1,670	8	1,336	1	334
	8	1,632	7	1,298	1	334
Sweden	15	1,023	2	271	13	752
	3	403	2	271	1	132
Norway	8	481	4	237	4	244
Denmark	55	2,952	3	252	52	2,700
	3	252	3	252	..	..
Mecklenburg	6	356	1	53	5	303
Lübeck	16	1,377	1	204	15	1,173
	4	678	1	204	3	474
Hamburgh	14	699	14	699	..	..
	1	110	1	110	..	..
Bremen	22	864	22	864	..	..
Netherlands	469	38,969	123	12,937	346	26,032
	65	10,768	63	10,321	2	447
Belgium	25	1,764	19	1,329	6	435
Great Britain	193	13,697	167	11,832	26	1,865
France	7	524	5	395	2	129
Spain	3	270	3	270	..	..
Italy	2	197	2	197	..	..
Austria	1	83	1	83	..	..
Turkey	1	73	1	73	..	..
Schleswig-Holstein	3	126	..	..	3	126
Total	849	65,125	376	31,032	473	34,093
	84	13,843	77	12,456	7	1,387
Hanover	3	182	2	116	1	66
Oldenburg	1	58	..	..	1	58
Total	853	65,365	378	31,148	475	34,217
	84	13,843	77	12,456	7	1,387
Prussia	27	2,159	9	835	18	1,324
	9	995	6	631	3	364
Total	880	67,524	387	31,983	493	35,541
	93	14,838	83	13,087	10	1,751

BELGIAN.

Countries from which the Vessels came.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Sweden	1	186	1	186	..	..
Hamburgh	1	325	..	..	1	325
Belgium	5	989	1	325	4	664
Great Britain	1	72	1	72	..	..
Spain	1	81	1	81	..	..
Total	9	1,653	4	664	5	989
Prussia	1	81	1	81	..	..
Total	10	1,734	5	745	5	989

BRITISH.

Countries from which Vessels came.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	4	905	2	346	2	559
	3	754	2	346	1	408
Sweden	16	1,988	..	..	16	1,988
	2	483	..	..	2	483
Norway	4	527	..	..	4	527
	1	247	..	..	1	247
Denmark	83	11,987	8	1,135	75	10,852
	11	2,788	4	892	7	1,896
Mecklenburg	8	871	2	157	6	714
	2	324	..	..	2	324
Lübeck	9	940	..	..	9	940
	2	437	..	..	2	437
Hamburgh	18	1,582	2	164	16	1,418
Netherlands	5	826	2	347	3	479
	1	259	1	259	..	..
Belgium	4	384	3	232	1	152
Great Britain	1,129	161,902	975	135,933	154	25,969
	241	62,621	219	56,274	22	6,347
France	1	129	..	..	1	129
Spain	6	639	6	639	..	..
Greece	1	83	1	83	..	..
Schleswig-Holstein ..	1	80	..	..	1	80
Total	1,289	182,843	1,001	139,036	288	43,807
	263	67,913	226	57,771	37	10,142
Hanover	3	256	2	186	1	70
	2	186	2	186	..	..
Oldenburg	1	40	1	40	..	..
Total	1,293	183,139	1,004	139,262	289	43,877
	265	68,099	228	57,957	37	10,142
Prussia	71	12,538	14	2,029	57	10,509
	21	5,635	3	583	18	5,052
Total	1,364	195,677	1,018	141,291	346	54,386
	286	73,734	231	58,540	55	15,194

FRENCH.

Countries from which the Vessels came.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	1	220	1	220	..	..
Mecklenburg	1	68	..	..	1	68
Lübeck	1	57	..	..	1	57
Hamburgh	2	94	..	..	2	94
Great Britain	2	184	2	184	..	..
France	62	4,759	21	1,453	41	3,306
	1	124	1	124	..	..
Total	69	5,382	24	1,857	45	3,525
	1	124	1	124	..	..
Prussia	1	107	..	..	1	107
Total	70	5,489	24	1,857	46	3,632
	1	124	1	124	..	..

SPANISH.

Countries from which the Vessels came.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Spain	1	79	1	79	..	..
Total	1	79	1	79	..	..

PORTUGUESE.—Nil.

ITALIAN.

Countries from which the Vessels came.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Greece	2	205	2	205	..	..
Total	2	205	2	205	..	..

AUSTRIAN.—Nil.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Countries from which the Vessels came.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Sweden	2	62	..	..	2	62
Norway	8	217	4	127	4	90
Denmark	14	535	1	25	13	510
Lübeck	6	582	..	..	6	582
Hamburgh	2	47	2	47	..	..
Bremen	3	86	3	86	..	..
Netherlands	2	91	1	28	1	63
Great Britain	9	756	9	756	..	..
Schleswig-Holstein	120	4,158	5	221	115	3,937
Total	166	6,534	25	1,290	141	5,244
Oldenburg	1	25	..	..	1	25
Total	167	6,559	25	1,290	142	5,269
Prussia	10	220	7	166	3	54
Sum total	177	6,779	32	1,456	145	5,323

HANOVERIAN.

Countries from which the Vessels came.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	1	52	1	52	..	..
Sweden	1	27	..	..	1	27
Denmark	18	631	1	32	17	599
Mecklenburg	2	37	1	16	1	21
Lübeck	1	30	..	..	1	30
Hamburgh	38	987	37	959	1	28
Bremen	32	857	29	742	3	115
Netherlands	13	602	12	558	1	44
Belgium	4	285	3	192	1	93
Great Britain	125	7,342	119	6,635	6	707
Austria	2	186	2	186	..	..
Schleswig-Holstein	2	88	..	..	2	88
Total	239	11,124	205	9,372	34	1,752
Hanover	51	2,206	27	760	24	1,446
Oldenburg	10	523	5	204	5	319
Total	300	13,853	237	10,336	63	3,517
Prussia	2	81	1	57	1	24
Sum total	302	13,934	238	10,393	64	3,541

OLDENBURG.

Countries from which the Vessels came.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	7	587	7	587	..	..
Denmark	2	65	1	29	1	36
Lübeck	1	32	..	..	1	32
Great Britain	4	241	4	241	..	..
Schleswig-Holstein	1	22	1	22	..	..
Total	15	947	13	879	2	68
Hanover	2	68	2	68	..	..
Oldenburg	4	162	4	162	..	..
Total	21	1,177	19	1,109	2	68
Prussia	4	171	2	76	2	95
Total	25	1,348	21	1,185	4	163

TOTAL OF FOREIGN FLAGS.

Countries from which the Vessels came.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	82	8,434	59	6,342	23	2,092
	24	4,159	21	3,411	3	748
Sweden	472	23,142	75	4,023	397	19,119
	44	4,206	15	1,557	29	2,649
Norway	785	33,852	567	18,983	218	14,869
	1	247	..	..	1	247
Denmark	895	55,997	81	3,328	814	52,669
	22	4,285	9	1,507	13	2,778
Mecklenburg	38	3,529	9	369	29	3,160
	3	394	..	..	3	394
Lübeck	82	6,590	6	707	76	5,883
	8	1,514	2	408	6	1,106
Hamburgh	116	5,251	90	2,635	26	2,616
	2	369	1	110	1	259
Bremen	88	2,975	83	2,397	5	578
Netherlands	540	44,867	154	15,335	386	29,532
	71	12,000	68	11,294	3	706
Belgium	72	7,816	55	5,793	17	2,023
	2	274	2	274	..	..
Great Britain	1,701	211,069	1,484	177,928	217	33,141
	260	67,886	238	61,539	22	6,347
France	76	6,478	27	1,949	49	4,529
	1	124	1	124	..	..
Spain	18	2,640	18	2,640	..	..
Portugal	1	310	1	310	..	..
Italy	5	434	5	434	..	..
Austria	1	83	1	83	..	..
Greece	3	288	3	288	..	..
Turkey	1	73	1	73	..	..
South America, East Coast	1	240	1	240	..	..
Schleswig-Holstein	167	6,254	6	243	161	6,011
Total	5,144	420,322	2,726	244,100	2,418	176,222
	438	95,458	357	80,224	81	15,234
Hanover	65	2,935	38	1,326	27	1,609
	2	186	2	186	..	..
Oldenburg	20	923	12	449	8	474
Total	5,229	424,180	2,776	245,875	2,543	178,305
	446	95,644	359	80,410	81	15,234
Prussia	180	19,904	54	4,378	126	15,526
	37	8,564	10	1,496	27	7,068
Total	5,409	444,084	2,830	250,253	2,579	193,831
	477	104,208	369	81,906	108	22,302

TOTAL PRUSSIAN.

Countries from which the Vessels came.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	79	7,540	76	7,468	3	72
	36	5,311	35	5,277	1	34
Sweden	36	1,982	22	1,148	14	834
	5	580	5	580	..	..
Norway	5	460	2	73	3	387
	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	267	10,433	52	1,855	215	8,478
	5	431	4	421	1	10
Mecklenburg	31	614	10	190	21	424
	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lübeck	54	2,481	10	390	44	2,091
	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hamburgh	12	1,033	6	190	6	843
	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bremen	21	617	14	394	7	223
Netherlands..	11	1,351	9	1,064	2	287
	4	807	4	807	..	..
Belgium	18	3,425	10	1,441	8	1,984
	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Britain	617	103,461	550	85,857	67	17,504
	32	5,418	32	5,418	..	..
France	26	4,952	21	3,830	5	1,122
	1	200	1	200	..	..
Spain	32	6,635	26	5,103	6	1,532
Portugal	3	446	3	446	..	..
Italy	4	749	2	266	2	483
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..
South America, East Coast ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schleswig-Holstein	11	300	1	18	10	282
Total	1,227	146,279	814	109,733	413	36,546
	83	12,747	81	12,703	2	44
Hanover	4	120	4	120	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oldenburg	7	180	4	104	3	76
Total	1,238	146,579	822	109,957	416	36,622
	83	12,747	81	12,703	2	44
Prussia	1,737	74,164	1,344	46,539	393	27,625
	332	23,485	266	21,240	66	2,245
Total	2,975	220,743	2,166	156,496	809	64,247
	415	36,232	347	33,943	68	2,289

GRAND TOTAL.

Countries from which the Vessels came.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	161	15,974	135	13,810	26	2,164
	60	9,470	56	8,689	4	782
Sweden	508	25,124	97	5,171	411	19,953
	49	4,786	20	2,137	29	2,649
Norway	790	34,312	569	19,056	221	15,256
	1	247	..	..	1	247
Denmark	1,162	66,330	133	5,183	1,029	61,147
	27	4,716	13	1,928	14	2,788
Mecklenburg	69	4,143	19	559	50	3,584
	3	394	..	..	3	394
Lübeck	136	9,071	16	1,097	120	7,974
	8	1,514	2	408	6	1,106
Hamburgh	128	6,284	96	2,825	32	3,459
	2	369	1	110	1	259
Bremen	109	3,592	97	2,791	12	801
Netherlands	551	46,218	163	16,399	388	29,819
	75	12,807	72	12,101	3	706
Belgium	90	11,241	65	7,234	25	4,007
	2	274	2	274	..	..
Great Britain	2,318	314,430	2,034	263,785	284	50,645
	292	73,304	270	66,957	22	6,347
France	102	11,430	48	5,779	54	5,651
	2	324	2	324	..	..
Spain	50	9,275	44	7,743	6	1,532
Portugal	4	756	4	756	..	..
Italy	9	1,183	7	700	2	483
Austria	1	83	1	83	..	..
Greece	3	288	3	288	..	..
Turkey	1	73	1	73	..	..
South America, East Coast ..	1	240	1	240	..	..
Schleswig-Holstein	178	6,554	7	261	171	6,293
Total	6,371	566,601	3,540	353,833	2,831	212,768
	521	108,205	438	92,927	83	15,278
Hanover	69	3,055	42	1,446	27	1,609
	2	186	2	186	..	..
Oldenburg	27	1,103	16	553	11	550
Total	6,467	570,759	3,598	355,832	2,869	214,927
	523	108,391	440	93,113	83	15,278
Prussia	1,917	94,068	1,398	50,917	519	43,151
	369	32,049	276	22,736	93	9,313
Total	8,384	664,827	4,996	406,749	3,388	258,078
	892	140,440	716	115,849	176	24,591

Vessels which Left in 1864.

RUSSIAN.

Countries for which the Vessels left.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	29	2,409	22	1,871	7	538
	2	70	2	70	..	..
Sweden	1	100	..	..	1	100
Norway	2	51	2	51	..	..
Denmark	1	113	1	113	..	..
Lübeck	2	73	2	73	..	..
Bremen	2	139	2	139	..	..
Holland	1	94	1	94	..	..
Belgium	1	131	1	131	..	..
Great Britain	5	1,024	5	1,024	..	..
	1	195	1	195	..	..
France	2	265	2	265	..	..
Total	46	4,399	38	3,761	8	638
	3	265	3	265	..	..
Prussia	1	111	1	111	..	..
Total	47	4,510	39	3,872	8	638
	3	265	3	265	..	..

SWEDISH.

Countries for which the Vessels left.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Sweden	392	18,228	373	17,612	19	616
	40	3,397	40	3,397	..	..
Norway	34	1,524	34	1,524	..	..
	2	186	2	186	..	..
Denmark	28	1,652	26	1,266	2	386
	2	386	..	..	2	386
Lübeck	1	22	..	..	1	22
Holland	1	40	1	40	..	..
Belgium	4	723	4	723	..	..
Great Britain	21	2,480	21	2,480	..	..
	1	629	1	629	..	..
France	1	46	1	46	..	..
Spain	1	290	1	290	..	..
Africa, North	2	409	2	409	..	..
Schleswig-Holstein	1	29	1	29	..	..
Total	486	25,443	464	24,419	22	1,024
	45	4,598	43	4,212	2	386
Oldenburg	1	26	1	26	..	..
Total	487	25,469	465	24,445	22	1,024
	45	4,598	43	4,212	..	..
Prussia	9	282	5	129	4	153
	1	63	..	..	1	63
Total	496	25,751	470	24,574	26	1,177
	46	4,661	43	4,212	3	449

NORWEGIAN.

Countries for which the Vessels left.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	5	366	3	226	2	140
Sweden	15	886	12	438	1	448
Norway	754	26,370	752	26,293	2	77
Denmark	10	393	8	327	2	66
Hamburgh	1	33	1	33	..	..
Bremen	1	25	1	25	..	..
Holland	48	4,806	48	4,806	..	..
Belgium	44	6,412	44	6,412	..	..
Great Britain	138	12,590	138	12,590	..	..
France	3	603	3	603	..	..
Total	1,017	52,484	1,010	51,753	7	731
Hanover	3	174	3	174	..	..
Total	1,020	52,658	1,013	51,927	7	731
Prussia..	27	1,034	15	567	12	467
Total	1,047	53,692	1,028	52,494	19	1,198

DANISH.

Countries for which the Vessels left.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	1	61	..	..	1	61
Sweden..	8	324	8	324	..	..
Norway	101	3,335	101	3,335	..	..
Denmark	291	7,238	262	6,902	29	336
Mecklenburg	1	138	..	..	1	138
	1	138	..	..	1	138
Lübeck..	7	185	7	185	..	..
Hamburgh	7	160	7	160	..	..
Bremen	47	1,017	47	1,017	..	..
Holland	39	2,481	39	2,481	..	..
	1	138	1	138	..	..
Belgium	14	1,231	14	1,231	..	..
	4	502	4	502	..	..
Great Britain	293	20,088	293	20,088	..	..
	7	1,584	7	1,584	..	..
France	1	106	1	106	..	..
Schleswig-Holstein	7	190	7	190	..	..
Total	817	36,554	786	36,019	31	535
	13	2,362	12	2,224	1	138
Hanover	21	553	21	553	..	..
Oldenburg	8	227	8	227	..	..
Total	846	37,334	815	36,799	31	535
	13	2,362	12	2,224	1	138
Prussia..	23	698	5	117	18	581
Total	869	38,032	820	36,916	49	1,116
	13	2,362	12	2,224	1	138

MECKLENBURG.

Countries for which the Vessels left.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	1	105	..	..	1	105
Mecklenburg	4	353	4	353	..	..
Lübeck	2	40	2	40	..	..
Holland	3	336	3	336	..	..
Belgium	3	311	3	311	..	..
Great Britain	60	9,062	60	9,062	..	..
France	1	311	1	311	..	..
Schleswig-Holstein	1	70	1	70	..	..
	1	70	1	70	..	..
Total	75	10,588	74	10,483	1	105
	1	70	1	70	..	..
Prussia	6	1,064	1	32	5	1,032
Total	81	11,652	75	10,515	6	1,137
	1	70	1	70	..	..

HANSEATIC.

Countries for which the Vessels left.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	9	1,257	9	1,257	..	..
	9	1,257	9	1,257	..	..
Sweden	1	282	..	..	1	282
	1	282	..	..	1	282
Norway	1	46	1	46	..	..
Denmark	1	41	1	41	..	..
Lübeck	3	520	3	520	..	..
	3	520	3	520	..	..
Hamburgh	1	21	1	21	..	..
Bremen	6	131	6	131	..	..
Holland	10	2,558	10	2,558	..	..
	8	2,166	8	2,166	..	..
Belgium	6	1,412	6	1,412	..	..
	5	1,366	5	1,366	..	..
Great Britain	14	1,669	14	1,669	..	..
	2	464	2	464	..	..
France	2	559	2	559	..	..
	2	559	2	559	..	..
Italy..	1	91	1	91	..	..
Other parts of Africa	3	703	3	703	..	..
Total	58	9,290	57	9,008	1	282
	30	6,614	29	6,332	1	282
Hanover	1	25	1	25	..	..
Total	59	9,315	58	9,033	1	282
	30	6,614	29	6,332	1	282
Prussia	9	2,105	9	2,105	..	..
	5	1,480	5	1,480	..	..
Total	68	11,420	67	11,138	1	282
	35	8,094	34	7,812	1	282

DUTCH.

Countries for which the Vessels left.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russian	5	346	3	202	2	144
Sweden	3	120	2	80	1	40
Norway	16	1,172	14	992	2	180
	2	248	2	248	..	..
Denmark	14	769	14	769	..	..
	5	420	5	420	..	..
Mecklenburg	1	112	1	112	..	..
	1	112	1	112	..	..
Lübeck	1	13	1	13	..	..
Bremen	16	672	16	672	..	..
Holland	602	49,617	602	49,617	..	..
	77	13,890	77	13,890	..	..
Belgium	31	2,242	31	2,242	..	..
Great Britain	109	7,853	109	7,853	..	..
France	7	617	7	617	..	..
Spain	1	83	1	83	..	..
Italy	2	166	2	166	..	..
Schleswig-Holstein	1	36	1	36	..	..
Total	809	63,818	804	63,454	5	364
	85	14,670	85	14,670	..	..
Hanover	20	1,118	20	1,118	..	..
Total	829	64,936	824	63,572	5	364
	85	14,670	85	14,670	..	..
Prussia	45	3,563	25	2,066	20	1,497
	10	1,532	6	1,056	4	476
Total	874	68,499	849	66,638	25	1,861
	95	16,202	91	15,726	4	476

BELGIAN.

Countries for which the Vessels left.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Holland	1	81	1	81	..	..
Belgium	8	1,467	8	1,467	..	..
Spain	1	186	1	186	..	..
Total	10	1,734	10	1,734	..	..

BRITISH.

Countries for which the Vessels left.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	54	8,313	..	..	54	8,313
	2	478	..	..	2	478
Sweden	26	3,942	5	661	21	3,281
	3	717	2	471	1	246
Norway	1	78	1	78	..	..
Denmark	1	68	1	68	..	..
Bremen	1	60	1	60	..	..
Holland	22	3,902	22	3,902	..	..
	13	3,052	13	3,052	..	..
Belgium	12	1,539	12	1,539	..	..
	2	438	2	438	..	..
Great Britain ..	1,183	162,266	1,179	161,516	4	750
	241	62,432	239	61,881	2	551
France	5	1,119	5	1,119	..	..
	5	1,119	5	1,119	..	..
Spain	2	197	2	197	..	..
Other parts of Africa	1	151	1	151	..	..
Total ..	1,308	181,635	1,229	169,291	79	12,344
	266	68,236	261	66,961	5	1,275
Hanover	2	172	2	172	..	..
	2	172	2	172	..	..
Total ..	1,310	181,807	1,231	169,463	79	12,344
	268	68,408	263	67,133	5	1,275
Prussia	64	12,037	1	63	63	11,974
	21	5,719	..	..	21	5,719
Total ..	1,374	193,844	1,232	169,526	142	24,318
	289	74,127	263	67,133	26	6,994

FRENCH.

Countries for which the Vessels left.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Holland	1	71	1	71	..	..
Great Britain	2	130	2	130	..	..
France	66	5,251	66	5,251	..	..
	1	124	1	124	..	..
Total	69	5,452	69	5,452	..	..
	1	124	1	124	..	..
Prussia	1	107	..	..	1	107
Total	70	5,559	69	5,452	1	107
	1	124	1	124	..	..

SPANISH.

Countries for which the Vessels left.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Spain	1	79	1	79	..	..
Total	1	79	1	79	..	..

PORTUGUESE.—Nil.

ITALIAN.

Countries for which the Vessels left.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
France	1	125	1	125	..	..
Total	1	125	1	125	..	..

AUSTRIAN.

Countries for which the Vessels left.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Great Britain	1	332	1	332	..	..
	1	332	1	332	..	..
Total	1	332	1	332	..	..
	1	332	1	332	..	..

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Countries for which the Vessels left.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	1	71	1	71	..	..
Norway	42	1,359	42	1,359	..	..
Denmark	10	236	10	236	..	..
Lübeck	1	88	1	88	..	..
Hamburgh	1	27	1	27	..	..
Bremen	10	260	10	260	..	..
Holland	7	373	7	373	..	..
Great Britain	35	2,754	35	2,754	..	..
Spain	1	211	1	211	..	..
Other parts of Africa	1	103	1	103	..	..
Schleswig-Holstein	65	1,529	65	1,529	..	..
Total	174	7,011	174	7,011	..	..
Prussia	7	174	..	..	7	174
Total	181	7,185	174	7,011	7	174

HANOVERIAN.

Countries for which the Vessels left.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	2	98	..	..	2	98
Sweden	2	116	2	116	..	..
Norway	2	78	2	78	..	..
Denmark	4	118	4	118	..	..
Hamburgh	6	162	6	162	..	..
Bremen	41	1,285	41	1,285	..	..
Holland	43	2,081	43	2,081	..	..
Belgium	12	990	12	990	..	..
Great Britain	93	5,443	93	5,443	..	..
France	3	140	3	140	..	..
Total	208	10,511	206	10,413	2	98
Hanover	50	1,723	50	1,723	..	..
Oldenburg	9	200	9	200	..	..
Total	267	12,434	265	12,336	2	98
Prussia	4	149	3	125	1	24
Total	271	12,583	268	12,461	3	122

OLDENBURG.

Countries for which the Vessels left.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	1	58	..	..	1	58
Bremen	11	729	11	729	..	..
Holland	6	259	6	259	..	..
Great Britain	3	171	3	171	..	..
Total	21	1,217	20	1,159	1	58
Hanover	2	77	2	77	..	..
Total	23	1,294	22	1,236	1	58
Prussia	1	22	1	22	..	..
Grand Total	24	1,316	23	1,258	1	58

TOTAL OF FOREIGN FLAGS.

Countries for which the Vessels left.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	108	13,084	38	3,627	70	9,457
	13	1,805	11	1,327	2	478
Sweden	446	23,998	402	19,231	44	4,767
	44	4,396	42	3,868	2	528
Norway	953	34,013	949	33,756	4	257
	4	434	4	434	..	..
Denmark	360	10,628	327	9,840	33	788
	7	806	5	420	2	386
Mecklenburg	6	603	5	465	1	138
	2	250	1	112	1	138
Lubeck	17	941	16	919	1	22
	3	520	3	520	..	..
Hamburgh	16	403	16	403	..	..
Bremen	135	4,318	135	4,318	..	..
Holland	784	66,699	784	66,699	..	..
	99	19,246	99	19,246	..	..
Belgium	135	16,458	135	16,458	..	..
	11	2,306	11	2,306	..	..
Great Britain	1,957	225,862	1,953	225,112	4	750
	253	65,636	251	65,085	2	551
France	92	9,142	92	9,142	..	..
	8	1,802	8	1,802	..	..
Spain	7	1,046	7	1,046	..	..
Italy	3	257	3	257	..	..
Africa, North	2	409	2	409	..	..
Other parts of Africa	5	957	5	957	..	..
Schleswig-Holstein	75	1,854	75	1,854	..	..
	1	70	1	70	..	..
Total	5,101	410,672	4,944	394,493	157	16,179
	445	97,271	436	95,190	9	2,081
Hanover	99	3,842	99	3,842	..	..
	2	172	2	172	..	..
Oldenburg	18	453	18	453	..	..
Total	5,218	414,967	5,061	398,788	157	16,179
	447	97,443	438	95,362	9	2,081
Prussia	197	21,346	66	5,337	131	16,009
	37	8,794	11	2,536	26	6,258
	5,415	436,313	5,127	404,125	288	32,188
Grand Total ..	484	106,237	449	97,898	35	8,339

TOTAL PRUSSIAN.

Countries for which the Vessels left.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	93	9,937	56	6,453	37	3,484
	36	5,473	35	5,439	1	34
Sweden	45	2,094	45	2,094	..	..
	8	928	8	928	..	..
Norway	7	333	7	333	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	241	7,217	232	7,006	9	211
	3	128	2	118	1	10
Mecklenburg	36	675	36	675	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lübeck	58	1,789	57	1,767	1	22
	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hamburgh	2	59	2	59	..	..
Bremen	27	873	27	873	..	..
Holland	27	3,236	27	3,236	..	..
	2	351	2	351	..	..
Belgium	33	5,549	33	5,549	..	..
	2	400	2	400	..	..
Great Britain	609	109,278	604	108,672	5	606
	29	4,910	29	4,910	..	..
France	77	13,213	77	13,213	..	..
	1	200	1	200	..	..
Spain	13	3,479	13	3,479	..	..
Italy	11	2,148	11	2,148	..	..
Africa, North	1	283	1	283	..	..
Other parts of Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schleswig-Holstein	18	535	18	535	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,298	160,698	1,246	156,375	52	4,323
	81	12,390	79	12,346	2	44
Hanover	12	365	12	365	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oldenburg	4	143	4	143	..	..
Total	1,314	161,206	1,262	156,838	52	4,323
	81	12,390	79	12,346	2	44
Prussia	1,713	74,105	1,353	52,286	360	21,819
	347	24,033	283	21,528	64	2,508
Grand Total	3,027	235,311	2,615	209,169	412	26,142
	428	36,423	362	33,874	66	2,549

GRAND TOTAL.

Countries for which the Vessels left.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Lasts.	With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	201	23,021	94	10,080	107	12,941
	49	7,278	46	6,766	3	512
Sweden	491	26,092	447	21,325	44	4,767
	52	5,324	50	4,796	2	528
Norway	960	34,346	956	34,089	4	257
	4	434	4	434	..	..
Denmark	601	17,845	559	16,846	42	999
	10	934	7	538	3	396
Mecklenburg	42	1,278	41	1,143	1	138
	2	250	1	112	1	138
Lübeck	75	2,730	73	2,686	2	44
	3	520	3	520	..	..
Hamburgh	18	462	18	462	..	..
Bremen	162	5,191	162	5,191	..	..
Holland	811	69,935	811	69,935	..	..
	101	19,597	101	19,597	..	..
Belgium	168	22,007	168	22,007	..	..
	13	2,706	13	2,706	..	..
Great Britain	2,566	335,140	2,557	333,784	9	1,356
	282	70,546	280	69,995	2	551
France	169	22,355	169	22,355	..	..
	9	2,002	9	2,002	..	..
Spain	20	4,525	20	4,525	..	..
Italy	14	2,405	14	2,405	..	..
Africa, North	3	692	3	692	..	..
Other parts of Africa	5	957	5	957	..	..
Schleswig-Holstein	93	2,389	93	2,389	..	..
	1	70	1	70	..	..
Total	6,399	571,370	6,190	550,868	209	20,502
	526	109,661	515	107,536	11	2,125
Hanover	111	4,207	111	4,207	..	..
	2	172	2	172	..	..
Oldenburg	22	596	22	596	..	..
Total	6,532	576,173	6,323	555,671	209	20,502
	528	109,833	517	107,708	11	2,125
Prussia	1,910	95,451	1,419	57,623	491	37,828
	384	32,827	294	24,064	90	8,763
Grand total	8,442	671,624	7,742	613,294	700	58,330
	912	142,660	811	131,772	101	10,888

General Table of Sea-going Vessels which arrived at or left Prussian Harbours in 1864 and 1863.

	Arrived.						Left.					
			With Cargo.		With Ballast.				With Cargo.		With Ballast.	
	No. of Vessels.	No. of Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
A.—Under foreign flag:												
In 1864	5,409	444,084	2,830	250,253	2,579	193,831	5,415	436,313	5,127	404,125	288	32,188
	..	..	56·65	61·52	76·12	75·11	..	..	66·22	65·89	41·14	55·18
In 1863	6,323	458,052	3,424	279,468	2,899	178,584	6,359	465,410	6,012	423,355	347	42,055
	..	..	45·73	46·96	60·07	55·09	..	..	54·89	52·35	25·07	33·18
1864 Increase	..	..	..	..	..	15,247	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	10·92	14·56	16·05	20·02	..	..	11·33	13·54	16·07	22·0
1864 Decrease	914	13,968	594	29,215	320	..	944	29,097	885	19,230	59	9,867
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.—Under Prussian flag:												
In 1864	2,975	220,743	2,166	156,496	809	64,247	3,027	235,311	2,615	209,169	412	26,142
	..	..	43·35	38·48	23·88	24·89	..	..	33·78	34·11	58·86	44·82
In 1863	5,990	461,193	4,063	315,606	1,927	145,587	5,978	469,961	4,941	385,287	1,037	84,674
	..	..	54·27	53·04	39·93	44·91	..	..	45·11	47·65	74·93	66·82
1864 Increase	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864 Decrease	3,015	240,450	1,897	159,110	1,118	81,340	2,951	234,650	2,326	176,118	625	58,532
	..	..	10·92	14·56	16·05	20·02	..	..	11·33	13·54	16·07	22·0
Total of A and B—												
In 1864	8,384	664,827	4,996	406,749	3,388	258,078	8,442	671,624	7,742	613,294	700	58,330
In 1863	12,313	919,245	7,487	595,074	4,826	324,171	12,337	935,371	10,953	808,642	1,384	126,729
1864 Increase	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864 Decrease	3,929	254,418	2,491	188,325	1,438	66,093	3,895	263,747	3,211	195,348	684	86,399

The small figures show the share per cent. of the foreign and Prussian flag to the total amount.

(No. 20.)—TABLE showing the total number of Vessels which left Prussian Ports in 1864, the Countries from which the Vessels came, and the Number of Vessels and Lasts.

	Total to Foreign Countries.				To Prussia.			
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.	
	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
1. Russia	132	25,467	6	783	52	6,388	..	..
2. Sweden and Norway	22	1,730	19	2,505	5	501	7	884
3. Denmark	2	129	1	95	3	104	16	2,831
4. German Coast, including Holstein, Schleswig, and Jade	13	1,751	33	4,040	10	250	22	2,727
5. Netherlands	6	1,042	24	3,304	10	1,246	1	288
6. Belgium	17	2,957	46	8,206	11	1,557	9	2,313
7. Great Britain	393	97,462	257	47,297	465	73,615	66	16,696
8. France	47	7,342	66	11,860	14	2,457	12	3,364
9. Spain	47	7,182	170	39,060	13	2,343	5	1,187
10. Portugal	3	360	11	1,544	2	280	..	..
11. Austria and Upper Italy	45	6,500	33	6,269	..	..	3	670
12. Lower Italy	5	716	9	2,028	2	301	..	..
13. Turkey, Egypt, &c.	46	8,461	37	7,402	..	..	..	..
14. North Coast of Africa	4	958	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Other parts of Africa	1	148	4	838	..	..	..	..
16. British India	7	1,844	2	485	..	..	..	..
17. Dutch India	1	227	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Other parts of India	12	2,418	1	290	..	..	..	..
19. China	43	7,674	19	3,049	..	..	..	..
20. Japan	6	812	2	264	..	..	..	..
21. Australia	2	296	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Total to Foreign Countries.				To Prussia.			
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.	
	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
22. British North America	57	14,718	10	2,830	..	..	..	..
23. United States	45	9,878	4	1,116	..	..	..	..
24. Mexico	4	901	1	87	..	..	..	..
25. British West Indies	6	962	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Spanish West Indies	7	1,847	1	328	..	..	..	..
27. Other parts of West Indies	3	942	1	277	..	..	..	..
28. New Granada	1	69	1	69	..	..	..	..
29. Venezuela	1	115	..	..	..	..	..	..
30. British Guiana	5	1,289	..	..	..	..	..	..
31. Brazil	9	1,302	7	1,570	..	..	..	..
32. Rio de la Plata	8	1,385	2	369	..	..	..	..
33. Patagonia	1	170	..	..	..	..	..	..
34. West Coast of South America	3	976	2	598	..	..	..	..
35. Society Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total from foreign countries	1,104	210,030	769	146,563	587	89,060	141	30,963
From Prussia	767	133,882	25	2,757	..	..	..	..
In 1863.								
Total from foreign countries	1,235	227,962	965	169,740	1,254	179,224	318	60,057
From Prussia	1,572	241,467	67	8,964	..	..	..	..

(No. 21.)—*Table respecting the Jews in Prussia.*

A Map has lately been published by the Society for the Conversion of Jews, showing the amount and distribution of the Jewish population in Prussia. Accompanying the map is a Table, of which the following is a translated copy :—

Place.	Square Miles.	Number of Jews.	Jews to Square Miles.	Number of Christians.	Per-centage of Jews and Christians.
Prussia	1,178·03	37,635	31·94	2,866,866	1·31
Posen	532·04	74,142	130·95	1,485,550	4·31
Brandenburg	730·93	30,694	41·99	2,467,759	1·24
Pomerania	577·69	12,488	21·61	1,389,739	0·89
Silesia	736·67	40,856	55·46	3,390,695	1·20
Saxony	461·31	5,775	12·51	1,976,477	0·29
Westphalia	369 45	16,631	45·01	1,618,065	1·02
Rhine	487·40	34,248	70·02	3,215,784	1·06
Hohenzollern	21·15	958	45·02	64,675	1·46
Territory of Jade	0·25	..	..	25,670	—
The Kingdom	5,094·92	253,457	49·75	18,491,220	1·37

(No. 22.)—*Communication with regard to the so-called Pest-Boil Plague (commonly called Jaswa), taken from the Report of the Department Veterinary-Surgeons Winkler and Dressler, made by them to the Government of Königsberg.*

(Translation.)

The alarming intelligence which spread in our eastern provinces, that Russia had been afflicted during the last three years with a malady pernicious for beasts and man, and which was spreading rapidly from east to west, caused the Royal Ministry of Education and Spiritual Affairs, and Medical Affairs, to send the above-named animal doctors to Russia, with the commission to obtain then and there scientific information with regard to the character of this pestilence.

Country and people of the places affected by the pestilence.—The Siberian plague "jaswa sibuska schelwaki," called by the old Russian doctors black disease, boil plague, now scientifically called pustula maligna, carbunculus, and lienitis, was prevalent in 1864, chiefly in those low countries of Russia intersected by canals and streams in the territories by the side of the Lakes

Onega and Ladoga, of the Rivers Newa, Ocka, Kolichoff, Tschecksna, Malloga, Kjasma, Kuma, Wjalka, and Wolga. The greater part of this deep flat country consists of meadows and pasture land with moor and sandy soil, and is covered with low shrubs and underwood, and with dwarf scanty pines and firs.

The closest observer will not find any signs of artificial draining, and as the natural fall of the water is not great enough, it becomes so stagnant that these meadows become large swamps of standing water. Only here and there do the larger rivers, where the shore is tolerably elevated, burst through the impediments opposing their course. Almost generally the water of the rivers is of a thick muddy colour, hence follows the want of good drinking water; pumps of even the simplest construction are seldom found. The water carriage on these waters is chiefly carried on by horses, and as there is a considerable traffic on these waterways a large number of horses are used. Nevertheless, the banks of these waterways are not well adapted to the towing of boats. There is only a choice between a bad pavement and a swamp, so that there is a great demand for horse power.

The cultivated ground of these districts, and cattle necessary for the cultivation, are both very small and limited. Even the larger proprietors are of the opinion that "cattle are of no effective profit, but that they must be kept for the manure." The cultivated parts almost disappear in comparison to the immeasurable plains of meadows, pasture, wood, and moor. Hardly the tenth part of the area is occupied in tillage, although the soil, judging from its physical and chemical construction, more particularly the known black earth, would yield most favourable results. In comparison with Germany, the art of agricultural cultivation is in its infancy. These low portions are only sparsely populated. Villages and lands with few exceptions at great distances from each other, the houses chiefly of two rows in the village and very near each other, are two stories high and entirely of wood; some look better than others, but they are generally built crooked, looking any way, lop-sided, without any signs of repair, and the wood is in a state of decay. Even in towns, such as Twer on the Volga, in the "Ausspannungen" (small halfway houses with large

courtyards, very roomy, but with low covered sheds), there were masses of mud in the courts, and of dung in the sheds, which could not be walked through. The Russian peasants (mujiks) are at a low point of civilisation. Accompanying good qualities are to be found predominant ignorance, superstition, roughness, disorder, uncleanness. In keeping conscientiously the numerous holy days appointed by the Russian Church, they fall into idleness and poverty. Even the larger landed proprietors give no signs of intelligence in their agricultural arrangements, and thus the good example of the richer, by introducing experiments for the improvement of property, and in encouraging a spirit of enterprize as in Germany, is not to be met with.

Although men and animals live very near each other, the interest in the domestic animal only exists because it is absolutely necessary. When there is not a deep snow the animals have to find their food on the large pasture grounds. They feed, consequently, sometimes abundantly, at other times they hardly find enough to keep them. In the same way they can satisfy their thirst as the opportunity offers. They find the means of doing so in the swampy water of the river, or in the deep holes by the side of the walks, for there are no means provided for watering cattle. In the winter the cattle find in the courts and in narrow dark stalls but little protection against snow and cold, and they get barely the means of subsistence, for the proprietor does not lay up a sufficient quantity of fodder for the winter. The sun has scarcely melted the snow before the cattle are driven on to the pasture-ground, covered with snow-water, from which they crop, exhausted by the privations of the winter, whatever has remained over from the autumn, and the first sprouts of spring (which, with the rapid progress of vegetation, soon appear), without distinction. The temperature increases with the growth of the food, and the animals continue to feed. At the same time there is an increased demand on the labours of the horse. The spring agricultural requirements are very fatiguing, as they are only done by one horse at a time. The mujiks receive wages for the towing of numerous barges along the swampy water-ways, and often against the stream. These clumsy vessels, which are quite flat in front, and more like

long square boxes than vessels, require a proportionately extravagant amount of power, contain grain, stones, bricks, hay, and wood. This heavy towing work, which lasts the whole day without any intermission, generally lasts for many days at a time; and during the short dewy nights the horse has to seek its own food. The work is often so heavy that the animals can only move at a snail's pace, and that with perpetual driving; and even beasts without burdens, in autumn at least, have great difficulty in overcoming the difficulties of the ground. On the 29th of September and the time when this report was being made, 2,000 horses were occupied alone in towing barques on the canal from New Ladoga to Schlüsselburg. On the Volga at Twer, where there is a good deal of business in the transport of goods by water, the reporters saw ten horses in a row, following each other, drawing barques laden with hay and grain, whilst they were driven by three men. There is still harder work done during months by the horses which are carried in the barques themselves; there are sometimes fifty horses together; more than twelve at a time may be seen towing at once.

The cattle find less consideration than the horses; they are kept in smaller quantities, as they are not of so much use. Sheep and pigs, affording clothing and food to the population, live in perfect freedom with the mujiks, and are exposed to all the pernicious effects of the bad climate.

Nature of the Pestilence in Former and Present Times.—In former times, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, according to the Church records, the jaswa gave rise to processions and prayers, and to exhibitions of the miracle-working picture of Nicholas in Tobolsk. At a later period learned travellers made scientific reports upon the pestilence. It is mentioned by Gmelin, Pallas, 1768, and Renowatz. Since 1740, at which time Gmelin found it to be a much dreaded malady on the Irtisch, it broke out every year in the hot time of the year in Western Siberia, killing men and horses. Sometimes more, sometimes less prevalent, it extended itself by degrees from its place of origin, following the course of the Rivers Tobol and Irtisch, passing along valleys and over plains, over sandy and moory soil, killing all domestic animals,

and many people and horses. Its break-out always follows the beginning of hot weather, and ceases after cold weather or cooling rain; such was also the case formerly with the plague. In 1798 the jaswa spread itself in an unprecedented manner from the Government of Tobolsk south-west to the Caspian Sea and the Ukraine, west to Lithuania, north-west to the Baltic, and north to the White Sea. In the beginning of the present century the pestilence took an eastern direction up to the Chinese frontier; in 1823 it was in the Governments of Kasan, Tamien, and Cherson, where it was unknown up to that period; it was also prevalent in the Lower Volga at Charkow and Rjäsan, and not till within the last three years did it take a westerly course to an imaginary line drawn from the White Sea through St. Petersburgh to Witepsk, and hence to Astrakan, killing chiefly horses, then oxen, sheep, and pigs, and human beings; in some places it only killed domestic animals, in others only horses and oxen.

According to the official Lists, upon which implicit confidence cannot be placed, there were lost in 1864, 72,309 horses; the loss is, however, reckoned, of horses 100,000, of oxen 60,000. There died in the Government of—

	Horses.
Novgorod	26,000
Jaroslaw	12,000
Olonec	4,860
Petersburgh	4,109
Twer	4,000
Wologdoff	2,182
Total	53,151

The number of the different domestic animals killed and cured in the six districts of the Government of Novgorod is as follows:—13,888 horses, 4,300 oxen, 2,308 pigs and sheep, whilst the cured are given as 1,059 horses, 578 cows, 95 pigs and sheep. In the district New Ladoga 2,132 horses, 568 cows, and 565 sheep (pigs not known). At some of the places of the last district nearly all the horses died which were employed in towing vessels; at other places of the same district there were only single cases of deaths, and at others some were not even attacked.

Of persons attacked by the jaswa there were 938,

of whom 302 died, and in the six above named districts of the Government of Novgorod there died 197 men and 30 women; there were cured 285 men and 75 women.

In 1864 the weather was such as to develop and increase the jaswa. The spring came late after the snowy winter. The snow melted consequently very quickly all at once; the water covered the low parts, and a luxuriant vegetation was developed. The air was sultry and heavy, loaded with miasmas, and early in June the temperature on the Upper Volga in the shade on a calm day rose to 30° R; the nights were cool, and in consequence of the pressure of water in the atmosphere, they were damp. The pestilence consequently increased in its circumference. It broke out on the 12th of June in the Government of Wologda, on the 17th in the Government of Petersburgh, on the 22nd in the Government of Wladimir, on the 25th in that of Olonec, on the 26th in that of Twer, on the 27th in that of Kostrema, on the 9th of July in that of Jaroslaw and Orlow, where it ceased in a week, on the 25th July in that of Wilen, on the 27th July in that of Moscow. In proportion to the temperature it was at its worst from the 20th to the 28th June, at which period the heat was the greatest. When the temperature became cooler the pestilence decreased, and in some places ceased entirely. From the 14th of July, when the heat again increased, the pestilence increased with it; from the 20th July, when a good deal of rain cooled the air, there were no new cases of the disease. In September there was an end to the malady, when the Veterinary Surgeons and the Reporters, who received assistance from the Russian authorities, visited the places in which the pestilence had been.

Nature and form of the malady Jaswa.—The jaswa appears in general in two principal forms, which occur separated by the side of each other, or passing over from one to the other. It is either (*a*) a rapid apoplectic or (*b*) a slowly progressive malady, of an exanthematic nature (boil pestilence), which is called by many a diphtheric form.

(*a.*) The apoplectic form was always of short duration, seldom lasting many hours, under the following symptoms: sudden stupefaction, staggering, trembling, difficulty in breathing, sometimes with

involuntary noises, falling down with sudden death or with slight trembling. In general there was no appearance of boils, but in cases where the course of the malady was not so rapid boils were seen to develop themselves at an early stage. The apoplectic form was of rarer occurrence, and was always accompanied by death.

(*b.*) The exanthematic form or boil pestilence was of more frequent occurrence, and was not always fatal. It begins with a sudden painful trembling, and after a few minutes up to within an hour a careful observer will perceive a small swelling, generally in the part connecting the head with the neck, oftener on the breast, on the windpipe, on the dug, on the lower part of the belly, less often on the ribs, on the hinder part of the thigh, and near the back. These pustules increase rapidly in size, penetrating deep into the cellular tissue. They are neither particularly hot nor irritable, sometimes elastic and yielding, sometimes very much swollen, hard to the touch and immoveable. On dissection, decomposed ingredients of the blood were found. As the boils increase the trembling ceases, and a feverish general suffering comes over the whole body. Animals become inattentive to what is passing, motionless and tremulous. Notwithstanding the high fever the appetite does not cease entirely, and the other normal functions of organization continue without being much disturbed. Horses often fall down with the food in their mouths. Recovery is less frequent in this form of the malady than death. The malady shows itself in the gradual dispersion of the boil, or by the breaking off of that part of the skin attacked by the boil and injured by the surgical applications and bandages; death ensues at latest in fourteen days, generally suddenly. The boil developement ensues in many cases after the feverish state has already appeared. This transition state was always followed by death in few days.

The bodies, if not always in the same degree, soon corrupt and emit a horrible odour. The bodies on being opened often present a frothy bloody effluxion. The dead animals, in consequence of the deficient police regulations, remained lying there where they died at the beginning of the pestilence. When they

died in the boats they were thrown often into the water, were floated up to stagnant places, where, thoroughly decayed, they infected the whole atmosphere. In 1864 the pestilence is said to have first come to Petersburgh, as carcases which had floated down from the Ladoga canal were landed in numbers on an island of the Newa at St. Petersburgh. The examination of the corpses in the rapid cases of death from the malady showed an abnormous collection of blood, and an overflow of dark red, partially liquid, substance in the texture of the nerves and in the neighbourhood of the great organ of the lungs, the liver and the spleen; the latter, generally very dark, seemed soft and bloated.

In cases of exanthematic jaswa the boils or pustules were often of a very large size. At the bottom of the pustules there was always some yellowish sedematous matter, which penetrating the body from the outer surface penetrated its texture, and even got as far as the great internal cavities and the organs situated in them. The fat had always entirely disappeared, having become that yellowish matter; the blood looked as brown as tar. The organs of the abdomen were full of dark coloured blood, and soft in the cells; the blood was darker than in a normal state; the spleen and liver were in the same condition as in the cases of apoplectic jaswa. When the boils were in the pectoral cavity the heart and lungs were similarly affected.

With oxen the same appearance was presented in the corpses as with horses. Sheep were attacked by the apoplctic form. Nothing reliable is known with regard to pigs attacked by it.

As regards human beings there are more numerous cases of the jaswa pustule attacking men than women. In this case the symptoms of the malady, occasioned or manifested by the jaswa pustule, are identical with those of the well-known disease pustula maligna. Acute pain first indicates the spot where the pustule is to appear. The pain is soon followed by a redness and swelling near the spot mentioned. A red spot shows itself, which becomes a small itching blister, and this soon increases to a white blue coloured blister, varying from the size of pea to that of a sixpence. This appears on the face and neck, on the

breast, the arms and loins, the hands and feet; no general dangerous illness develops itself, the burning pustule soon breaks off its head, and a cure follows. But if the blisters appear in great quantities on the face or on the rump, a violent feverish (typhoid) discomfort ensues, accompanied by headache, giddiness, and sickness with considerable pain round the swelling, and death follows either after a few hours or in a few days.

There was an opinion in Russia that the jaswa, in some parts, showed itself among human beings before it attacked animals, which is to be explained by the atmospheric and local causes of the malady, and by the peculiar state of the body which was predisposed to the malady; this is particularly the opinion of the country people and the country doctors, from this reason—there are cases recorded where the number of human beings infected exceeded that of the horses, while in other places human beings are said to have caught the infection long before the animals; but generally the contrary was the case.

Causes and contagion of the Jaswa.—As has been seen, the primary causes of the jaswa may be found in a variety of circumstances peculiar to the locality—in the consequent low state of cultivation, in the bad state of the stagnant water, in the consequent prejudicial exhalations, which produce a state of the atmosphere conducive to malaria, in the drinking water being bad, in the rapid succession of the green food and swampy herbs to the scanty winter food, in the conjunction of this unsuitable subsistence with the disproportionate labour of the animals at the beginning of ship and field labour, and in the sudden increase of the heat and the marked changes of weather. In consequence of these circumstances there is a great disposition on the part of the animals to catch cold, the blood is disturbed, and the propensity to take the prevailing malady increases. To this has to be added the great disposition of the horses in Russia to congestion of the skin, which produces a voluntary bursting of the veins as well as an involuntary tearing of the vessels of the skin with the teeth when the animals find themselves in a state of heat. This peculiarity is the consequence of a total neglect of the skin, and to such a degree that it ceases when

the same horses are taken proper care of in a stable. This great disposition of Russian horses to diseases of the skin and bleedings readily explains the very frequent appearance in them of the boil form of the jaswa.

At the time the reporters made their journey, the pestilence had disappeared; they could not, therefore, themselves test the opinions given as to its contagion. The majority of the country people, the curers of cattle in the villages, and doctors, are of opinion that the jaswa does not contain any contagious matter. Healthy animals lived with unhealthy without injury to the former; and, owing to carelessness, the village practitioners often got wounds in the hands while dissecting, but they did not consequently get the disease. Other country people are quite convinced of the possibility of infection from the jaswa, and dread contact with it. They remarked that at some places the disease first appeared after the return of the horses from towing, and that it then attacked other animals. Medical men found that persons had been attacked by it who had come into frequent and habitual contact with sick and dead animals, or who had negligently handled the hides, hair, and hoofs of diseased animals. And generally where the peasants were uneducated and knew little of the malady, there were many cases of illness and death of persons and cattle. When the horses are first taken ill they are employed till the moment of their death, and thus they spread the infection far and near. Near Petersburgh the proprietors of horses often sold the skins of the horses that were diseased to the tanners, who became ill from handling them, and in many cases died. On the other hand it is not to be denied that persons got the burning blister who had no connection with diseased animals, that some animals got the disease without spreading it, that the attendants in the hospitals were not infected though they came in close contact with diseased persons.

It has been supposed that some insects, such as wasps, may have been the means of conveying the infection; and it would appear that this supposition is not without grounds of probability, as the poisonous stuff may be conveyed by a bite or sting. Persons who have suffered from the pustula maligna appear to believe that they have been stung by an insect on

that part on which the pustula showed itself. The insects held in suspicion may be the tabanus, stomoxys calcitrans, and the rhagiocolum bacensis; the latter appears in great quantities in swampy ground.

Remedies, Sanitary and Police Regulations against the Jaswa.—The cure is undertaken by doctors, and even by the people of the country; when the apoplectic form appears, there is but little time for the arrival of the assistance necessary. It has been recommended to cut at a very early stage the swellings, to burn the wounds with sulphuric acid or potash (kali), to apply compresses of dough and hay seed, tobacco leaves mixed with sal-ammoniac, and a continued application of ice. The peasants made use of compresses of ant-hills, or rubbed the swellings with heated bricks or stones, which produced a scab. The rubbing in, too, of a mixture of creosote and oil of turpentine was found useful. When people were attacked, applications in equal quantities of vinegar-of-lead and of spirits of sal-ammoniac, directly after the local pain began and the swelling appeared, were found to be effective.

As a preventive measure against the spread of the disease, it was in former times recommended that fires should be made, the smoke of which killed the pernicious insect, and warned travellers.

At the last outbreak of the jaswa the Government sent eighty veterinary doctors (no inconsiderable number, considering the scarcity of the educated veterinaries in Russia) to the places where the pestilence had appeared, and they were authorized to attend patients, and even to supply the medicines required, gratis. There was, however, no remarkable decrease in the number of deaths.

At a later period an immediate and deep burial of the carcases was instituted.

The course followed at present with regard to the inspection of animals gives no security against the spread of infectious diseases. The revision is done quickly, in order that the animals may be passed in review rapidly, and that the number of animals may agree with those on the list. Thus the malady is seldom found in its early stage. When the disease is discovered to exist, the animal is not killed, and it remains in the power of the proprietor to kill or not;

if he kills he receives no compensation. The reporters heard a woman state that she had washed what came from the nose and eyes of an infected animal before the veterinary doctors came to visit it.

The conclusion drawn is that the "jaswa sibuska" cannot be represented as a particular pestilence, but that it is a peculiar form of a disease, known in Europe and America under similar circumstances of the spleen disease, or anthrax (lienitis), and in fact of the apoplectic or rapid spleen disease, with boils and swelling of the anthrax, mentioned in a work published in 1845 under the title of "The Pestilence of Domestic Animals, by Dr. Haupt."

(No. 23.)—*Trichinen.*

Experiments have latterly been made at the Veterinary School at Berlin, and formerly at Halle, on the subject of transplanting trichines from one animal to another. Four pigs were used for this experiment. A Report was made upon the experiment, from which it appears certain that animals fed with meat diseased with trichines soon have the disease in their own bodies. The animals were fed daily upon trichine meat; they soon became ill, and three of the animals died within twenty-seven to thirty-seven days. The fourth recovered, but it was proved that on removing some of the flesh the animal was full of trichines. A sort of trichine insurance was consequently established, starting with the idea that the spread of the disease would receive a considerable check if the possessor of a diseased animal were to receive a compensation on the announcement of the animal being affected with trichines. This insurance only depended upon the goodwill of the people, and as there were no funds at hand for the statistical calculations or for the requisite subscriptions another plan was suggested as acceptable, viz., every pig in the country that was killed should be taxed 1 silvergroschen ($1\frac{1}{2}d.$), from the proceeds of which tax the possessors of trichinen-diseased pigs should receive compensation. This would give a security that meat diseased in that way would not be further used for injurious purposes as food for other animals, &c. It remains to be seen what may be the result of this suggestion.

Spain.

Report by Mr. West, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Madrid, July 1, 1865.

IT is, perhaps, not so much the want of statistical information in Spain as its uncertain nature that renders it more difficult than in most other European countries to arrive at a just estimate, not only of its natural internal resources, but also of the social and commercial progress which it is generally supposed to have made during the last fifty years. The little importance which, comparatively speaking, is attached to its foreign commercial relations with other countries, the state of social and industrial decay into which it had fallen at the end of the last century, and the apparent hopelessness of a better state of things arising, have, combined, had a tendency to isolate it from the rest of Europe. By this want of contact, therefore, with the great movement of commercial progress of the present century, Spain has been left as it were to herself, and her external relations have become necessarily of second importance among the people to local and provincial ones. All stimulus to commercial enterprize comes from abroad, while the people of the country direct their energies rather to maintain a state of isolation, which applies not only to the whole country, but to one province, and to one or any particular interest as regards another. The statistical information, therefore, which is published by the Statistical Department of the Government, and which, perhaps, is more elaborate and detailed than might be expected or desired, must be taken in a point of view as showing not so much the actual progress which the country has made during a certain number of years, as the state of decrepitude and decay from which during that period it has partially recovered. The industrial state of any particular town, district, or province, although, perhaps, not

affecting any interests beyond them, becomes thus interesting, as affording evidence of a return to former prosperity, and of the consequent cessation of the causes of decay, while it is reasonable to anticipate that the more this local improvement manifests itself the more chance there is that the nation generally will become alive to its real commercial interests and prosperity.

General Statistics.—Spain is essentially an agricultural country, and is consequently in a great measure dependent upon the produce of the soil.

The superficies of the continental portion of the Kingdom contains 494,946 square kilometres, and three-fourths of the population on this surface are employed in some species of rural industry. Such being the case, the state of the population is of vital importance to the prosperity of the country.

Population.—At the beginning of the century the population in round numbers was 10,000,000, and it is now over 15,000,000, or in the proportion of 30·9 to the square kilometre. I have taken the census of 1860, as I have found it more detailed than others. The following Table shows the superficies, and the number and proportion of inhabitants in each of the forty-nine provinces of the Kingdom :—

Provinces.	Superficies in Square Kilometres.	Number of Inhabitants.	Proportion to Square Kilometre.
Alava	3,122	97,934	31·4
Albacete	15,466	206,099	13·3
Alicante	5,434	390,565	71 9
Almeria	8,553	315,450	36·9
Avila	7,722	168,773	21·9
Badajoz	22,500	403,735	17·9
Balcares	4,817	269,818	56·0
Barcelona	7,731	726,267	93·9
Burgos	14,635	337,132	23·0
Cáceres	20,754	293,672	14·1
Cadiz	7,276	401,700	55·2
Canarias	7,273	237,036	32·6
Castellon	6,336	267,134	42·2
Ciudad Real	20,305	247,991	12·2
Cordoba	13,442	358,657	26·7
Corunna	7,973	557,311	69·9
Cuenca	17,418	229,514	13·2
Gerona	5,884	311,158	52·9
Granada	12,787	444,523	34·8
Guadalajura	12,611	204,626	16·2

Provinces.	Superficies in Square Kilometres.	Number of Inhabitants.	Proportion to Square Kilometre.
Guipúzcoa	1,885	162,547	86·2
Huelva	10,676	176,626	16·5
Huesca	15,224	263,230	17·3
Jaen	13,426	362,466	27·0
Leon	15,971	340,244	21.3
Lerida	12,366	314,531	25·4
Logroño	5,037	175,111	34·8
Lugo	9,808	432,516	44·1
Madrid	7,762	489,332	63·0
Malaga	7,313	446,659	61 0
Murcia	11,597	382,812	33·0
Navarra	10,478	299,654	28 6
Orense	7,093	369,138	52 0
Oviedo	10,596	540,586	51·0
Palencia	8,097	185,955	23·0
Pontevedra	4,504	440,259	97 8
Salamanca	12,794	262,383	20·5
Santander	5,471	219,966	40·2
Segovia	7,028	146,292	20·8
Seville	13,714	473,920	34·5
Soria	9,935	149,549	15·0
Tarragona	6,349	321,886	50·7
Ternel	14,229	237,276	16·7
Toledo	14,468	323,782	22·3
Valencia	11,272	618,032	54·8
Valladolid	7,880	246,981	31·3
Vizcaya	2,198	168,705	76·8
Zamora	10,710	248,502	23·2
Zaragoza	17,112	390,551	22·8

The fluctuation of the population at different periods is remarkable. It is asserted that in the thirteenth century it amounted to 30,000,000, and decreased in the fourteenth to 21,000,000; but there does not seem to be any certain data for this statement, although doubtless during the Moorish occupation it was considerably greater than it has been ever since. Supposing that in the year 1380 it reached 20,000,000 between that year and 1594, when it numbered 8,206,791, it decreased more than 11,000,000. However uncertain these calculations may be, there is no doubt whatever that under the "Reyes Catolicos" the population of the country underwent a great change. The expulsion of the Jews deprived the kingdom of more than 30,000 families, and the Moorish extradition is estimated at 300,000.

Many of the principal towns, as Leon, Burgos, and Toledo, were thus deprived of their industrial popula-

tion, and ceased almost to exist. Thus at the end of the eighteenth century no country could present a sadder spectacle. The population had then diminished to less than 6,000,000, and the revenue from 280,000,000 reals to 30,000,000. The land had gone out of cultivation and industry had perished. The extortion of the priesthood appears almost incredible. The Archbishopric and ecclesiastical establishment of Toledo alone were worth 6,000,000*l.*, but that once flourishing city was prostrated; the iron grasp of the Church stifled it, and drained its life's blood. From 200,000 inhabitants the population had sunk to 25,000; and yet although Spain had been reduced to such an apparent state of ruin, it is said that at the beginning of the seventeenth century a third of the whole resources of the then wealthy Court of Rome came from this poverty-stricken country.

The commencement of the present century, notwithstanding the political crisis which accompanied it, has, however, been marked with decided improvement; although the census of 1846 gave 12,162,874, and that of 1850 only 10,942,280, still that of 1857 resulted in 15,464,340, which is an increase in ninety years of more than 66 per cent.

Agricultural Produce.—The effect of this increase of population has been that Spain now produces 66,000,000 hectolitres of grain instead of only 38,000,000. Fifty years ago France, with a population of 29,000,000, produced 50,000,000 hectolitres; and Spain, say with 10,000,000, 38,000,000 hectolitres. In 1863 France produced 116,000,000 hectolitres, with an increase of population amounting to 8,000,000, and Spain 66,000,000 hectolitres with an increase of population amounting to 5,000,000. In both cases the increased production is remarkable, and in both cases the diminution of the price of grain was inevitable. Any system of legislation which tends to stimulate agricultural industry must be considered as beneficial, and there is no doubt but that the monopoly of the Colonial market, which has hitherto been secured by exorbitant differential duties, has given that stimulus to the corn-growing provinces of the mother country. In 1862 Spain exported to the Island of Cuba and Porto Rico 3,065,925 arrobas of flour exclusive of grain, but the high remunerating prices of a fictitious market were of course regarded as the peculiar privilege of a favoured

interest. However fallacious the principle, the practical result has been beneficial; beneficial, as is shown by increased production; fallacious, as is shown by the fact that the Government have lately found it absolutely necessary to reduce those duties for a time, in order that the Colonial market, as regards the mother country, should not entirely be destroyed, and in the hope by this means of recovering the high remunerating prices of a few years past. The Spanish producer invariably demands of the Government the continuance of high protective duties as regards his own particular interest, or the creation of a monopoly whereby he is enabled to regulate the prices at discretion, and such is the influence which these local interests exercise that they seldom fail to obtain from the Government their object.

The great corn-growing provinces are the Castilian, and they contain, perhaps, some of the finest districts in the world, the returns not only being large, but the quality extraordinarily good. Before, however, speaking in detail respecting them, I will give a statement of the distribution of the land under cultivation in the whole Kingdom. I have before stated the superficies of the Continental provinces contains 494,946 square kilometres, but as that of the Balearic and Canary Islands is always included in all statistical information, it must be taken at 507,036 square kilomètres, or 50,703,600 hectares (126,759,000 acres).

This surface is distributed as follows :—

	Hectares.
Cereals, fruit trees, gardens..	882,271
Vineyards	43,433
Olive grounds..	49,922
Meadows	176,424
	1,152,050
Wheat-growing lands	12,158,240
Vineyards	1,133,402
Olive grounds	809,483
Pastures	6,676,219
Mountain lands	4,385,721
Waste lands and quarries	1,451,922
Total	26,814,987

Equal to 67,037,450 acres.

which leaves unproductive 24,388,485 hectares

(60,971,200 acres) of the whole superficies. Now it would seem from these figures that there are not more than 13,000,000 hectares (37,500,000 acres) under grain cultivation. If the estimated produce, therefore, of 66,000,000 hectolitres is correct, the average per acre would be a little over 5 hectolitres, equal to about 10 bushels. The paucity of population is of itself sufficient to account for such a limited produce in a country possessing such natural advantages, both in climate and soil, as Spain. The Spanish agriculturist has, however, at the same time great disadvantages to contend with. The want of internal communication in many districts is such that it is impossible to bring the produce to a remunerative market, and the consequence is, that in some provinces when the harvest is plentiful large quantities of grain are wasted, of which even the neighbouring ones are in actual want. Even the few main roads which exist are insufficiently provided with bridges, and it is not an uncommon sight to see eighty or ninety "carros" or country carts laden with agricultural produce detained on the banks of a flooded river until able to ford, sometimes for three or four days. It is, however, in districts where no roads exist, and where all transport is performed by means of mules, that the foregoing remarks more particularly apply. Fifty years ago the internal communication was entirely carried on in this manner, and few, if any, roads existed. What has since been done must, therefore, be regarded rather as the commencement of future and more extended improvements, than as showing any great energy in carrying on the work of road-making.

At the end of the year 1860 there were in existence 11,276 kilomètres of main road ("carreteras") divided into three categories as follows, 9,097 kilomètres first class, 1,550 kilomètres second class, and 629 kilomètres third class, and in course of construction 4,276 kilomètres. The amount expended during the years 1861 and 1862 on roads was 294,716,570 reals vellon (2,947,165*l.*).

The work of opening up the internal communication of the country is progressing slowly, but sufficient importance is not attached to it as benefiting its productive resources. The small amount of traffic on the lines of railway is, perhaps, the best proof of this.

The intermediate stations are deserted. No business appears to be carried on, and one or two passengers, perhaps the priest or village alcalde, give the only signs of life. The mass of the produce of the country cannot be brought to the great lines of railway at present, and until greater facilities are afforded for doing so, not only will the railway companies suffer, but the benefit of the construction of the lines will be lessened, and their civilising effects on the population lost. These remarks apply more especially to the Castilian provinces, and to New Castile in particular. The soil of this province, which includes in its territorial jurisdiction those of Avila, Guadalajara, Segovia, and Toledo, is excellent, and generally speaking most fertile. It is, however, subject to intense droughts during the summer months, and from want of proper irrigation many crops for which the soil is admirably adapted cannot be grown at all. The supply of water in the higher lands, which is by no means deficient, could easily be made available in the plains by a skilful system of irrigation. There is a great field open for enterprise in this respect, and some English capitalists have lately turned their attention to it, with a view of extending operations, which have already met with considerable success. The advantages of irrigation are too apparent even to the Spaniard not to be recognised, and although in general the people regard all undertakings and operations carried on by foreigners with great jealousy, and consider them in the light of innovations detrimental to their interests, this feeling does not appear to exist to such an extent as regards the works in question. The summer droughts in this province have, doubtless, been greatly increased by the destruction of the timber, whereby vasts tracts of country have been gradually deprived of the natural humidity engendered by the vicinity of wooded districts. At the present time there is scarcely a tree or shrub to be seen with the exception of a few spots which have escaped the general destruction, and some Royal residences where the trees which exist now afford proof of their former abundance in the country.

The small produce of grain in this province, in comparison with the extent of land capable of producing it, may be accounted for, however, chiefly by the fact that for centuries its wealth consisted in live

stock, the breeding and tending of which formed the sole occupation of the population. From returns, it appears that in the sixteenth century 3,000,000 of merinos were annually sent for pasturage into Estremadura from the Provinces of Avila and Segovia alone, and it may be presumed that those of Madrid, Guadalajara, and Toledo, were not less productive of live stock. The constant emigration of the inhabitants into neighbouring districts, and the unsettled habits which such occupations naturally produced, were not conducive to agricultural pursuits, and although the sheep have considerably diminished in numbers in consequence of diminished profit, the people retain much of their former pastoral character, and an undue proportion of the land remains in consequence uncultivated.

The quantity of live stock in Spain is calculated as follows :—

Cattle	1,380,861
Horses	268,248
Mules	415,978
Sheep	13,794,959
Asses	491,690
Pigs	1,013,383

I have taken the returns for the year 1860, as I am unable to ascertain that there has been any considerable increase or decrease since that period. Of this quantity the northern provinces furnish the largest proportion.

In a list of market prices published in 1847, I find the following articles enumerated as the produce of the Province of Madrid proper :—Wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas (garbanzos), haricot beans, potatoes, turnips, all kinds of garden vegetables; fruit of all kinds, fresh and preserved; hemp, flax, coal, wood, wine, vinegar, Esparto grass, &c. But I must remark, as far as I am able to judge, the quantity is limited; as, with the exception of the straw crops, almost every other article above-mentioned comes from the adjoining provinces. The Esparto grass, although not much grown in this province, has of late become an article of export of considerable value.

This grass, which grows wild in almost all parts of Spain, resembles very much the common spear grass which is found on the sandy sea shores of Lancashire.

Its botanical name is, I believe, "Stipa tenacissima." It has been long used in Spain for making matting and cord, baskets, &c., and appears to have been used for such purposes by the Phœnicians, who gathered it in large quantities from the coasts of Spain. It was not, however, until lately that its adaptability for paper-making was discovered, and that its value in consequence became so much greater. Mr. Consul Mark informs me that 160,000 tons were imported into England from the Spanish and African coasts last year. Mr. Consul Turner reports that large quantities are shipped from Carthagena, and that in 1863 it was selling for the fabulous price of 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton. It appears, however, that in the districts where it is most abundant, there is great difficulty in getting it to the coast for shipment, and that oftentimes the expense of transport would exceed the cost price of the article. I am told that no less than 80,000 women and children are employed in the country between Alicante and Carthagena in the production of articles made from this grass, and that it is shipped in large quantities in a prepared state ("Esparto labrado") to both France and England. Mr. Vice-Consul March reports that, although not much attention has hitherto been to the Esparto grass in the district of San Sebastian, he is of opinion that now that communication with the interior is made easier, shipments will take place both at that port and the neighbouring one of Pasages. Its cultivation has never been tried, but there seems great probability that the qualities of the stalk would be greatly improved, and its size increased, whereby its value would be greatly augmented for all purposes. It grows where no other plant will grow, and is most abundant near Almagrera, growing on the igneous mountains, and amidst sterile rocks.

Revenue.—The amount of revenue raised from real property ("Immeubles Cultivo y Granaderia") in the whole kingdom during the five years ending 1864 was as follows:—

	Reals vellon.
1860	492,986,056
1861	488,691,768
1862	494,283,707
1863	509,080,752
1864	544,497,653

And as these taxes are raised partly on profits,

the increasing revenue is proof of increasing production.

Mines.—According to Returns published in 1860 there were in Spain 12,079 mines, consisting of zinc, topaz, soda, salt, lead, petroleum, iron pyrites, arsenical pyrites, nickel, manganese, lignite, tin, cinnabar, copper, cobalt, coal, alum, sulphur, quicksilver, gold, asphalt, antimony, alcohol, and carbonate of zinc. Lead is abundant in the provinces of Almeria and Murcia, and copper in Huelva. Guadalajara, Almeria, Granada, and Murcia furnish silver, and coal is found in abundance in the basins of Langreo and Ciaño, in the Asturias, in that of Espiel and Belmez de Cordoba, in various parts of the Catalan provinces, and in the basins of Ubrilla and of Gargollo, in Teruel.

In the year 1858 the quantity of coal raised appears to have been 170,000 tons, and the importation is put down at 300,000 tons ; but I am unable to vouch for the accuracy of these Returns, and am endeavouring to obtain later and more reliable ones. The legislation with regard to mining operations appears to be capable of much improvement, in the way of removing obstacles to private enterprise, and of encouraging the investment of capital by granting extensive and liberal concessions.

Many of the mines, which, if properly worked, would afford a rich yield, are almost abandoned, and the extensive works of former generations which attest the mineral wealth of the country appear to offer but slight inducement, either to the Spaniard or the foreigner, for following them up. In some of the mining districts, as, for instance, Adra, greater activity appears.

The lead ore of the limestone mountains forming the Sierra de Lujar and the Sierra de Gador is worked to a considerable extent, as well as the zinc ore or carbonate of zinc. Mr. Consul Mark states that, at the most flourishing period of these mines, the exportation was more than double what it is at present, having reached the enormous figure of 40,000 tons per annum.

The export of lead from the Gador mines may be stated at from 350,000 to 400,000 quintals, or about 200,000 tons annually. The export of silver from 6,000 to 9,000 lbs. During the year 1863 Mr. Mark gives the returns as follows :—

Lead ..	..	..	..	341,961 quintals.
Galena	..	..	..	35,938 „
Silver..	..	..	..	6,600 lbs.
Calamine	..	..	..	77,920 quintals.

But as this is one of the richest and best explored mining districts, it cannot be taken as an example of the system pursued in other districts, which, although rude, even in that of Adra, is still more so in others. Spanish mining operations have been, perhaps, more exposed to the injurious effects of the spirit of inordinate speculation than those of other countries; and the reported discovery of a lode of ore creates the same sensation among speculators as the lottery ticket, whose number the possessor fondly imagines is to win. Thus concessions have been granted, and works undertaken, which have ended in disappointment and failure.

Cotton Manufactures. — The chief manufacturing interest consists in the cotton manufactures of Catalonia, a local interest which has hitherto succeeded in resisting all attempts on the part of the Government to modify the existing rates of duty. This industry employed about 100,000 people in 1861, and there were 1,000,000 spinning machines in work. During the five years ended 1860 Barcelona imported cotton as follows:—

	United States.	Brazil.	Venezuela.	Porto Rico.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1856	124,968	21,092	1,305	1,169
1857	72,376	9,913	..	28
1858	92,578	10,620	916	676
1859	108,156	3,711	148	15
1860	110,283	4,547	344	..

The importation in 1863 fell off to 105,920 bales, and the subsequent depression of the trade was most severely felt in this province, although the mills were kept open by supplies, from Marseilles and Cette, of Levantine and Egyptian cotton.

The British trade with Barcelona, which may be considered the commercial capital of Spain, has gradually fallen off, and with the exception of coal and machinery the imports are small. The great trade consists in smuggled French goods, which are introduced under Spanish marks, and such is the influence

of those concerned in this trade, and such the fear which these provinces inspire by their revolutionary tendencies, that, as I have before remarked, all efforts to modify the existing almost prohibitory tariff have proved of no avail. If this system could be abolished, both the interest of the smuggler and he who supplies the smuggled goods would cease, and a fair market be opened. The whole country is affected by a system based upon fraud and venality. Its demoralizing effects are everywhere apparent, and the financial condition of the Government is seriously compromised by it. These facts are recognized by all intelligent Spaniards who, however, assert the inability of any Government, under existing circumstances, satisfactorily to deal with them. The political organization of parties is such that any serious consideration of the subject of commercial reform would not only create alarm, but produce divisions which would render it impossible to carry on the Government under such circumstances; all that can be looked for is a gradual relaxation of the system, and perhaps an appreciation of the advantages arising therefrom, which sooner or later will awaken the nation to their true interests.

With the exception of foundries and refining establishments in the mining districts, and a few china and crockery manufactories, there is no other branch of national industry worth mentioning. Speaking of the former industrial prosperity of the provinces of Madrid, Avila, Segovia, Toledo, and Guadalajara, M. Madoz in his work upon Spain says, "In former times the manufacturing industry of these provinces employed thousands of hands. Toledo possessed numbers of needle manufactories, and more than 600 cap makers (gorros), besides innumerable woollen tissue works. It was famous also for its silks, and especially the tissues of Talavera de la Reina were highly prized for their fine quality; and last, not least, it was renowned for the celebrated Toledo blades. The fine cloth manufactories of the province of Segovia were once held in great esteem, but for the last century and a-half their value has declined, and now nothing is made but the coarser articles. More recently attention was called to the fine woollen cloths of San Fernando, Guadalajara, and Brihuega, which exceeded in quality the best English articles; but the expense

of the manufacture, owing to the want of proper machinery and the application of modern economical inventions, rendered competition impossible, and the establishments finally closed. At the present time nothing but coarse fabrics are made. The province of Avila was formerly the greatest manufacturing one of the whole kingdom, and its productions were held in the highest estimation in the principal markets. After the expulsion of the Jews, who formed the manufacturing class, all industry ceased, and remained dormant until the commencement of Phillip V's reign. Both he and Charles III made great efforts and spent large sums in endeavouring to resuscitate the cloth manufactures, but all in vain . . . . and Avila is at present reduced to making common woollen and linen articles for local consumption. With the last century disappeared in almost all its branches the manufacturing industry of these four provinces, the arms of Toledo and the silk of Talavera alone remaining." The same observations apply more or less to the other provinces. Such being the case, it would seem paradoxical to assert that Spain has made any progress during the last fifty years, and yet the nation is in a far more prosperous condition than it was when the manufacturing interests which have been alluded to were much more thriving. These interests were fostered by natural advantages, which for a long period of time secured a monopoly of the European market. The superiority, however, which these natural advantages afforded, gave way before the spirit of enterprize and improvement of other nations, with which, by force of circumstances, Spain was brought into contact. Her commercial policy was based upon the principle that there was but one country destined to supply foreign markets, and that country was Spain. The character of the people also rendered them incapable of appreciating the beneficial effects produced in other countries by a free interchange of commodities; but they saw with that intense jealousy which characterises them, that Spain could no longer compete in industrial pursuits with those who had been once so far her inferiors. In what, then, does the progress she has made consist? I believe it will be found to be in the increased development of her natural productions, consequent upon and concomitant

with the increase of population; and it is upon the progressive movement of both the one and the other that her future prosperity depends. I have come to this conclusion from a perusal of the articles of export, and from observing an increase in them. Among the chief are olive oil, spirits, saffron, leather, coal, meat, cork, dried fruits, grain, vegetables, seeds, flour, soap, wool, metals, minerals, pastes, salt, wine, silk, skins, &c. In 1862 I find a marked increase over the five previous years, in spirits, saffron, coal, cork, fresh fruits, grain, soap, wool, metals, minerals, salt, wine. The value of the exports in 1862 is thus given in the official returns:—

	Reals vellon.
Under national flag .. .	473,140,652
Under foreign flag	530,351,142
By land	107,040,476
	1,110,532,270

The exportation under foreign flag and by land shows an increase over the five previous years of 34,411,891 reals vellon, while that under the national flag a decrease of 30,415,282 reals vellon over the same period, which latter fact is simply accounted for by the high duties hitherto levied on all materials for ship-building.

Now it is to be remarked that almost all the articles above-mentioned are natural productions, and that scarcely one can be classed under the head of manufacturing industry. The exporting capabilities of a country may generally be taken as indicating the nature of its internal resources, and although it may manufacture to a certain extent for home consumption, yet while it exports almost exclusively natural produce, it is upon that its commercial progress must depend; and so much so is this the case in Spain that the improvement which has taken place in the revenue has been accompanied by the decline of the manufacturing interest, which flourished formerly when it had no competitors, and which only exists now by prohibitory duties. Manufacture in this country is synonymous with the creation of monopolies by the imposition of exorbitant Customs dues, and the enriching of the few at the expense of the many. It must be under a different system of commercial legislation from that which prevails at present that

manufactures can flourish, but I believe that, although there is no reason why Spanish industry should not compete successfully in the European market, still the attachment to old ideas and theories of commerce is such as effectually to cripple its development to any extent, as has been shown in the last half-century.

The following commercial statistics are those published in 1861 :—

	Value of the Foreign Commerce.	
	Imports.	Exports.
Europe—	Reals vellon.	Reals vellon.
Austria	2,191,911	353,680
Belgium	70,292,831	7,343,549
Bremen	..	2,614,980
Sardinia	13,978,625	21,104,558
Denmark	4,917,435	5,029,326
Two Sicilies	892,420	1,926,153
Papal States	7,671,030	2,983,976
France	718,097,412	323,130,037
Greece	28,000	103,220
Hamburgh	602,115	9,603,177
Holland	4,070,269	14,516,932
England	563,825,995	374,862,390
Gibraltar	87,866,074	43,111,349
Malta	84,205	110,248
Portugal	10,665,735	42,623,015
Prussia	1,312,673	573,392
Russia	4,403,352	16,691,302
Sweden	40,979,282	5,636,088
Tuscany	8,288,477	5,106,985
Turkey	322,000	25,112
Total	1,540,489,841	877,449,469
Africa—		
Fernando Po	100,230	174,432
Canaries	314,044	—
Ceuta	70,918	3,091,000
Tetuan	208,877	4,048,357
Algiers	3,102,063	20,501,285
Egypt	517,400	—
Morocco	1,909,471	71,040
Tunis	21,520	801,144
Portuguese Possessions	..	67,463
Total	6,244,523	28,754,771

	Value of the Foreign Commerce.	
	Imports.	Exports.
America—	Reals Vellon.	Reals Vellon.
Cuba	185,921,961	236,253,048
Porto Rico	11,840,560	12,525,991
Brazil	6,325,678	15,183,661
Chili	..	1,447,541
Equador	16,729,977	1,389,724
Guatemala	2,952,124	199,246
Mexico	4,916,544	7,924,453
New Granada	40,580	—
Peru	13,189,599	1,613,875
La Plata	15,389,096	35,999,762
Uruguay	6,747,462	11,073,166
Venezuela	24,983,229	5,949,319
Dutch Colonies	..	334,605
French do.	..	291,556
English do.	20,478,100	2,715,441
San Domingo	1,437,360	281,444
United States	145,282,092	23,572,836
Total	456,234,362	356,755,658
Asia —		
Philippines	17,621,071	6,386,198
Dutch Colonies	..	113,680
English do.	..	11,780
Zanzibar	3,990	—
Total	17,625,061	6,540,562
General Total—		
Europe	1,540,489,841	877,449,469
Africa	6,244,523	28,754,771
America	456,234,362	356,755,658
Asia	17,625,061	6,540,562
Grand Total	2,020,593,787	1,269,500,460

The total value of the imports and exports combined at the several ports in 1860, was :—

	Reals Vellon.
Barcelona	434,432,000
Cadiz	301,966,000
Santander	267,607,000
Alicante	238,102,000
Malaga	222,076,000
Seville	153,304,000
Bilbao	142,535,000
Valencia	100,506,000
Santa Maria	62,080,000
Carthagena	60,062,000

	Reals Vellon.
Palma	48,351,000
Irun	46,032,000
Tarragona	42,192,000
Corunna	42,080,000
Adra	23,247,000
Vigo	17,165,000
Almeria	17,391,000
Ferrol	16,008,000
Gijon	13,775,000

The approximate value of the different articles of export may be stated as follows :—

	Reals Vellon.
Wine	323,216,627
Metals	149,233,837
Dried fruit	105,527,908
Flour	87,675,830
Vegetables, seeds, &c.	49,929,621
Wool	45,363,285
Silver	32,893,115
Cork	26,814,392
Fresh fruits	24,491,505
Minerals	21,016,614
Oil	20,444,065
Beasts	18,032,786
Saffron	15,255,200
Soap	14,410,594
Brandy	14,397,960
Salt	12,196,172
Silk	11,318,428
Shoes	11,239,444
Coal	7,093,953
Meat	6,742,104
Leather	6,203,658
Paper	3,572,626
Soda	1,680,800
Esparto	1,525,240
Bricks	1,496,800
Liquorice	5,385,050
Preserves	5,104,750
Pastes	5,079,920
Silk tissues	4,607,636
Cacao	4,496,800
Cards, &c.	3,225,728
Cotton tissues	3,162,078
Straw and herbs dried	3,154,400
Sugar	2,771,450
Olives	2,222,980
Hemp	2,104,400
Tallow	1,928,128
Fish	1,864,852
Books	1,724,100
Almond oil	1,776,529
Wool tissues	1,765,817
Chocolate	1,212,753

	Reals Vellon.
Madder..	1,207,730
Eggs	1,088,440

The Customs in 1860 amounted to 237,595,726 reals vellon, and they appear to have increased since as follows :—

	Reals Vellon.
1861	263,911,559
1862	254,308,187
1863	261,418,667
1864	258,411,690

The monopolies of tobacco, salt, and powder, during the last five years, gave the following returns :—

	Tobacco.	Salt.	Powder.
	Reals Vellon.	Reals Vellon.	Reals Vellon.
1860.. ..	290,886,280	119,747,206	19,110,477
1861.. ..	311,491,375	115,482,397	21,929,461
1862.. ..	326,640,696	118,554,757	20,995,863
1863.. ..	343,645,457	116,783,528	18,564,134
1864.. ..	364,038,404	121,541,175	17,055,664

And the lottery,

	Reals Vellon.
1860	37,493,127
1861	38,348,970
1862	41,093,029
1863	47,857,990

The future commercial prosperity of Spain depends so much upon its political regeneration, that it is almost impossible to assert that the improvements which I have endeavoured to show have taken place of late years will continue. There are many financial questions, the unsatisfactory state of which, owing to political differences, has had and continues to have a most injurious effect, not only upon its exterior commercial relations, but upon its interior industrial transactions; and until some solution be found which would re-establish the national credit abroad, and inspire greater confidence at home, no further progress can be hoped for. This situation is most unfortunate. It is impossible not to perceive how the prosecution of industrial enterprise is impeded by want of capital for the extension of railways, the irrigation of land, and other important works; and that Spain, by the policy hitherto pursued in regard to these questions, is not

only shut out from all European money markets, but is actually losing the opportunity of obtaining capital upon most favourable terms. By an equitable adjustment of them, therefore, the credit of Spain, to use the words of a distinguished Spanish statesman, "would be raised to the level of the first nations of the world. The markets of Europe would be open to us, and foreign capitalists would be induced to invest in multitudes of enterprises which would open up all the branches of our national wealth."

(Signed) L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Baden.

Report by Mr. Baillie, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Baden, July 1865.

THE state of trade and industry in the Grand Duchy of Baden during the past year, though it has not been unaffected by those causes which have acted injuriously upon the general trade of the Zollverein, was on the whole satisfactory.

Increased activity has been observable in every branch of industry, and a considerable addition to the number of commercial firms, especially in the town of Mannheim.

The trade in colonial goods has increased so rapidly since the Zollverein was first established that Mannheim now takes the first rank among the commercial towns of South Germany.

According to the Custom-house returns, the duties annually raised there amount to nearly 1,800,000 florins; the goods on which duty has been paid, to above 600,000 centners: of this about 80,000 centners coffee, yielding 700,000 florins duty.

In addition to this, an almost equal amount is sold from Mannheim houses direct to Austria and Switzerland.

The trade to Mannheim extends over Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Hesse, the provinces on the left bank of the Rhine, and even to Austria, Switzerland, and Italy.

The commercial interests of Mannheim are closely bound up with the navigation of the Rhine, which is still burdened with high tolls and dues.

When these are removed or reduced, as may shortly be expected, and further facilities are granted on the railways, the prosperity of Mannheim will increase still more, and this port will then be enabled to enjoy the full benefit of its naturally favourable

situation as commencing point and terminus of the larger Rhine navigation.

Importation.—The imports of the following articles decreased during the past year :—

Raw sugar, raw iron, iron and steel, wine, woollen and silk goods.

The raw sugar imported last year for the Zollverein refining establishments did not amount to three-fifths of that in 1863.

The decrease in raw iron is attributed to the high prices in England, and the consequently larger demand for Zollverein iron.

The imports of iron rails, which were very large in 1863, were greatly reduced in 1864.

The diminished imports of wine and other articles were owing to the expected Tariff reduction under the Franco-German Treaty ; merchants and others supplying themselves with what was merely sufficient for their immediate wants.

On the other hand, the imports of raw coffee, and other raw products, increased during last year ; also coarse iron wares and unprepared tobacco leaves.

The coarse iron was required in the construction and extension of factories.

The demand for tobacco leaves is rapidly increasing for the cigar manufacture, which is now carried on on a large scale in Baden.

Exportation.—The returns show very little change for the past year. The civil war in America, unfavourable exchanges, and increased import duties in that country, have rendered the American market very difficult of access to German products ; but Baden industry has, in common with the Zollverein in general, found other markets for its products and manufactures, and become much more independent of the United States.

Agricultural Produce.—Hops.—The hop trade in Baden is of great extent and importance. It is carried on in Mannheim by twenty firms, and the business amounts to about 20,000 centners annually, with a capital value of about 2,000,000 florins.

About half this amount goes to Bavaria, Bohemia, France, England, Spain, and Portugal, and the other half is consumed in the country and in the other Zollverein States.

The three first-mentioned countries import the best kinds of Baden hops; England is the chief consumer of the more ordinary sorts.

The large hop trade to Bavaria and Bohemia is the result of the improvement in the cultivation of hops in Baden, which has taken place of late years.

The exports to France have been confined within narrow limits, owing to the high French import duty of 59 francs 40 centimes per 100 kilogrammes, but the reduction of this duty to 20 francs per kilogramme, under the Franco-German Commereial Treaty will greatly contribute to their increase.

Baden produces in good years 23,000 centners. The harvest last year was an indifferent one, and only yielded about one-half that quantity.

The price of hops in Baden at the time of the greatest demand was 100 to 140 florins per centner.

Tobacco.—In each of the years 1863 and 1864 the tobacco produced in Baden amounted to about 400,000 centners; the prices varying from 9 to 16 florins per centner.

Great attention has been paid of late years in this country to the cultivation of this plant, and the value of the product has in consequence much increased.

About half of the tobacco produced is brought up by the Mannheim merchants. The trade extends to the Zollverein, England, Spain, Algiers, and now to Belgium, and frequently to Austria, France, and Italy for their "Régies."

The value of the business in Mannheim amounts annually to about 4,000,000 florins.

The production of tobacco is under no restrictions in Baden, and furnishes a lasting and remunerative employment to a large number of the poorer classes.

Cigar Manufacture.—This branch of industry first commenced in Baden about thirty years ago, and for a long time had great difficulty in sustaining a competition with the north of Germany.

The manufacture of cigars has, however, now so much improved that an article is produced in the Mannheim establishments capable of successfully competing with the cigars from the northern seaports.

About 3,000 workmen are employed in Mannheim in this business.

Last year about 170,000,000 cigars were produced there, to the value of nearly 2,000,000 florins.

The use of foreign and tropical tobacco has much increased in the Zollverein of late years.

Mannheim cigars, made of colonial tobacco, find a steady market, especially in the Zollverein and in Switzerland.

By far the largest part of the cigars made of tobacco grown in the Palatinate is exported to distant countries. A few years ago the exports to the United States attained a very high figure. They have now greatly diminished, owing principally to the almost prohibitive import duty in that country.

The wages of workmen employed in the Mannheim cigar manufacture amounted last year to 500,000 florins; cigar boxes, &c., to 170,000 florins.

The Baden Society for tobacco cultivation and trade transacted business last year to the amount of 300,000 florins.

In 1863 their harvest yielded 14,600 centners dry tobacco.

They employ about 250 workmen, women, and day labourers. Wages amounted to 70,000 florins.

In other Carlsruhe establishments about 11,000,000 cigars, 10,000 centners of tobacco and snuff, were manufactured, most of which were exported to Switzerland and the States of the Zollverein, and upwards of 200 workpeople employed.

According to the Returns in 1861 there were in Baden, at the end of that year, 168 tobacco and cigar factories, employing 1,444 men and 2,088 women.

Coal Trade.—In the past year 2,785,160 centners of coal were unloaded in Mannheim. Reckoning the coals conveyed by railway, the total amount of the coal trade was 4,500,000 centners.

Wood Trade.—This important branch of trade underwent a change for the worse, as compared with the preceding year: 1,210 floats, with 2,224,493 centners of wood, however, arrived in Mannheim during the last year, besides very considerable quantities of sawn wood, planks, boards, frames, &c., chiefly conveyed by rail.

Petroleum.—The trade in petroleum increased to a remarkable degree in 1864. The imports of this article amounted to 51,699 centners, and in 1863, 25,361

centners. This trade extends to Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Austria.

Sugar Manufacture.—The raw material chiefly employed in the manufacture of sugar in the working year 1863–64 was beet-root, and only a small amount of Indian raw sugar.

The trade in the different kinds of sugar produced in Baden is entirely confined to the States of South Germany. Scarcely any refined beet-root sugar is exported abroad.

The South German refining establishments, and especially the Baden, have to sustain a sharp competition with those in the north of Germany, owing to the facilities which the latter enjoy in consequence of the railway charges for the conveyance of sugars having been reduced on the central German lines, whereas no such change has taken place on the Baden and Main Neckar Railways.

The following is a statement of the business carried on in the Waghäusel establishment and its branches for the year 1863-64 :—

Beet-root harvest	1,496,207	centners
Consumed fresh beets	1,359,638	„
Purchased raw sugar	8,300	„
Molasses for spirits	58,430	„
"Schlempe"	72,245	ohm
Limestone	381	kreutzers
Barley for malt	2,292	centners
Charcoal, "beinschwarz," and other ingredients for artificial manure	2,623	„
Coals for gas	20,757	„
Bones	32,059	„
Beet-root leavings for fodder	94,190	„

EXPENDITURE.

Coals	495,420	centners
Coke	313,673	„
Divers materials	201,601	florins
Building material	35,852	„
Beet-root seed	16,367	„
Tubs	20,289	„
Bones	99,941	„
Wages	547,648	„

TAXES.

Beet-root tax	536,166·45	florins
Colonial sugar	17,540·57	„
Brandy	3,729·22	„
Industrial	4,394·33	„
Ground and house tax	1,270·52	„

RETURNS OF MANUFACTURE.

White sugar (412,000 loaves)	74,424	centners
Ground sugar	1,779	„
Candy	3,177	„
Pounded sugar	2,026	„
Brown sugar	4,236	„
Molasses	59,654	„
Sal-ammoniac	236	„
"Glaubersalz"	618	„
Bone grease	1,062	„
"Beinschwarz" (burnt bones)	17,467	„
„ leavings (manure)	9,538	„
"Beinschwarz," dust	2,980	„
„ other kinds	446,500	„
Spirits	4,443	ohm
Charcoal	7,045	centners
Tar	1,096	„
Lime	36,500	„
Malt	1,751	„
Artificial manure	2,372	„
Gas	10,000,000	cubic ft.
Casks, &c.	5,015	
Farm lands	5,812	morgen
Harvest—Beets	286,405	centners
Other agricultural produce	32,340	„
Cattle—Pigs	148	head
Oxen	846	„
Horses	209	„
Total	1,203	„

Superintendents		97
Workmen engaged, October 1864		4,542
In Waghäusel factory	1,517	
Drying houses	1,448	
Farm	1,577	

After termination of drying process, employed in Waghäusel factory 1,168 workmen.

It will be perceived from the above statement, that nothwithstanding the difficulties with which this industry has to contend, it is carried on in Baden on a large scale; and it seems probable that with the increasing development of the Zollverein sugar manufacture, foreign sugar will be gradually expelled from the Zollverein market altogether.

The receipts derived from the import duty on foreign sugar, and the tax on beet-root sugar, are very considerable.

The latter are collected into a common fund, and a fair proportion according to the population distributed to each Zollverein State.

They amounted from the 1st September, 1862, to

the 31st August, 1863, to 8,856,283 thalers; from the 1st September, 1863, to the 31st August, 1864, to 9,128,074 thalers.

Candle Manufacture (Stearin Kerzen).—This branch of industry appears to have been, for the present at least, nearly ruined by the indirect operation of the Franco-English Commercial Treaty.

Under this Treaty the import duties on the raw materials necessary for the manufacture (tallow, palm and cocoa oil) have fallen away in France, and have been subsequently removed in Belgium and Holland. They have been allowed, however, to remain on the Zollverein Tariff.

The German export trade in candles has been consequently brought to a standstill; being no longer able to compete with France, and still less with Belgium and Holland.

The duty on tallow is indeed removed by the Franco-German Commercial Treaty; but on the other raw materials it remains as before.

The import duty on candles in the Zollverein was fixed at 1½ thalers (2 florins 37 kreutzers). In France at 10 per cent. *ad valorem* (equivalent to from 5 to 7 florins per centner). Holland and Belgium levy as much, and Switzerland still more.

The German candle industry, which before exported its products to distant countries to a large extent, is thus excluded from every market.

There is a large manufactory of these candles in Mannheim, provided with steam-engines and hydraulic presses and other machinery for soap boiling and tallow candles. The production in the past year amounted to 1,500 centners composition candles, 1,000 centners soap, 300 centners tallow candles.

With the actual arrangements of the establishment more than double this amount might be manufactured, if commercial legislation permitted.

Commercial Treaty with France.—This Treaty, which has now come into operation with the reconstruction of the Zollverein, will be of very great importance to the commercial and industrial interests of Baden, especially when followed up by the various projected Treaties with those States which have already similar Conventions with France.

It will open up a wider field for industrial enter-

prize, and facilitate a closer connection with the trade of the world.

The Treaty with Switzerland, which has been negotiated by Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden, in behalf of the Zollverein, is of special interest to Baden from the close connection with Switzerland as a neighbouring State.

The Swiss import duties being low and fixed on free trade principles do not give much cause for the expression of any particular wishes on the part of Baden; but it is very important to Baden to secure various facilities of intercourse between the two countries, such as reduction of the charges for letters and carriage, telegraphs, mntual protection of industrial and literary property, and equal rights in regard to domicile, irrespective of religion.

It seems unfortunately probable that some delay may still elapse before this Treaty is carried into effect, and the same may be said in regard to the projected Treaty with Italy, which is strongly opposed by those States which sympathize with Austria on the ground that it would involve a practical recognition of that Kingdom.

It is, however, not very likely that either political intrigue or any other cause will long prevail so as to retard the carrying of a policy so important to the general interests of the country.

(Signed) EVAN P. M. BAILLIE.

Persia.

Report by Mr. Dickson, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Mr. Dickson to Mr. Alison.

Sir, *Gulahek, July* 3, 1865.

AS already explained in previous Reports, it is extremely difficult to obtain correct information on the commerce and finances of Persia, no statistics being published by the Government, who indeed have hitherto evinced very little interest in the development of the commercial resources of this country. It is a subject which has as yet to be studied by Persian Administrators. In the meantime all the obstacles pointed out in the Reports forwarded within the last few years from this Mission and from Her Majesty's Consulate at Tabreez seem likely to remain in force.

The first step towards commercial prosperity, the construction of roads, has not yet been seriously considered. The attention of the Persian Government has, however, been repeatedly drawn to this important subject, and the Shah was at length induced to have a carriage road made, as a trial, from the gate of his palace in town to one of his summer residences, a distance of about six miles. It was greatly hoped that this work would lead to others of a more extensive nature, but as yet all that has been done has been to widen one of the paths leading into Mazanderan, with the view of affording an easier access to that province, whence timber and charcoal are conveyed on mules to the capital. An Armenian gentleman also succeeded a few months ago in obtaining a concession of the right of making a road from the Persian frontier, on the Araxes, to Tabreez, but he has not since been heard of. This undertaking, if carried out, though insufficient for the requirements of this country,

would still be a step in the right direction, and would, at any rate, greatly stimulate the trade of Tabreez.

The Russian Government are said to have determined on constructing a railroad from Poti to Tiflis. When this project is carried out it will no doubt be followed by branch railways to the Persian frontier and to the Caspian. Russia will then not only secure the transit trade of Persia, but render that transit trade vastly more important by the facilities which the improved means of communication will afford.

Rich in minerals, capable of producing grain, cotton, silk, and wool to any extent, possessing immense forests whence the finest timber might be obtained, it is to be regretted that the little needed to render Persia a highly flourishing country should be withheld; I mean a better system of administration, under which her peasantry might feel less insecurity, and cart-roads, whereby a cheap and easy outlet would be obtained for her productions, to the Caspian Sea and to the Persian Gulf. But so long as these important reforms are neglected, and whilst the system lasts of farming out the Customs and of checking trade by a variety of vexatious internal tolls, the resources of this country must necessarily remain undeveloped. This is the more to be regretted, as Persia has acquired a great taste for British manufactures, and every step towards prosperity would therefore be followed by a proportional increase in the consumption of those goods.

There is every prospect of the approaching harvest being an abundant one, and it is to be hoped that food will be cheaper than it has been for some years past. In Fars the crops have been for the last two years unusually fine. The Persian Government were nevertheless disposed to prohibit the exportation of grain from Bushire, to the great annoyance of British traders; but through the exertions of your Excellency the impediment was finally removed.

The great demand which arose for cotton in consequence of the American war seems to have encouraged the cultivation of that article in the Province of Fars, and the inclosed return received from the Acting Resident at Bushire shows that the exportation of cotton from Southern Persia has increased since the years 1862-63 five-fold.

On the other hand, the state of the cotton trade at Astrabad does not appear to have been satisfactory. The British Agent at that place reports that cotton has fallen much in price; it being now 8 kerans, or about 6*s.* 6*d.* per maun of 15 lbs., and that there are no buyers. The Persian and Russian merchants, who were in the habit of purchasing large quantities from Mazanderan, Astrabad, Semnoon, Damghan, Shahrood, and Khorasan, will not at present lay out a penny in buying cotton, and a considerable quantity remains, therefore, laid up in store.

The opium produced at Yezd is said to be of excellent quality, but exporters have of late so adulterated it that it is said the whole quantity which has this year been sent to China will probably be returned.

A French gentleman came out last year to make inquiries as to the quality of opium produced in Persia with a view to supplying the hospitals in France. He expressed himself highly satisfied with the result of his investigation, having found the best Persian opium to contain as much as 17 per cent. of morphine, but that it would be necessary to take great precautions in purchasing to prevent adulteration. The continued fall in the prices of this article in Europe have deterred him from making as yet any purchases. He left for France a short time ago to communicate with his employers on the subject, but is expected to return to Persia this autumn.

Persia possesses a variety of fine breeds of horses, and annually exports a considerable number to India. The price here varies from 12*l.* to 50*l.*

Her Majesty's Consul at Resht reports that serious apprehensions are entertained for the success of the approaching silk crop, on account of the unhealthy condition of the worms. If these fears should unfortunately be realized, the import trade of Tabreez—which consists chiefly of British manufactures—will no doubt be thereby seriously affected, as merchants depend mainly on the silk trade for their returns to Europe. This evil may, however, be partly counterbalanced by other circumstances of a favourable nature, such as the successes obtained last winter by the Persian army over the marauding Toorkoman hordes near Astrabad, thereby restoring tranquillity to that province and to the neighbouring one of Khorasan;

the favourable state of the crops throughout the Empire; the late changes in the Ministry. All these circumstances will no doubt tend to improve the condition of the people, inspire confidence, and benefit trade.

The currency of Persia continues in a deplorable state. There is hardly a gold toman in the country that is not clipped and short of weight, and fraud is extensively practised in the minting of the silver coin; so much so that when specimens were assayed in England it was found impossible to fix a par of exchange with this country. When merchants are obliged to make cash remittances to Europe, they have recourse to Russian currency; but this is rendered scarce by the Directors of the Persian Mints, who collect Russian silver roubles and convert them into Persian kerans and panabats, which are issued with the same amount of alloy as is contained in the Russian roubles; though, according to the standard, the alloy in Persian coins, whether gold or silver, should not exceed 3 per cent. At Sheeraz, the Mint authorities purchase silver rupees at 223 kerans per 100. These are melted down and re-coined into 240 kerans, by which process the Mint makes a profit—or rather defrauds the public—of about 8 per cent. on the value of the silver currency.

This evil might be remedied by the establishment of a National Bank, but Persia is not, I fear, yet prepared for such a boon. A bank could not prosper where life and property are not secure; and the Shah would not, I presume, be at present disposed to renounce his prerogative of punishing his subjects by death, banishment, or confiscation of property, when he sees fit, and without trial.

M. Adolphe de Flerz, a gentleman said to be connected with the house of Oppenheim, came to Persia, about two years ago, with the view of establishing a bank; but after a protracted negotiation, his proposals were rejected by the Shah, and he returned to Europe.

Great anxiety is felt as to the issue of the discussions now pending between Persia and Turkey relative to certain modifications which Turkey wishes to insert in their respective Commercial Treaties. These modifications, if carried out, will prove a serious blow to one of the principal agricultural productions of Persia,

namely, tambakoo. This kind of tobacco grows only in Persia, and, to a small extent, in Egypt. It is extensively cultivated in the provinces of Isfahan and Fars, and forms a great source of revenue. A considerable quantity is exported annually to Turkey, where it is smoked through water, in pipes known by the name of "narghileh." Turkey now insists on subjecting this article to an import duty of 75 per cent. instead of, as heretofore, 4 per cent. When the great distance between the places of growth and the Turkish markets, and the heavy expense attending its long land transport, are considered, there is reason to apprehend that the additional obstacle of a duty of 75 per cent. would virtually put a stop to the exportation, and, to a certain degree, to the production of Persian tobacco, thus causing a heavy loss of revenue to Persia, and misery to a portion of her agricultural population, and even injuring British trade, for Persia depends partly upon the exportation of her tobacco for the payment of the manufactures she receives from England.

According to a report received from the Agent at Meshed, there appear to be in that city 1,500 manufactories of silk goods, which are consumed in different parts of Persia. Meshed likewise manufactures shawls, and draws for that purpose about 6,000 batmans (40,000 lbs.) of wool annually from Kerman. These goods are partly consumed in Persia, and partly exported to Turkey and to Afghanistan. They are imitations of the Cashmere shawls, but of very inferior quality.

Opium is also produced at Meshed, and is exported to Bokhara and Khokand.

The cotton grown in Khorasan is mostly sent to Russia, which sends in return iron, brass, paper, crockery, &c.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. J. DICKSON.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT of the Principal Exports from Bushire to Bombay during the season 1862-63, contrasted with that of 1863-64, and the probable Exports for the season of 1864-65, with explanatory remarks.

Articles.	October 1862 to May 1863.			October 1863 to May 1864.			October 1864 to May 1865.			Remarks.
	Approximate Quantity.	Approximate Weight.*	Approximate Value in Rupees.	Approximate Quantity.	Approximate Weight.	Approximate Value in Rupees.	Approximate Quantity.	Approximate Weight.	Approximate Value in Rupees.	
		Maunds.			Maunds.			Maunds.		
Cotton ... ... bales	10,000	200,000	550,000	40,000†	800,000	3,200,000	50,000‖	1,000,000	2,500,000	Rates declining.
Opium ... ... boxes	600	10,000	180,000	900‡	15,000	855,000	900¶	15,000	765,000	More attention paid to cotton.
Silk ... ... bales	1,000	10,000	350,000	500	5,000	225,000	500	5,000	225,000	Cotton withdrawing speculators.
Wool, Arab ... ... bags	3,000	60,000	225,000	2,000	40,000	120,000	2,000	40,000	100,000	Dealers prefer sinking their capital in cotton, as it gives hope of larger profit and speedier sale.
Wool, Persian ... ... ,,	3,000	60,000	150,000	1,000	20,000	30,000	1,000	20,000	30,000	
Gall-nuts ... ... ,,	200	10,000	30,000	100	5,000	20,000	50	2,500	15,000	Scarce; but much in demand for the Java market.
Horses ... ... number	...	...	...	350§	...	87,500	200	...	50,000	Speculators disheartened by the small profits obtained, and great losses incurred by storms in Gulf and Indian Ocean last season.
Total	...	...	1,785,000	...	...	4,537,500	...	...	3,685,000	

* One maund is equivalent to 7¾ English lbs.
† Purchasers for the Persian market were busy at Ispahan in 1863-64, and exported as many bales as they could to Tabreez, but were outstripped by India traders.
‡ 200 boxes went from Bender Abbass.
§ About 100 horses perished at sea in native craft during bad weather.
‖ Fall of prices at Bombay has much depressed market in Persia. But cultivators determined to have a good crop in hopes of a fresh rise.
¶ Crops reported to have suffered, else a larger supply would have been produced.

(Signed) JAS. CHAS. EDWARDS,
Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Portugal.

Report by Mr. Lytton, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Mr. Lytton to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *Lisbon, July* 30, 1865.

In compliance with the circular instructions for the periodical transmission to Her Majesty's Government of commercial and financial Reports by Her Majesty's Secretaries of Legation, I have the honour to address to your Lordship a short statement representing the principal features of the latest officially declared results of the financial administration of this country. In doing so, I beg permission to mention briefly why it is, I regret to say, out of my power to submit to your Lordship's notice, on the present occasion, any ampler or more detailed account of the financial, commercial, or industrial resources of a country in which, as your Lordship is aware, I have only very recently arrived.

In the first place, I find that the latest official Returns of Portuguese commerce were published in the year 1863, and that these Returns have already furnished the subject of a very careful and complete Report by Mr. Herries. In the second place, after unremitting but fruitless efforts to obtain from various private, as well as official sources, some further information as to the actual condition of Portuguese commerce during the present year, I find that, owing to the fact that the accounts of the national commerce have not yet been officially verified and put together by the Financial Department, it is absolutely impossible, for the present, to add anything of value to the commercial information already published and fully commented upon by Mr. Herries. In the third place, when I turn to those subjects connected with the commerce, industry, agriculture, and fiscal legislation of this country, the interest of which may be deemed more or less independent of statistical novelty, I find that all these subjects have been accurately and ably discussed by my predecessors, upon data to which the material development of the country during my short residence therein has added no new interest.

No event has marked the commercial legislation of

Portugal since it was described by Mr. Herries in a yet recent Report. Full information has already been furnished by the same gentleman about the mines and mineral resources of this country. The fiscal system and the monetary, the Tariff, the taxes, and the National Debt of Portugal, have all been amply reported on by Mr. Barron, and I am not aware of any new topic which they now present for discussion. The cultivation of the vine, the wine trade, the general agriculture and manufacturing industry of Portugal have also been elaborately examined in various Reports by former Secretaries of this Legation.

The liberation of the Douro wine trade, and the necessity of a more liberal Corn Law, are subjects which have recently, within the last few days, as they have frequently heretofore, been urged upon the serious attention of Parliament in a Speech from the Throne.

The measures relating to these subjects, however, are still in the pigeon-holes of Administrative Departments, or on the tables of Parliamentary Committees. An interesting examination of their details, as well as an able analysis of the circumstances which render these measures of urgent necessity on behalf of the public welfare of this country, will be found in a Report thereupon by Mr. Herries.

Fourthly, and finally, when I turn to the latest official publications for information as to the finances of the present year, I find myself before estimates which have not yet received legislative sanction, and a revenue raised from taxes levied in conformity with the composition of a Budget, of which the details have already been described in previous statements addressed to Her Majesty's Government from this Legation.

It is, therefore, not because my residence in this country barely exceeds two months, nor yet because, during the whole of that period, my time and attention have been chiefly due to those claims upon them involved in the conduct of the political affairs of this Mission, but simply because, in the absolute deficiency of all novel information or recent interest as regards any conceivable subject to which I might have devoted this Report, the insipidity of of its character could only be aggravated by the amplitude of its contents, that I venture to bespeak your Lordship's pardon for the brevity of the few remarks I have to offer on the following Tabular Statement (compiled from official figures) of the estimated revenue and expenditure of the current as compared with the declared revenue and expenditure of the previous financial year.

BUDGET of Portugal for 1865-66, submitted to the Cortes by the Minister of Finance on the 23rd of January, 1865, as compared with the Budget for 1864-65 approved by the Law of June 25, 1864.

REVENUE.	1864-65 (Approved.)		1865-66 (Proposed).	
	Reis.	£	Reis.	£
Ordinary Revenue—				
Direct Taxes	4,938,176,027	1,097,372	4,978,687,725	1,106,375
Indirect Taxes	9,633,172,811	2,140,705	10,200,491,069	2,266,775
Revenue from national property and sundry receipts	2,017,021,046	448,227	2,115,784,499	470,174
Deductions from the Civil List and salaries	216,670,944	48,149	60,000,000	13,333
Total	16,805,040,828	3,734,453	17,354,963,293	3,856,657
Receipts from former years	...	...	289,123,610	64,249
Total	..	...	17,644,086,903	3,920,906
Extraordinary Revenue—				
Sums to be raised by the Government by loan or by any other means that may be more expedient	2,298,790,275	733,064	3,377,393,500	750,531
Grand Total	20,103,831,103	4,467,517	21,021,480,403	4,671,437

EXPENDITURE.	1864-65 (Approved).		1865-66 (Proposed).	
	Reis.	£	Reis.	£
Ordinary Expenditure—				
Interest, &c. on Home Debt	2,826,111,657	628,024	3,107,598,731	690,577
Ditto on Foreign Debt	2,928,840,015	650,853	2,738,024,543	608,449
Finance Department and general charges	3,600,251,364	800,056	3,519,165,191	782,036
Home Department...	1,558,689,955	346,375	1,586,438,295	352,541
Department of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs	531,445,940	118,100	551,504,429	122,556
War Department	3,128,345,027	695,189	3,275,972,982	727,993
Department of Navy and Colonies ...	1,249,448,730	277,653	1,283,511,421	285,227
Foreign Department	189,653,258	42,146	211,850,258	47,078
Department of Public Works, Commerce, and Industry	1,324,885,157	294,419	1,370,021,053	304,449
Total	17,337,671,103	3,852,815	17,644,086,903	3,920,906
Extraordinary Expenditure in the several Public Departments	2,766,160,000	614,702	3,377,393,500	750,531
Grand Total	20,103,831,103	4,467,517	21,021,480,403	4,671,437

In estimating at their genuine value the revenue and expenditure represented by the foregoing Tables, we must, I apprehend, throw out of the calculation that item which figures under the head of "Extraordinary Revenue," which virtually means money borrowed in one form or another by various operations of credit.

The whole actual revenue of the year 1864-65, therefore, may be stated in English money at 3,734,453*l.*, which, when compared with the total actual expenditure for that year, brings out a deficit of 733,064*l.* And the amount of revenue estimated for the present year from *bonâ fide* sources, amounting only to 3,920,906*l.*, shows, when compared with the estimated expenditure, a deficiency of 750,531*l.*, which is 17,467*l.* in excess of the corresponding deficiency in the previous year.

Judging from the financial statistics of previous years, so far back as the year 1848, a fluctuating amount of deficiency would appear to be more or less permanent in the annual income of this country. For such a fact, which I attribute to a defective fiscal system whereby the natural expansion of national wealth is grievously cramped and hindered, the Legislative Bodies, which have so frequently assembled and separated without passing any of the laws which have repeatedly been submitted to their consideration by successive Administrations for the emancipation of trade, are, I think, more directly responsible than any particular Cabinet.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RT. LYTTON.

Frankfort.

Report by Mr. Corbett on the Mining Statistics of the Zollverein.

THE following general review of the mining and smelting industry within the limits of the Zollverein is an abstract of the last Returns which have been published relating to this subject; they come down to the end of the year 1863.

Especial attention is directed to the coal and iron Returns on account of the intimate connection which exists between these minerals as regards price, a cheap production of coal insuring a cheap smelting of iron ore, and as these two stand foremost in the list of the most important articles of industry and commerce, and conduce most largely to the comfort and well-being of the population in general.

MINES.

	Number of Mines.	Production.	Value.	Workmen.
I. *Coal.*		Zoll. centners.*	Thalers.†	
1861	701	282,660,969	26,927,134	86,420
1862	688	311,525,560	27,699,298	88,206
1863	671	338,134,152	28,489,558	90,561
II. *Anthracite.*				
1861	822	92,446,241	4,434,966	18,735
1862	833	101,687,984	4,703,363	19,648
1863	843	109,189,899	5,061,241	20,060
III. *Iron Ore.*				
1861	2,458	36,165,400	2,980,029	21,434
1862	2,347	44,320,414	3,601,008	23,754
1863	2,018	47,494,909	3,915,992	23,540

A comparison of the above figures shows throughout a considerable increase both as regards production and value of the produce at the place of extraction.

* 0·9875 centner equal to 1 cwt.

† 1 thaler equal to 1*s.* 11*d.* English.

The increase of production as regards coal amounts to 55,473,183 centners; anthracite to 16,743,658 centners; and iron ore to 11,329,508 centners. In addition to the above-mentioned, the following quantities of minerals were produced in the year 1863, gold and silver ore 694,288·5 centners; quicksilver, 55; lead ore, 3,216,948; copper ore, 2,811,586; zinc ore, 5,833,864; tin ore, 4,273; cobalt, 35,775; arsenic ore, 39,290; antimony, 5,247; manganese ore, 364,847; vitriol ore, 792,263; graphite, 16,077; asphalt, 10,300; fusible spar (fluss spath), 105,543 centners.

In 1863 the whole number of mines in use amounted to 4,457. The number of workmen employed was 178,777; 509,089,314 centners of ore were extracted, which was valued at 46,462,395 thalers. In 1861 the number of mines was 4,975, giving employment to 167,538 workmen; 425,357,813 centners of ore were extracted, valued at 42,302,953 thalers. By a comparison of these two years, 1861 and 1863, it appears that in the latter there was a decrease of 518 in the number of mines, but an increase of 11,239 in the number of workmen employed, and of 837,731,501 centners in the quantity of ore extracted, and an increase in the value of the produce by 4,159,442 thalers.

Forges and Smelting Works.

	Works.	Produce.	Value.	Workmen.
I. *Wrought Iron.*		Zoll. centners.	Thalers.	
1861	320	10,635,719	15,133,520	14,718
1862	303	12,682,410	16,533,382	14,688
1863	307	14,611,477	18,880,530	15,307
II. *Wrought Iron for Steel.*				
1861	6	213,700	448,404	118
1862	8	231,554	438,782	127
1863	6	447,969	817,525	136
III. *Cast Iron made from Ore.*				
1861	33	982,431	3,186,622	5,082
1862	52	1,013,131	3,208,100	5,644
1863	40	1,191,661	3,614,026	5,632
IV. *Cast Iron made from Wrought Iron.*				
1861	240	2,417,381	9,241,321	11,789
1862	288	2,638,574	9,785,019	13,982
1863	339	3,363,809	12,414,413	17,230

	Works.	Produce.	Value.	Workmen.
V. *Bar and rolled Iron.*		Zoll. centners.	Thalers.	
1861	481	7,094,896	24,735,293	23,227
1862	500	8,263,465	29,956,133	24,844
1863	489	8,715,185	29,120,681	25,227
VI. *Sheet Iron.*				
1861	25	865,094	4,496,493	2,736
1862	39	1,056,357	5,190,139	3,133
1863	34	1,224,621	5,620,523	2,784
VII. *Iron Wire.*				
1861	106	455,553	2,297,261	2,352
1862	105	560,084	2,641,029	2,428
1863	159	633,638	2,971,949	2,587
VIII. *Steel.*				
1861	167	685,177	5,492,112	4,838
1862	185	818,327	6,181,921	6,161
1863	177	1,085,009	7,733,613	9,482

As was the case with regard to the mines, we find also in the above Returns a generally satisfactory increase.

The smelting works within the Zollverein produced in the year 1863, besides: gold, 91·97 Zollverein lbs.* (in Saxony, 79·3 lbs.; in the districts common to Hanover and Brunswick, 12·1 lb.; in Prussia, 0·5 lb.); silver, 136,512·5 Zollverein lbs.; lead, 661,412 centners; litharge, 73,859 centners; sheet lead, 12,437 centners; refined copper, 62,622 centners; worked copper, 51,032 centners; brass, 38,878 centners; zinc plates and bars, 1,206,309 centners; zinc plates (thin), 266,385 centners; white of zinc ("zincweiss"), 39,332 centners; tin, 2,207 centners; mineral blue, 18.825 centners; nickel, 12,099 centners; arsenic, 11,801 centners; antimony, 1,570 centners; alum, 52,810 centners; vitriol, 91,209 centners; and sulphur, 7,052 centners. Whereas in the year 1861 the whole smelting business comprised 1,596 establishments, with 77,453 workmen, and a production of 25,729,331 centners, valued at 86,392,162 thalers; in 1863 the number of establishments had increased to 1,775, giving employment to 91,076 workmen, who manufactured 33,885,394 centners of metals of all kinds, valued at 105,521,946 thalers. There appears, therefore, an increase of 179 in the number of establishments, of 13,623 in the number of workmen, of 8,156,063 centners in the quantity of metals produced, and of 19,129,784 thalers in the value of goods.

* 10 Zollverein lbs. equal to 12 lbs. English.

Saltworks.—The produce of the saltworks in the year 1863 amounted to 8,601,102 centners, as against 6,818,842 centners in 1861. The first-mentioned amount consists of 2,712,509 centners of rock salt, 5,560,120 centners of kitchen salt, 183,982 centners of black and yellow salt, and 144,491 centners of salt for manures, of the aggregate value of 6,139,222 thalers. The number of works was 90, and of workmen employed 6,148.

WHOLE PRODUCTION OF MINES.

	Works.	Produce.	Value.	Number of Workmen.
		Zoll. centners.	Thalers.	
1861	6,669	456,435,507	134,007,084	250,985
1862 . ..	6,615	509,432,088	146,439,539	264,482
1863	6,322	551,575,810	156,575,527	276,001

These figures show what an extraordinary increase within the short space of three years has occurred in the production of the mines, forges, and salt works of the States forming the Zollverein. Although in that period of time the number of establishments has decreased by 347, the number of workmen has increased by 25,016, the production by 95,140,303 centners, and its value by 22,568,443 thalers.

Darmstadt, September 11, 1865.

(Signed) EDWIN CORBETT.

Mexico.

Report by Mr. Middleton, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Mr. Middleton to Mr. Scarlett.

Sir, *Mexico, August* 12, 1865.

In compliance with the instructions contained in the Earl of Clarendon's despatch, marked Circular, of the 24th of February, 1857, I have the honour to transmit herewith my first half-yearly Report on the industry, trade, and general statistics of the Mexican Empire.

The almost entire absence of official documents in this country, the irregularity and frequent failure of postal communications, added to the disturbed state of many of those provinces even which have submitted to the Imperial rule, have rendered my endeavours to obtain statistical information fruitless, except with regard to mere isolated localities, whilst any attempt at a fusion of such information, so as to convey a clear and comprehensive idea of the national resources, has been frustrated from the same causes.

The tenor of an Imperial Decree of the 17th May last, however, re-organizing the Finance Department in all its branches, and especially enjoining the compilation of both a general Budget of the Empire, as also of a special one of the Finance Department itself, as one of the most indispensable duties of the person at the head of it, whilst it testifies to the neglect, hitherto, of so fundamental an obligation, would encourage the hope that, in my future Reports, I may be able more efficiently to fulfil the intentions of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. T. C. MIDDLETON.

Report on the Industry, Trade, and General Statistics of the Mexican Empire.

The Mexican Empire extends from the 15th to the 32nd parallel of north latitude, and from the 86th to the 117th degree of longitude west of Greenwich; its extreme length, north-west and south-east from the extremity of the State of Chiapas to the northern limit of Lower California, is upwards of 2,000 miles; its extreme breadth at 26 degrees of north latitude is over 1,100 miles; its coasts extend over 1,600 miles in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and upwards of 4,200 miles on the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of California; its northern and southern frontiers being respectively 1,792 and 532 miles in length, and it contains an area of about 834,140 square miles.

The cordillera of the Andes, after traversing South America, loses much of its elevation at Panama and again at Tehuantepic, and upon entering Mexico it branches off into two distinct chains, one running to the east and along the shores of the gulf, and the other to the west, along the shores of the Pacific, supporting between them a continuous lofty platform, declining, by the province of Oajaca, and rapidly on one side to the Western Coast, and descending, by a succession of terraces, on the other to the eastern by the provinces of Tabasco and Vera Cruz, this platform itself being intersected by numerous mountain chains, some of which rise to the height of 17,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Upon this elevated table land are situated the plains of Puebla, Mexico, Querétaro, and Michoacan, which are themselves at a height of 6,000 to 8,500 feet, a chain of volcanic cones and snowy peaks rising upon them at intervals.

This peculiar topographical formation of the Mexican Empire enables one easily to understand the causes of the great diversity of its climate, which depends less upon latitude than upon elevation, and to account for the classification of such parts of the country as have been brought into cultivation under the three following heads:—

The "Tierras calientes," or "hot lands," embracing those upon the two respective coasts, and extending up the slopes of the respective mountain-chains to an elevation of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet;

The "Tierras templadas," or "temperate lands," com-

prising the greater portion of the Empire situated at an elevation of from 4,000 to 8,000 feet, embracing the whole of the vast table-land between the mountains of the gulf and those of the Pacific slope, and comprising within their limits most of the greater centres of population.

The "Tierras frias," or "cold lands," which comprise the mountainous districts rising above the highest level of the "Tierras templadas" to the limits of eternal snow.

It may be observed, also, that the remarkable diversities of climate in Mexico, arising not so much from the great extension of latitude of the Empire as from a configuration of surface so calculated to produce such diversities within a narrow compass, scarcely admit of any very exact distinctions between the four seasons of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, being generally established; the Mexicans themselves very commonly dividing the twelve months into two great divisions, the "rainy season," which lasts from May to October, and the "dry season," which comprises the rest of the year. The rain begins on the East Coast about the first week in May, and, advancing with the trade wind, reaches the capital about three weeks later.

Few countries possess so great a variety or so great an abundance of vegetable productions as Mexico. The forests near the coast display the grandest specimens of tropical vegetation, such as mahogany, Brazil wood, palm-trees, and giant ferns, Campechy wood, iron wood, and American ebony; and, on the ascents, magnolias, carolineas, plumierias, and oleanders. At a height of 3,000 feet the Mexican oak predominates among the woods, intermingled with euphorbias and acacias, the oak disappearing at the height of 10,000 feet, while the pine flourishes between the elevation of 6,000 and 12,000 feet.

Dye-woods abound, especially in the Island of Carmen, on the coasts of the States of Vera Cruz and Tamaulipas, on the Atlantic, and on the coasts of the Pacific; logwood, particularly, being an important article of trade in Zalisco, the mountainous parts of which State produce an abundance of timber, such as ash, beech, elm, and oak, there being also large tracts of country covered with cedar trees and other woods, well adapted for cabinet-making purposes.

The best cultivated districts of Mexico are those which lie near the rich mines of the plains extending from Zelaya and Salamanca to Siláo, Guanaxuato, and Leon, the opening of a mine never failing to call tillage into existence.

It is probable that if the campaigns which have been undertaken against the unsubdued Indian tribes, who have striven to maintain their independence under all Governments since the time of the Spaniards, to whom alone they were favourably disposed, and who are continually carrying on hostilities in Yucatan, prove successful, that that extensive Mexican province may become one of the most prosperous in the Empire, although it be, as yet, one of the most thinly peopled; the population being, according to a census, made in the year 1862, only 248,156, thus composed:—

Whites—	
Men	39,437
Women	48,583
Indians—	
Men	76,442
Women	83,694
Total	248,156

Preparations for receiving foreign immigrants have, however, commenced on an extensive scale; a regular trade with England, also, by means of some sailing vessels which make the voyage between the port of Sisal and Liverpool every two or three months, has been established since last year.

The following is a Table showing the amount of exports from the port of Sisal, being the last Returns which have been compiled for the year 1864, and for the first six months of the year 1865, as well as a Return of the Custom-house duties levied at the same port during the year 1864.

This latter Return not having been published, but having been obtained from a private source, does not agree with the foregoing Return in regard to the period over which they severally extend, but may still serve to give an idea of by far the most important branch of revenue in this, as in all other Mexican provinces.

Value of exports from the port of Sisal in Yucatan from the 1st of January, 1863, to the 1st of January 1864:—

First Six Months of 1863.

Months.	Ilencyuen (aloe fibre) Rough.	Ilencyuen (aloe fibre) Twisted.	Dressed and Undressed Hides.	Cotton.	Maize.	Goods not classified.	Total.
	Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.
January	...	12,929 4	7,653 75	340 0	706 87	4,219 79	25,849 45
February	5,202 0	15,587 43	10,340 50	2,676 50	4,899 0	11,032 61	49,138 4
March	11,125 59	11,450 8	7,919 60	5,820 0	6,491 0	7,098 88	49,905 15
April	745 0	6,582 0	2,521 0	...	2,719 0	11,206 51	23,773 51
May	450 0	24,615 62	10,089 46	21,812 96	995 75	12,166 29	70,130 8
June	6 0	4,327 30	584 0	...	3,791 0	4,736 25	13,444 55
	17,528 59	75,491 47	39,108 31	30,049 46	19,602 62	50,460 33	232,240 78

Second Six Months of 1863.

Months.	Ilencyuen (aloe fibre) Rough.	Ilencyuen (aloe fibre) Twisted.	Dressed and Undressed Hides.	Cotton.	Maize.	Goods not classified.	Total.
	Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.
July	4,623 40	19,737 31	14,139 54	7,512 5	394 75	13,590 79	59,997 84
August	...	12,285 62	5,020 62	...	3,150 0	7,404 85	27,861 9
September	48 0	24,487 41	11,355 82	...	2,397 75	15,599 61	53,888 59
October	8 0	24,379 43	3,248 0	...	...	12,571 45	40,206 88
November	...	18,426 34	2,480 0	6,728 60	210 0	8,783 79	36,628 73
December	5,705 0	25,131 28	8,742 50	22,646 40	390 0	10,046 36	72,661 54
	10,384 40	124,447 39	44,986 48	36,887 5	6,542 50	67,996 85	291,244 67

First Six Months of 1864.

Months.	Ilencyuen (aloe fibre) Rough.	Ilencyuen (aloe fibre) Twisted.	Dressed and Undressed Hides.	Cotton.	Maize.	Goods not classified.	Total.
	Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.
January	3,395 50	17,173 30	6,737 36	61,051 60	4,015 0	4,526 22	96,898 98
February	5,037 87	20,067 14	4,032 0	42,543 53	20,801 0	11,132 76	103,614 30
March	4,518 0	17,070 86	8,332 8	171,657 35	6,786 0	6,812 37	215,176 66
April	7,100 0	11,300 75	1,769 40	100,865 72	273 0	4,467 44	125,776 31
May	6,540 4	18,096 36	5,944 40	80,666 52	709 2	11,317 35	123,273 69
June	4,745 25	23,197 45	3,421 0	49,632 26	4,730 0	13,506 99	99,232 95
	31,336 66	106,905 86	30,236 24	506,416 98	37,314 2	51,763 13	763,972 89

Note.—The amounts inserted in the preceding Returns are taken from the orders for embarkation presented by merchants at the Custom-house of the port in question, on making their exportations ; but such orders for embarkation are commonly somewhat below the real value of the merchandize embarked, and never include the expense of packing, land freight, storage, commissions, and other expenses which nevertheless form a part of its value at the time of its exportation ; and, therefore, in order to arrive at the proximate value of the goods shipped correctly, it is necessary to add from 10 to 15 per cent to the aforementioned orders; and thus, the average amount of the value of exports from the port of Sisal during the periods referred to, would appear to be as follows :—

Periods.	Ileneyuen (aloe fibre) Rough.	Ileneyuen (aloe fibre) Twisted.	Dressed and Undressed Hides.	Cotton.	Maize.	Goods not Classified.	Total.
	Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.
First six months of 1863	19,281 45	83,040 62	43,019 14	33,054 40	21,562 88	55,506 36	255,464 85
Second six months of 1863	11,422 84	136,892 13	49,485 13	40,575 75	7,196 75	74,796 53	320,369 13
First six months of 1864	34,470 32	117,497 44	33,259 86	557,058 69	41,045 42	56,939 44	840,271 17

RETURN of the Custom-house Duties levied at the Port of Sisal in Yucatan during 1864.

	Dollars	c.
Duties on importations	197,704	68
Duties for amortization of debt	24,917	1
Duty of 15 per cent. for railroads ..	20,930	85
Duty for public improvements	46,915	91
Duty of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on consumption ..	6,290	30
Internal duty	1,147	78
Duty of counter registry	2,318	94
Municipal duty	802	9
Duty on tonnage	9,432	70
Local duty on importation of flour into States	9,639	70
Duty on tobacco	15	0
Duty of 8 per cent. on exportation of logwood	545	16
Duty on exportation of gold and silver coined	201	48
Confiscations and fines	3,686	30
Total	324,547	90

Of the articles of food cultivated by the Mexican labourer, maize is the most important; and in some places the yield is immense, being sometimes at the rate of 250 bushels for every bushel planted; and in many parts of the country, two crops are gathered in annually, and even three off the same lands in some districts of the Gulf coast: and indeed, the yield is generally so abundant in some of the Inland States, such as that of Guadalajara, that the farmers dispose of it, in the more remote districts, from whence it would cost too much to send it to market, by fattening large droves of lean pigs upon it; and, when they can be made no fatter, boiling them down into soap with an admixture of a strong alkaline earth abounding in the country called Taquisquite, the soap so manufactured being worth about 10 cents per lb.

Maize, indeed, constitutes the staple article of subsistence, alike of man and beast, in all the central States of the Mexican Empire. The districts most distinguished for the culture of it are the southern and eastern parts of the State of Mexico, and the States of Puebla, Queretaro, and Oajaca, as well as the districts around Aguas Calientes, in Zacatecas.

"Frijoles," a species of black bean, are also an article of agricultural produce much consumed by all classes in Mexico.

Wheat and barley are also cultivated on the table-lands at the height of about 7,000 feet. The former often yields from 20 to 60 fold or more; and the best quality is grown at Atlisco in the State of Puebla, and in the valleys between Queretaro and Guanaxuato called the "Bajio."

The productions above referred to belong to the Mexican table-lands; but the inhabitants of the "Tierras Calientes" principally subsist upon the banana and upon mandioca flour.

Vanilla also constitutes an important production, principally in the States of Vera Cruz and Oajaca; as also capsicums, which are consumed in large quantities, especially amongst the lower classes of the population; but amongst the cultivated plants of Mexico none is so generally met with as the "maguey" or aloe, the fermented juice of which, called "pulqué," is the favourite beverage of the country; the fibres of the leaf serving for the same purposes as hemp.

The wine is cultivated with success in certain districts of the country, such as those around the town of Parras in the State of Coahuila, and in Tehuacan; and the wine made is of good quality. The olive also flourishes in many districts, oil mills existing in the city of Mexico itself, as well as in the adjacent towns of Tacubaya and Toluca, and in the provincial capitals of Puebla aud Guanaxuato.

Little coffee is grown out of the State of Vera Cruz. except at Colima, where the trade is principally monopolized by a few German houses. In the districts of Orizaba and Cordova in the State of Vera Cruz, the crop does not usually reach more than 6,000 quintals, but is expected this year to reach 7,000 quintals. The cost of production is about 8 cents per lb. The coffee produced is usually sold on the spot at from 10 to 15 cents per lb. Some coffee is also grown at Jalapa and Cuernabaca, and a small quantity of very superior quality is grown at Villa-Alta in the State of Oajaca.

Much tobacco is produced within the Mexican Empire, and, by an Imperial Decree of the 6th of April last, the rate of "alcabala" or gate dues upon such as is home grown was fixed as follows, with the exception of that denominated "macuche," the most inferior sort :—

		Cents.			Cents.
In leaf	per lb.	2	Cigarettes ..	per lb.	25
Snuff	„	19	Cigars	„	25

The tobacco denominated "macuche" to pay as follows:—

		Cents.			Cents.
In leaf	per lb.	2	Cigarettes ..	per lb.	4
Snuff	„	3	Cigars	„	4

By the same Decree the following rates of duties upon foreign tobacco imported into the Empire were fixed as follows:—

		Cents.			Cents.
In leaf	per lb.	25	Cigarettes ..	per lb.	75
For chewing ..	„	50	Cigars	„	50
Snuff	„	75			

Foreign tobacco upon its definitive passage through the Custom-houses of the interior of the Empire to pay as follows:—

		Cents.			Cents.
In leaf	per lb.	25	Cigarettes ..	per lb.	50
For chewing ..	„	50	Cigars	„	100
Snuff	„	50			

This Decree, by which the former rates of duties levied upon tobacco were nearly doubled, being now nearly 66 per cent. upon the prime cost to the grower, which averages about 3 dollars the "arroba," has caused much dissatisfaction; and as the framing of it became known some months previous to its actual publication, great efforts were made to push on the crops, so as to introduce large quantities into the chief centres of consumption previous to the promulgation of the Decree, the effect of which has been to put a stop to all wholesale trade in tobacco, all the stock in the grower's hands having been at once disposed of, as also to cause a rise in price in the city of Mexico of about 6 cents per lb., which necessarily goes into the pocket of the wholesale dealer without any advantage to the Imperial Government; nor is it very improbable, owing to the great increase in smuggling to which this augmentation of duties will give rise, as well as from the time which must elapse before the new law can take effect, owing to the large stock of tobacco on hand, that the Government may find it expedient to introduce some modifications into the terms of the Decree in a liberal sense, and in accordance with the pressure of public opinion.

Cotton is grown in considerable quantities on both the

Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of the Mexican Empire, and also in the Northern States of the Interior, Durango and Coahuila, the cotton produced in the districts bordering upon the River Nazas, in the first-mentioned State, generally selling at a rather higher price than that produced in Texas, which is of inferior quality.

But little of the cotton grown on the West Coast of the country is brought to the city of Mexico itself or its neighbourhood; that produced in Guerrero and Michoacan being chiefly consumed in a factory established at Colima, a town which contains a number of German commercial houses, and which, from its convenient proximity to the port of Manzanillo on the Pacific, has become a place of considerable trade, whilst the cotton produced in the province of Jalisco forms part of the supply required for the spinneries of Guadalajara and Tepic.

From the northern provinces of Durango and Coahuila considerable quantities of cotton are brought for sale to the city of Mexico, but the great bulk is conveyed thither overland from Texas.

On the east coast of the Empire the cultivation of cotton is almost entirely confined to the State of Vera Cruz, where its production has of late been increasing rapidly, owing to the inducement which has existed to ship it to New York and Liverpool. At some of the ports of the Gulf, such as Tampico and Matamoros, cotton was, during the war in the United States, also received from Galveston and other ports of Texas by steam-vessels which broke the blockade, but the greater part of the cotton so received was re-shipped for Europe, a small portion only being conveyed into the interior of the Mexican Empire.

In ordinary times, nearly the whole of the cotton produced in the State of Vera Cruz was sent up to Puebla and Mexico for the supply of the spinneries in those districts, but during the war in the United States nearly the whole of it has been exported.

Considerable consternation was caused amongst the cotton manufacturers of Mexico by two Imperial Decrees of the 8th of May last, by which an *ad valorem* duty of 6 per cent. was imposed on every description of woven stuffs manufactured in Mexico from cotton, flax, and wool.

The cotton spinneries in Mexico consume per annum, as nearly as can be ascertained, about 14,400,000 lbs. of cotton wool, which is mostly made into heavy brown shirting, and also sheeting, denominated "mantas," weigh-

ing from 5 to 10 lbs. per piece of 30 yards, the remainder being sold in yarn Nos. 12 to 24, which is dyed and then woven into "rebosos" (a kind of scarf of almost universal usage among the female part of the lower classes), and other sorts of goods peculiar to the wants of the peasantry.

The present annual value of the cotton manufactures of the country amounts to between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 dollars, an approximate calculation amounting to 10,368,000 dollars, which would give 622,086 dollars as the amount of the tax to be levied; but it is probable that it will not exceed 500,000 dollars, as a considerable portion of the goods which are legally subject to it will reach the consumer without paying any duty at all, on account of smuggling and false Returns.

The imposition of the tax in question will naturally have a direct tendency greatly to increase the importation of cotton goods into the ports of the Empire, both directly by the increase in the sale of the same description of them as are manufactured in the country, and indirectly by increasing the sale of the finer descriptions of printed and bleached Manchester goods, a result to be anticipated from the increase in the price of the commoner sorts.

As was before stated, the best cotton grown in Mexico is that produced in the State of Durango, and it is equal, if not superior, to that known in the Liverpool market as "Middling Orleans," and while the recent high prices were current in England and the United States, some of the Durango cotton was exported by way of Monterey and Matamoros, notwithstanding the very heavy charge for land carriage that was thus entailed; but as a general rule the Durango cotton is consumed exclusively within the Mexican Empire, supplying, in the first place, the spinneries in Durango itself, and then those at Parras in Coahuila, the surplus being brought on to Queretaro and the city of Mexico, where a higher price is paid for good Durango cotton than for that produced in Texas.

In the aggregate, however, there is not sufficient cotton produced in the Mexican Empire to meet the demand; and previously to the war in the United States, a large quantity was imported into the country from New Orleans by way of Vera Cruz. Since the supply from New Orleans has ceased, however, the deficiency has been made up by the introduction of it from Texas, whence it comes in large quantities to Guadalajara and Puebla, by way of Monterey and San Luis Potosi; from the great increase in the culti-

vation of cotton, however, in so many parts of the country, and now that the inducement to export it to Liverpool will cease, it might be said that the supply of the article produced within the Empire would be sufficient for the absolute requirements of the population.

In the south-eastern part of the province of Vera Cruz, the produce of cotton ranges from 170 lbs. to 566 lbs. per acre, the average crop being about 300 lbs. per acre. From 500 to 600 arrobas (the arroba being 25 lbs.) in the seed is considered a fair amount for the fanega of ground to produce (the fanega in the province of Vera Cruz containing about 15 acres). The cotton yields, after the process of "ginning," an average of 34 per cent. of clean material, some of very superior quality yielding as much as 38 per cent; none, however, yields less than 33 per cent.

The trade is mostly in the hands of Spanish shopkeepers established in the towns and villages of the cotton-growing districts. These people were formerly in the habit of making advances, principally in goods, on the crops whilst still standing, at the rate of 6 reals (about 3*s*.) per arroba of cotton in the seed, with the proviso, after being repaid their advances, of taking the balance of the crop at the current rates of prices at harvest time; but as it is difficult to collect debts, and most particularly so to enforce contracts on the coast, the small cotton-grower who had received advances on his cotton from the shopkeeper very commonly sold the greater part of his crop by stealth to other parties, and then complained of the deficiency of it. The balance of his debt, therefore, had to be carried over to the ensuing year, and the usual result was that those persons who carried on the business of advancing money on cotton usually had a large balance of bad debts on their books, and which absorbed the profits they calculated upon; and this state of things it was which induced most of the Spanish shopkeepers and persons who had been accustomed to advance money on cotton of late years to commence growing cotton on their own account, principally on the Cocuite estate, near Thaliscoyan, where there are now about 4,500 acres under cultivation by them this season.

Two large "ginning" establishments were erected by these persons last year in addition to the large steam "ginning" establishment erected by an Englishman, Mr. Grandison, some years ago; but they were burnt down

by the French troops during the warfare which was carried on in that part of the country at the beginning of the present year, the standing crops having escaped the same fate from having been too green at the time to take fire.

An English firm commenced growing cotton on an estate about fifty miles to the south of Orizaba, in the State of Vera Cruz. The results were unfavourable last year, owing to the seed having been sown too late in the season; the drought also, which began early, and was unusually protracted, prevented the crop from forming, and most of the balls dropped off.

This English firm have this year about 450 acres of cotton under cultivation, but the estate consists of above 100,000 acres of good cotton lands. There is great difficulty in procuring hands to cultivate cotton, as the population of the coast is very scanty, and is mostly engaged in the breeding of cattle. The Indians may be brought down from the table land, a distance of at least 80 leagues, but are too apprehensive of the pernicious effects of the climate to consent to remain more than two or three months at a time, at the expiration of which they have to be replaced by others, and the advances in money which have to be made to them to induce them to come at all are seldom or ever reimbursed. The wages paid at present are 4 reals (about 2*s.*) per day, and in some places rations of corn, beans, and lard are given besides, which amounts to 1 real (about 6*d.*) per day more, if the planter produces these articles of food himself, or to 2 reals (about 1*s.*) if he has to buy them. The railway at present in process of construction from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico has likewise increased the difficulty of procuring Indian labourers, as they can earn a dollar to 10 reals (about 5*s.*) on the works along the coast; but this difficulty will not extend over another year, as that part of the line which traverses the Tierra Caliente is approaching completion, and no difficulty exists in procuring labourers for the works on the table land and out of the range of yellow fever at much lower wages.

The cotton crops for the last two years have suffered much from the attacks of caterpillars, which are of periodical occurrence, from ten to fifteen years transpiring between them; the last appearance in any considerable numbers of these insects having been in 1850 and two succeeding years.

The crop of cotton in the State of Vera Cruz last year

amounted to about 30,000 quintals, of which about 12,000 were exported to Great Britain, the United States, and France, the quality of the article being considered to be equal to good middling New Orleans. Some consignments sent to Liverpool fetched 2*s.* 5*d.* per lb.

The crop of cotton in the State of Vera Cruz of the present year, just gathered in, is estimated at about 52,000 quintals, thus divided amongst the following different districts :—

	Quintals.
Tlacotalpan, on the Papaloapan River	15,000
Thaliscoyan, on the Blanco River	13,500
Cosamaloapan and Chacaltiangues	8,000
Paso Jaly, on the Tonto River	7,500
Tustepec, on the Tonto River	2,500
Amapa and Peña Grande..	5,500
	52,000

However, this estimate may be considered as a low one, several small districts which yield a fair amount of cotton in the aggregate not being included therein.

According to some estimates the cotton crop of the present year will reach as high as 80,000 quintals.

The outlet for all the cotton in the above-named districts, by water carriage, is to the port of Alvarado, from whence the cargoes are usually shipped for Vera Cruz.

The best sugar in Mexico is produced in the States of Orizaba and Jalapa; but the greatest sugar-growing districts are those of Cuernabaca and Cuantla.

As yet, only a small quantity of extra refined sugar is imported into the country, the quantity produced being nearly equal to the demand; but, from the proximity of a large extent of land well calculated for the cultivation of the cane in the Cordova district to the line of railway from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz, it is probable that a great impulse may shortly be given to its cultivation: and a few years ago, sugar usually sold for about 3 reals (about 1*s.* 6*d.*) per arroba in Cordova; but on account of the rise in the price of labour which has taken place within the last two years, it could not now be sold at so low a rate, at least to yield a reasonable profit. From the increased facilities of transit which the railway will afford, it is generally anticipated that sugar will become an important article of export from the State of Vera Cruz, and from other parts of the country, as it was during the Spanish

occupation ; the average annual produce of it manufactured within the Mexican Empire having been roughly calculated to be about 75,000,000 lbs. ; 40,000,000 lbs. of which are thus manufactured :—

In the State of	Mexico	25,000,000
,, ,,	Puebla	4,000,000
,, ,,	Vera Cruz	2,500,000
,, ,,	Michoacan	5,000,000
,, ,,	Tabasco	2,000,000
,, ,,	Oajaca	1,500,000
	Total	40,000,000

Indigo was formerly an article of considerable export from the State of Vera Cruz, but has now ceased to be much cultivated. It is to be found growing wild in large quantities in many parts of Oajaca, Tabasco, Yucatan, Chiagas, Michoacan, and Calima ; that found in the last named State being considered to be of superior quality.

Cochineal is largely exported from the Mexican Empire, which may indeed be said to enjoy almost a complete monopoly of the trade ; according to an official report, the production of this article in the State of Oajaca alone has amounted annually, for more than a century past, to over 1,000,000 lbs., representing a value of about 990,000 dollars.

Rice is cultivated to a considerable extent in the "Tierras Calientes," and yields from 40 to 60 per cent.

Cocoa of a fine quality is produced in the State of Tabasco, and at Saconusco in the State of Chiapas, and at some other places in the proximity of the Atlantic Ocean.

To the great variety and riches of the vegetable world in Mexico, must also be added the extraordinary mineral wealth.

Besides the gold and silver mines of such "world wide" renown, there are rich and abundant mines of iron, copper, mercury, tin, lead, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, salt, and porcelain clay. The ruby, amethyst, topaz, opal, garnet, and agate, are likewise found : and marble and various kinds of stone for building exist in abundance.

Deposits of petroleum have been "denounced" in the Provinces of Oajaca, Tamaulipas, and some others ; but doubts exist as to the genuine character of the bitumen discovered in them.

Information as to the present state of agriculture and manufactures in the different Provinces of the Empire, and of the amount of duties of export and import levied in the

different provincial Custom-houses, is only obtainable from such of the provinces as have been reduced to subjection for a sufficiently long period to admit of a tolerably regular administration of their internal affairs being established; the action of the newly appointed Imperial authorities in many of them being paralyzed by the constant re-appearance of the different Republican Chiefs and their followers, and banditti who come to extort supplies in money or produce, as well as by the absence of any kind of municipal records or data upon which to base their administrative proceedings, and the disinclination of those with whom they are brought into contact to co-operate with them or offer them any support.

The information which I am able to supply respecting the statistics of the Mexican Empire, in so early a stage of its existence, must, therefore, necessarily be but scanty and defective, although derived entirely from persons residing in such of the provinces as have been so far reduced to subjection as to admit of an opinion being formed as to their present more or less preponderance or ultimate capabilities.

The following is a list of the periods at which any regular local administration has been established at all in the undermentioned towns of the Mexican Empire; taken from the dates of the first financial documents received from thence at the Ministry of Finance :—

Toluca	July	1863	Guadalajara	Jan.	1864
Cuernavaca	July	1863	Morelia	Jan.	1864
Pachuca	July	1863	Zacatecas	Feb.	1864
Tlaxcala	July	1863	Tuxpan	May	1864
Morelos	August	1863	Aguascalientes	Feb.	1864
Tulaucingo	August	1863	Durango	July	1864
Tampico	August	1863	Mazatlan	Nov.	1864
Tula	Nov.	1863	Colima	Nov.	1864
Querétaro	Nov.	1863	San Luis Potosí	Dec.	1863
Guanaxuato	Dec.	1863	Oajaca	March	1865

Trade has been long in a languishing condition, and is, at the present moment, almost entirely paralyzed in the important northern State of the Empire, San Luis Potosi, owing, amongst various other causes, to the feeling of insecurity which prevails (especially in such small towns as are not under the immediate protection of the Imperial troops) to the neglected state of the mines, and to the small amount of money put into circulation by the Government, as the troops draw their supplies from other quarters. The crops are of an average description: maize, which is the principal article of food of the poorer

classes, being about 3 dollars the fanega; whilst during a part of last year it was as high as 9 dollars: the price in normal times having usually averaged from about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dollars the fanega.

No returns could be obtained of the amount of export and import duties levied in the Custom-houses of the district, as no statistical documents respecting them exist, having either never been compiled or else destroyed; and such scanty details as could be obtained of the amount of agricultural produce, such as maize and "frijoles" (beans), which enter the city from the adjacent towns would be of no interest, as it would convey no accurate idea of the commercial movement prevailing in the province in general.

In the adjoining State to San Luis Potosi of Zacatecas, the export and import Returns of the Custom-house for the last year of 1864, and for the first quarter of the present year, was as follows:—

From October 1 to December 31, 1864:	Dols.	c.
Imports	88,070	6
Exports	6,521	2

From January 1 to March 30, 1865:	Dols.	c.
Imports	106,622	0
Total Returns, six months ..	201,213	8

Of exports, there are hardly any articles which are subject to duty on leaving the Province of Zacatecas, and it is only when a convoy of specie is sent out that international duty is levied and leaves a return worth noting; commercially speaking, the district may be designated as an exclusively mineral one, the trade and agriculture in it mainly depending upon the results given by the working of the silver and copper mines.

The annual coinage of the Mint in the city of Zacatecas amounts to rather more than 4,000,000 dollars.

The districts of the province under tillage produced in average years about 600,000 fanegas of maize, which is their chief production, and most of it is consumed within the province, some portion occasionally finding its way northwards; but the greater part of the lands of Zacatecas being hilly and barren, sheep and goats are found to thrive upon them, and are bred in considerable numbers; the woollen factories of Mexico, Queretaro, and Celaya being principally supplied from thence.

Goat skins are also annually exported to a considerable extent to the United States; and the important mineral districts of Real del Monte and Guanaxuato are indebted for the greater part of the tallow and salt they consume to remissions from Zacatecas.

The amount of exports and imports during the last quarter of 1864 and the first quarter of the present year, from Guanaxuato, capital of the State of the same name, is embodied in the following Returns from the Custom-house of that city, under the following distinct heads :—

1. Imports of Country Produce into the City of Guanaxuato ;

2. Imports of Foreign Goods into the State of Guanaxuato ;

3. Exports from the State of Guanaxuato.

IMPORTS into the City of Guanaxuato.

Articles.	Quarter ended December 31, 1864.			Quarter ending March 31, 1865.		
	Weights or Measures.	Quantity.	Value.	Weights or Measures.	Quantity.	Value.
			Dollars.			Dollars.
Sugar, refined ..	Arrobas	2,526	10,204	Arrobas	2,100	8,400
Rice	Loads .	338	6,760	Loads .	164	3,280
Alcohol	Barrels .	100	3,000	Barrels .	250	7,500
Oils	Arrobas	350	1,750	Arrobas	222	1,120
Starch	,, .	200	500	,, .	200	500
Oxen	Heads .	2,040	51,000	Heads .	2,040	51,000
Sheep	,, .	3,065	9,195	,, .	2,075	6,225
Pigs	,, .	2,277	22,770	,, .	4,843	48,430
Meat	Arrobas	1,000	2,000	Arrobas	550	1,100
Coffee	,, .	60	600	,, .	2,642	26,420
Chile (red pepper)	,, .	550	2,200	,, .	2,100	8,400
Frijoles (beans) ..	Fanegas	2,288	12,152	Fanegas	2,516	12,580
Fruit	Loads .	6,550	26,200	Loads .	1,293	5,172
Flour, two classes .	,, .	2,674	51,980	,, .	2,896	57,010
Soap	Arrobas	165	660	Arrobas	388	1,552
Bricks	Number	8,000	40,000	Number	22,000	110,000
Earthenware ..	Loads .	455	1,365	Loads .	400	1,200
Lard	Arrobas	810	3,240	Arrobas	240	960
Maize	Fanegas	60,000	180,000	Fanegas	67,500	202,500
Sugar, unrefined .	Loads .	630	12,600	Loads .	1,560	31,200
Lead	Arrobas	100	300	Arrobas	810	2,430
Grinding-stones ..	Number	1,500	4,500	Number	1,615	4,845
Straw	Arrobas	14,000	3,500	Arrobas	35,000	6,500
Powder	,, .	120	360	,, .	457	1,371
Fish, fresh ..	,, .	100	500	,, .	235	1,175
Cheese	,, .	2,700	8,000	,, .	2,430	7,200
Salt	Loads .	3,000	30,000	Loads .	2,220	22,220
Tallow	Arrobas	650	3,250	Arrobas	2,520	7,600
Tobacco, in cigars .	,, .	70	1,400	,, .	15	300
Ditto, in leaf ..	,, .	1,200	12,000	,, .	1,440	14,400
Shingles	Number	82,000	328,000	Number	364,000	1,466,000
Maguey wine ..	Skins .	3,000	60,000	Skins .	6,715	134,300
Shoes	Dozens .	100	1,500	Dozens	100	1,500
Various articles ..	..	..	22,000	..	..	30,000
Total . ..	..	..	913,486	..	..	2 284.390

NOTE.—In this Return various country and imported articles are not included, such as "mantas" or common calicoes, various other cotton goods (the Decree imposing a duty of 6 per cent. upon such articles of home manufacture not having been issued when these accounts were compiled), quicksilver, &c., because as they were free of all duty they were not noted in the Custom-house Returns.

IMPORTS of Foreign Goods into the City of Guanaxuato.

Articles.	Quarter ending December 31, 1864.	Quarter ending March 31, 1865.
	Packages.	Packages.
Manufactured goods ..	1,287	3,007
Grocery	686	1,196
Ironware . ..	173	1,492
Drugs and medicines ..	4	8
Fancy goods	40	83
Provisions	5	32
Various	40	83

NOTE.—The Value of these Imports cannot be given, as it is not noted in the Customs Returns.

EXPORTS from the City of Guanaxuato.

Articles.	Quarter ending December 31, 1864.		Quarter ending March 31, 1865.	
	Packages.	Value. Dollars.	Packages.	Value. Dollars.
Country produce ..	2,319	46,092	1,422	26,617
Foreign produce ..	2,300	28,860	1,066	26,576
Total	..	74,952	..	53,193

NOTE.—The value of these Exports is considerably understated.

It will be seen from the foregoing Returns that a considerable increase in the commercial movement of the city of Guanaxuato has taken place during the last six months, and that the importation of foreign goods into it has nearly doubled; it may also be observed that various valuable articles are omitted in the first Return, owing to no duties having been legally leviable upon them at the time it was compiled; added to which much contraband trade exists. The Returns also relate to the city of Guanaxuato alone, as it is impossible to procure similar ones from the other principal towns of the State, from which, however, there is reason to suppose that an approximate or equal amount to that shown in the Returns from the city of Guanaxuato itself might be calculated upon; as the State, besides the capital with an estimated population of 60,000, contains some large towns, such as Leon with a population computed at about 120,000; Celaya with 25,000; and San Miguel with 15,000, and other smaller ones.

During the first six months of the present year, the following is a list of the money coined at the Mint of the city of Guanaxuato:—

Gold ounces	218,000	Quarter-dollar pieces .	13,500
Dollars	1,697,000	25-cent. pieces ..	12,000
Half-dollar pieces ..	16,500		
50-cent. pieces ..	9,500	Total pieces ..	1,966,500

The value of the total amount coined being 3,024,125 dollars.

The industry of the State consists of mining, manufactures, and agriculture.

The first branch of industry, owing to disturbances and some other local causes, is, at present, in a depressed condition.

The manufactures consist of a cloth manufactory at Celaya, worked by foreign capital, tanneries at San Miguel and Leon, saddlery and coarse woollen stuffs at Leon, as well as shoes and "rebosos" (cotton scarfs) at the latter place; but no statistics exist of the value of these productions.

The agricultural produce consists of maize, wheat, "garbanzos" (large peas), "frijoles" (beans), and capsicums; no cotton or tobacco having yet been cultivated. On most of the farms flour-mills exist, or are in course of erection; but the ordinary implements used in tillage are of the most primitive and imperfect construction.

The undermentioned is a statement of the Returns of the Custom-honse of the port of Mazatlan in Sinaloa, and the coast of that State, during the last quarter of 1864 and the first quarter of the present year; but it must be borne in mind that it is impossible to ascertain the exact amount of specie shipped from the coast, part of the State having only lately been wrested from the hands of the Republican Faction. The amount has lately been less than usual, owing to the British merchants having been in the habit of buying French commissary drafts, from the rate of exchange being favourable and shipment on the coast uncertain.

The same difficulty exists with regard to the exact amount of imports, the greater part of the goods referred to paying by measurement, and not by value, which is not even declared at the Mazatlan Custom-house; the total amount named may be, however, relied on as nearly correct, representing the home cost of the goods with shipping charges.

Neither in the statement of Export Returns are the sums remitted in French commissary notes, amounting to at least 200,000 dollars, inserted as an item; and, owing

to the ports of Altata and Navachiste, in the State of Sinaloa, still being held by the Republican Faction, it is impossible to state exactly the total value of the funds exported from thence; but the amounts given are rather under than over what have been shipped.

Her Majesty's ship "Alert," lately embarked 186,000 dollars at the port of Altata, the money having reached the coast from Culiacan in the interior, before that city was taken possession of by the Republican Faction.

EXPORTS from Mazatlan and the Coast of Sinaloa for the last Quarter of 1864 and first Quarter of 1865.

	Copper for Europe.	Value.	Wood for Europe.	Value.	Bullion or Specie for Europe.	Bullion or Specie for France.
1864—	Arrobas.	Dollars.	Quintals	Dollars.		
October	..	..	18,000	22,500	..	39,825
November	20,000	3,000	..	..	40,035	..
December	72,000	10,800	11,500	14,375	..	33,139
Taken from coast by Her Majesty's ships or other vessels ..	..	..	..	..	200,000	..
1865—						
January	..	..	5,500	7,375	..	134,359
February	43,351	6,502	5,000	6,250	..	16,082
March	..	..	3,500	4,375	14,350	10,537
Taken from coast by Her Majesty's ships or other vessels ..	..	..	..	..	200,000	..
	135,351	20,302	43,500	54,875	454,385	233,942

IMPORTS into Mazatlan and to the Coast of Sinaloa for the last Quarter of 1864 and the first Quarter of 1865.

	Dollars.
Last Quarter, 1864—	
Five vessels from Europe with cargoes valued at	1,750,000
From San Francisco ,, ,, ...	75,000
First Quarter, 1865—	
Two vessels from Europe with cargoes valued at	380,000
From San Francisco ,, ,, ...	75,000
Total	2,280,000

Note.—It may also be observed that about three-fourths of the cargoes from Europe are British goods.

The Import and Export Returns from the Custom-house of the port of Tampico, in the State of Tamaulipas, for the last quarter of 1864 and for the first quarter of the present year are as follows :—

	Dollars.
From 1st October to 31st December, 1864—	
Imports	1,348,500
Exports	270,543
From 1st January to 30th March, 1865—	
Imports	1,659,900
Exports	2,032,127
Total	5,311,070

My efforts to procure the Import and Export Returns from the Custom-house of the port of Vera Cruz for the last quarter of 1864 have been unsuccessful; but for the first quarter of the present year, I find them thus officially stated in the French "Moniteur" of the 2nd May last—

1865—	Dollars.	c.
January	455,215	50
February	407,283	84
March	392,375	22
Total	1,254,874	56

According to the same authority, the Returns of the Custom-house of Vera Cruz for the first quarter of 1864 only amounted to 395,600 dollars 44 cents, the amount thus showing an increase during the same period of this year of 859,274 dollars 12 cents.

The same French official journal also states that an analogous increase in the Customs Returns of the other Mexican ports has taken place since the cities of Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo, and Matamoros have acknowledged the Government of the Emperor Maximilian, and since the pacification of the State of Jalisco has reopened the communications between the State of Guadalajara and the towns situated on the Pacific.

From the remote and, as yet, unsubdued State of Chihuahua, and from that of Durango, I have been unable to obtain the slightest information, either as to the condition of its trade or agriculture; and the disturbed condition of the State of Sonora, on the Pacific, has alike rendered it impossible to obtain any commercial reports or any other statistical information from thence. My efforts to procure a statement of the Customs Returns from the important port of Matamoros in the north of the Province of Tamaulipas, have been attended with a like unsuccessful result, indeed no returns have been made from thence for the last three years, owing to the confusion prevailing in the public accounts from constant changes at the Custom-house, and the lax way in which affairs have been conducted. The commerce of the port of Tampico has, as yet, greatly suffered from the present position of political affairs, the blockade having in the first instance diverted its trade to Vera Cruz, and all communications with the interior having been subsequently interrupted, and, indeed, for a time completely cut off, then reopened, and then after repeated interruptions, having been again closed.

Agriculture is a branch of industry to which little attention is paid in that part of the Empire occupied by the State of Tamaulipas, notwithstanding that the soil and climate are, as in the neighbouring State of Vera Cruz, admirably well adapted for the cultivation of cotton, sugar, rice, and all cereals peculiar to tropical countries; but, owing to scarcity of hands for field labour and want of enterprize, nothing beyond what is absolutely necessary for their individual consumption is grown by the land-owners, who confine themselves to the breeding of cattle, and that only to a very limited extent.

No statistical Returns of any description can be obtained from the State of Guerrero, as it has remained under the Empire, as under the Republic, together with its port of Acapulco (the latter much frequented by vessels engaged in the Pacific trade) entirely independent, nor have the French extended their military operations in that direction.

It is impossible to obtain any very accurate information as to the amount of the population of the Mexican Empire; but from some data obtained in 1857 with a view of forming a census, it was, then, conjectured to be about 8,000,000, which nearly tallies with the amount of population, namely, 8,218,080, consigned in the official document which was framed in connection with the new division of the Empire, made for military purposes, and which is subjoined as Annex No. 1.

It will thus be seen that the population of the Mexican Empire is so small, being only at the rate of about nine persons per square mile, as to render immigration upon a large scale and extensive foreign colonization absolutely necessary for the development of the great natural resources created by the geographical position of the country, its diversity of climate, and the fertility of its soil.

This subject has occupied the attention of the Mexican Government for some time past, and formed the subject of Imperial Decrees of the 29th March and of the 15th May last, by the latter of which a credit to the amount of 10,000 dollars is placed at the disposal of the Minister of Public Works to be applied to the temporary relief of such immigrants as may arrive in an indigent condition.

By another Imperial Decree, under date of the 13th of the present month, a credit of 21,000 dollars is opened for the realization of a contract entered into between the Minister of Public Works and Lieutenant de Tourville for

the establishment of a colony amongst the mountains of Zongolica, in the State of Vera Cruz, to be composed of soldiers who have completed their term of service in the Foreign Legion of the Empire.

According to the terms of the contract the colony is to consist, at first, of 200 colonists, and the ground necessary for their establishment is to be allotted by the Government upon the basis of 100 acres per head, and at the rate of 1 or 1½ dollars per acre, according to the quality. The Government also engages to make over to M. de Tourville the sum of 11,700 dollars for the purchase of cattle, seed, and tools; 6,000 dollars to be paid upon taking possession, and 5,700 dollars upon approval of the mode of disposal of the first amount, the whole sum to be reimbursed in five yearly payments equally by all the colonists, who are to assist equally in all indispensable preparatory labour. At the expiration of the five years, and the liquidation being effected, each of the colonists will have acquired a right to his proper share of the cattle, tools, and everything belonging to the colony in general.

The Government is, besides, to furnish the necessary land for the construction of houses, one allotment of 800 acres to be ceded to M. de Tourville himself, as a recompense for his preparatory labours: M. de Tourville also to have the attributions of arbitrator conferred upon him for the adjustment of all matters of dissension amongst the colonists, and the Minister of Public Works to invite the Commander-in-chief of the army to furnish the colonists with such arms and ammunition as may be necessary for their defence.

For colonization purposes, the provincial authorities have been directed to furnish Reports upon the nature of the soil and the natural capabilities of the districts under their supervision; some privileges, such as the free introduction of tools, agricultural implements, cattle, &c., into the different ports, having been accorded by an Imperial Decree of the 2nd May, to a North American Emigration Society, represented by Mr. Caulfield, whilst a permanent Emigration Committee, to consist of four Mexicans and eight foreigners, was appointed to sit in the capital by an Imperial Decree of the 1st May last, three of the eleven members of which it is composed being Englishmen.

The objects sought after by this Committee might be much advanced if the different Emigration Societies of Europe were to put themselves into communication with it.

A Special Commissioner, M. Emile Longuemare, has also been appointed by the Minister of Public Works to concert with the authorities of Cordova and Orizaba respecting the preliminary measures to be adopted for colonizing those provinces which, from their proximity to the port of Vera Cruz, are the most favourably situated for the purpose. M. Longuemare has lately put forth an announcement to the effect that the Government are prepared to treat for the sale of the public lands of Zongolica, Piedras Negras, Ojo de Agua Grande y Chico, Cacahuatl, San José en Medio, and Achoapan, the last situated in the district of Cordova.

These lands are calculated for the cultivation of coffee, sugar, tobacco, rice, and maize. The price varies from 1 to 1½ dollars per acre, according to the situation, and to be payable in five years. The concessions to the colonists are not to exceed from 320 to 360 acres, according to whether the colonists be heads of families or not, the lands to remain mortgaged to the Government until the purchase money be made up.

Mr. Caulfield, who returned to the United States so soon as the Royal Decree was published, is provided with a statement, signed by the Minister of Public Works, of the resources which the Mexican Empire affords to colonists, and which, as coming from an official source, I think it expedient to subjoin.

"*Purchase of Land.*—Land can be obtained in all climates, and, consequently, every species of produce can be cultivated.

"Upon the coast, and generally in the hot region ('tierra caliente') to the south of Mexico and of Morelia cotton, coffee, rice, sugar cane, tobacco, &c., are cultivated.

"The elevated Departments of the Empire, such as Guanajuato, San Luis, and Zacatecas produce every kind of corn, the grape, the olive, and flax, and every species of cattle can be reared therein.

"In Morelia and Oajaca the most successful results might be obtained from the breeding of silkworms, since the China mulberry tree flourishes admirably, and the silkworms are of the finest description, whilst the natives, being accustomed to the rearing of the cochinille, would be able to attend to them properly.

"*Industry.*—Industry possesses a wide field for its exercise in Mexico: no other but large cotton and woollen

manufactories exist as yet; all others, therefore, remain to be established, and flax manufactories would be most productive speculations, from the number of running streams which might be turned to account as motive power, and on the banks of which flax grows luxuriantly.

"*Mines.*—According to our laws foreigners can hold mines by the same tenure as Mexicans, whether by first denouncing their discovery, whether by assuming the proprietorship, that is to say, by furnishing capital for the working of the same to the owners thereof. In this respect Nature has been so bountiful to Mexico that occupation will not be wanting either for capital or for the foreigners who may arrive.

"To the south of Morelia and in the district of Coalcoman there are most prolific iron and copper mines, and of natural bronze, which comes straight out of the mine with only the usual amount of alloy possessed by zinc.

"In the neighbourhood of Oajaca, and near two woods and rivers of some extent, there are gold, silver, and iron mines, and provisions are so cheap that their small value may account for the indolence of the natives, who have few wants.

"With respect to the rich silver deposits of Guanajuato, Zacatecas, Catorce, Tasco, and many others, one may affirm that they are but imperfectly known, and that they contain an immense amount of riches, destined to come to light when they shall be explored. A large number of mines are already being profitably worked, and, not long ago, one of those of Guanajuato gave one of the greatest yields ever known in the whole world.

"In the environs of Jalapa there are deposits of gold, iron, and coal, as well as of copper, in fabulous quantities.

"Coal is found near to Tuxpan, Tlaxcala, to the south of Morelia and of Matamoros; and in general all the mountains abound in mineral productions, which have never been extracted, owing to our civil wars and want of population.

"There are opal mines at Zimapan, and, towards Atargia and Iturbide, mercury, marble, salt, sulphur, saltpetre, &c., which productions exist in a great many different places.

"*Public Works.*—Up to the present time only one line of railway is in course of construction, that from Vera Cruz to Mexico" (that from Mexico to Chalco has been over-

looked by the Minister in this statement), "but another has been conceded as far as the Pacific, which is to follow the direction of the great valley through which the Lerma flows, that is to say, by Toluca and Departments of Mexico, Morelia, Guanajuato, and Jalisco, terminating at San Blas, but the branch lines connected with the main one have yet to be conceded, and the Government is quite disposed to concede lines of railway to private Companies, such as, for example—

"1. From the River Acambaro to Guanajuato and Querétaro.

"2. From Guanajuato to Guadalajara by Leon and Lagos.

"3. From Querétaro to Matamoros by San Luis Potosi and Saltillo.

"4. From Lagos to Zacatecas and Durango by Aguascalientes.

"5. From the port of Mazatlan to Durango and Chihuahua.

"The first four of these lines pass through a country which must ensure a great traffic, and which presents no obstacles to their construction, and there are other parts of the Empire in which railways would prove lucrative speculations to the Companies which might undertake to make them.

"We also possess many rivers which might be rendered navigable, such as the Panuco, which empties itself into the sea at Tampico, the Zacatula, or, as it is sometimes called, Las Balsas, which empties itself into the Pacific, and by which boats might descend almost the whole way from Puebla; the River of Santiago, from San Blas, through the Departments of Jalisco and Morelia, the Goatzacoalcos to the middle of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and other rivers of minor importance."

The efforts of the Mexican Government to attract immigrants to the shores of the Empire have met with some results which, however trifling, may encourage the hope that, when public tranquillity is permanently established, the number may greatly increase. The following are the Official Returns of the number of immigrants and persons seeking employment who have arrived in Mexico during the months of April, May, and June last, with the names of the ports of their disembarkation:—

Port of Vera Cruz.—April.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Nationality.	Male.	Female.
French ..	87	9	Austrians ..	1	—
Spaniards ..	58	1	Other Germans.	14	—
Americans ..	35	4	Belgians ..	1	—
English ..	19	2	Poles ..	1	—
Italians ..	4	—	Greeks ..	1	—
Swiss	3	—			
Bavarians ..	1	—	Total ..	225	16

Port of Tampico.—April.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Nationality.	Male.	Female.
Spaniards ..	4	—	Americans ..	1	—
French ..	3	—	Italians ..	1	—
English .	1	—			
			Total ..	10	—

Port of Mazatlan.—April.

Male .. .. 168 | Female 20

Their nationality not being specified by the authorities of the port.

Port of Guaymas.—May.

Male	42
Female	7
Total	49

Port of Vera Cruz.—May.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Nationality.	Male.	Female.
French ..	112	3	Portuguese ..	1	—
English ..	14	—	Russians ..	2	—
Italians ..	5	—	Americans ..	38	—
Spaniards ..	57	3	Swiss ..	1	—
Austrians ..	2	—	Poles ..	1	—
Other Germans ..	19	2			
Greeks ..	3	—	Total ..	245	8

Port of Vera Cruz.—June.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Nationality.	Male.	Female.
French ..	51	—	Belgians ..	1	—
Americans ..	42	—	Portuguese ..	2	—
Spaniards ..	43	—	Italians ..	1	—
English ..	4	—	Females (mostly		
Austrians ..	2	—	French) ..	—	19
Other Germans ..	5	—			
			Total ..	151	19

Port of Mazatlan.—June.

Male	160
Female	32
Total	192

It will be seen by the above Returns that the number of immigrants who have been induced to seek to establish themselves in Mexico is but insignificant at present. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that a wider extension to colonization may shortly result from the efforts of the Government to promote it, and in view of the success obtained by an Italian colony called "Villa Luisa de los Italianos," established near Tuxpan, at a village called Tecotlutla, near the coast of the State of Vera Cruz, which, although founded under the Government of President Comonfort, appears to be in process of development under that of the Empire, and to be destined to attain great prosperity.

In the year 1857 General Luigi Masi entered into a contract with the Chevalier Musso, Mexican Consul-General at Genoa, charged with the formation of an Italian agricultural colony in Mexico, by President Comonfort, stipulating for the departure of 200 immigrants, mostly natives of the coast between Genoa and Nice, with or without families, as a preparatory expedition, and the expense of their voyage to be defrayed by the Mexican Government. Upon the arrival of these individuals, whose number amounted to 227, they were despatched to the locality which had been selected for their dwelling-place, called the Barra de Tuxpan, but which proved so insalubrious that some died and others became incapacitated for work, so that it was found necessary to apply to the Government for a more healthy locality; the colonists being removed, in the mean time, to a place called Papantla, also in the State of Vera Cruz, the salubrity of which speedily restored them to health. In the meanwhile the second expedition of colonists arrived from Italy, and, in accordance with the desire of those who had arrived first, lands situated upon the River Tecotlutla, and the site of the present colony, and within a short distance of the sea shore, were bestowed upon them, and upon which the colonists, consisting, since the second expedition had arrived, of 340 persons, commenced building houses and marking out allotments. Illness, ending fatally in many cases, speedily showed itself again amongst them, however,

but diminished in proportion as the ground was cleared and the marshes were drained, and at length the industry of the colonists obtained most satisfactory returns from lands so intrinsically fertile, and which had never before been brought into cultivation.

Upon General Masi preparing a third expedition of colonists he was opposed by the authorities of Vera Cruz, on account of revolutionary movements and the civil war, but, when peace was restored and the Empire proclaimed, the Director of the colony, M. Pietro Scapini, was sent for to Europe by the General, for a conference, resulting in the reconstructing of the colony upon a firmer basis.

The capital already subscribed for the furtherance of the objects of the Society already amounts to 3,000,000 francs, and so soon as the Imperial Government shall have consented to certain new stipulations, already agreed to, being carried into effect, 10,800 more colonists, already registered, will start in Italian vessels for the port of Vera Cruz.

The crops the most successfully cultivated in this Italian colony consist of cotton, coffee, cochineal, and vanilla, and different choice woods are also cultivated to a large extent.

The transfer to the Imperial Mexican Company in London of the railway from the city of Mexico to the port of Vera Cruz, by Mr. Antonio Escandon, to whom the privilege of constructing it had been conceded, under the Republic, by Decrees of the 31st August, 1857, and 5th April, 1861, was confirmed by an Imperial Decree of the 26th January last, copy of which is subjoined, as Annex No. 2; several clauses in the original grant which were detrimental to the interests of the State having been suppressed.

The line is to pass through the important towns of Cordova and Orizaba, and will, according to the preliminary surveys, be 428·07 kilomètres in length; the branch line to the town of Puebla being, according to the preliminary surveys, 47·63 kilomètres in length, and 76 kilomètres of the main line, namely, from Vera Cruz to Paso del Macho, being open, as are also 6 kilomètres from the city of Mexico itself, to the Convent and Village of Guadaloupe.

It is possible that a considerable variation in the length of the line may occur, should the Board of Directors decide upon reducing the gradients on the mountainous part of it

from 1 in 25 to 1 in 30, a measure which is under consideration.

The contract for the whole of the line is in the hands of Messrs. Smith, Knight, and Co., of London, who have stipulated to complete it by the 1st of January, 1870.

A line, 28 kilomètres in length, from the port of Vera Cruz to the village of Medellin, has been open to the public for nearly two years past.

The only other railway in course of construction is from the city of Mexico to the town of Chalco, from whence meat, fruit, and vegetables are brought in large quantities.

The Company for constructing this line was formed under the following conditions, by three natives of the city of Mexico, enjoying a good reputation for probity, but whose position in the financial world did not admit of their undertaking any large operation upon credit.

The Imperial Government having advanced them 200,000 dollars, guaranteed by shares in the Company, those individuals to whom shares were allotted were only to pay a call of 5 dollars per share upon the actual completion of each half league of the line; and the first half league having been recently completed, the first call of 5 dollars per share has been made, and most readily paid, in consequence of the confidence inspired by the straightforward conduct of the originators of a scheme of so much public utility, and whose emolument is to consist in the amount of profit arising from the difference in the actual cost of the line and the capital to be subscribed by the shareholders, which amounts to 2,000,000 dollars.

Both the Emperor and Empress are shareholders in the Company.

A contract has been entered into between the Mexican Government and M. Edouard Gautherin, for the establishment of steam mail-packets in the Mexican Gulf, under the denomination of "Messageries Impériales Mexicaines," a copy of which contract is subjoined, as well as of the Imperial Decree in connection with the same, and bearing date the 28th January last, forming Annex No. 3.

A prospectus has since been issued for forming a Company for carrying out the same project.

Another concession with a subvention from Mexico for the establishment of steam-packets, to run twice a month, between Vera Cruz and New York, stopping a few hours at Havana, has been verbally made by the Emperor; and

although the Decree containing the definitive conditions has not yet been issued, two of these vessels, called the "Manhattan" and the "Vera Cruz" have already made the voyage.

The electric telegraph has been open from the city of Mexico to the port of Vera Cruz for some time past, as well as from the city of Mexico to Guanaxuato, the capital of the State of the same name; and a concession for the construction of the following lines was granted to a French Company, represented by M. Chute, by an Imperial Decree dated the 7th June last:—

From Guanaxuato to Matamoros, passing through San Luis Potosi, Saltillo, and Monterey;

From Matamoros to Vera Cruz, passing through Victoria, Tampico, and Tuxpan;

From San Luis Potosi to Durango, passing through Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, Fresnillo, and Sombrerete.

As near as I have been able to ascertain, the following is an approximate calculation of the amount of the revenue and expenditure of the Mexican Empire for the present year:—

	Revenue. Dollars.
Maritime Custom-houses ..	9,000,000
Provincial Custom-houses ..	3,500,000
Direct taxes	3,000,000
Stamped paper, Post, and other small Taxes . ..	1,000,000
Total dollars ..	16,500,000

	Expenditure. Dollars.
Interest of the Foreign debt .	5,000,000
Interest of the Internal debt .	3,000,000
Imperial House	4,000,000
Works at Palaces and Public Edifices	1,000,000
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its Dependencies ..	1,000,000
Civil and Military Pensions .	1,500,000
Ministry of Finance and Offices	1,000,000
Other Ministries and their Offices	1,000,000
Army and Navy	10,000,000
Extraordinary expenses ..	2,000,000
Total dollars ..	29,500,000
Total amount of Expenditure	29,500,000
Total amount of Revenue ..	16,500,000
Total deficit, dollars .	13,000,000

With reference to this Statement, it may be observed that, next year, it is highly improbable that the maritime Custom-houses should produce as large an amount of revenue as this year, namely, 9,000,000 dollars, on account of the large accumulation of goods existing in the different seaports, as well as in the different warehouses in the capital, so few purchasers arriving from the interior, owing to a general want of confidence and universal feeling of insecurity. It is reasonable to suppose, also, that the Custom-house of Matamoros, especially, will produce much less, on account of the termination of the war in the

United States, which caused so much cotton and other merchandize to be imported from thence into the Empire.

The chief measure as yet adopted by the Emperor for diminishing the financial embarrassments of the country without foreign aid, is embodied in a Decree of the 26th of February last, by which the secularization and nationalization of the property formerly belonging to the Church was confirmed; the first Article of which states that all sales and operations connected with the secularization and nationalization of ecclesiastical property as yet effected in conformity with the laws of June 25, 1856, and 12th and 13th July, 1859, must be subjected to a revision by the Council of State; and thus, although such a revision is doubtless necessary in consequence of the fraud, injustice, and violation of the very laws, in virtue of which the operations were effected, which were carried on, it will cause a most prejudicial delay and of considerable length, owing to the vast number of titles and documents which will have to be submitted to the examination of the Council; notwithstanding this, however, from the great activity with which the work is being proceeded with, the opinion of the Government officials is that in a year and a-half or two years, the Emperor will have acquired at least 6,000,000 or 8,000,000 dollars in property, independently of the pretended or fraudulent sales which may be annulled by the revision of the Council of State.

The number of operations connected with the sales in question which were sanctioned by the Department of Finance, in the city of Mexico alone, amounted, up to the time of the departure of the last President, Juarez, to about 5,400, whilst in the adjacent towns of Tlalpam and Tacubaya, where such operations, although of minor importance, will require equal time for their revision, they are stated to be no less than 1000; and those solely connected with the amounts appropriated to the maintenance of public worship and endowment of religious establishments, and those which have been received by different individuals under various pretexts, and which will now have to be accounted for, to be about 2,100, giving a total of about 8,500 in the capital and its immediate neighbourhood alone: whilst in the districts of Puebla Vera Cruz, Orizaba, San Luis de Potosi, Zacatecas, Oajaca, &c., they are computed to be about 11,500, giving a total of about 20,000 to be submitted to the revision of the Council; and however large the amount

may appear at first sight, it only gives an average of 10,000 dollars per operation, the amount of property possessed by the Mexican clergy previous to the promulgation of the Law of 1856 having been, according the lowest computation, about 200,000,000 dollars, yielding an annual income of about 20,000,000 dollars; nor must it be lost sight of that the future operations to be effected connected with what has now become the property of the State must be equally presented for revision to the Council of State, increasing its labours to an almost incalculable extent.

The operations already effected in connection with the sale of ecclesiastical property amount to the sum of 24,822,321 dollars, of which those effected by foreigners amount to 9,020,131 dollars; and the immediate effect of the promulgation of the Decree of the 26th February last, however beneficial it may prove in its ultimate results, will almost inevitably be a certain paralyzation of all industry connected with agriculture, building speculations, or any spirit of enterprize which may exist, based upon a consciousness of undisputed ownership and of absolute possession.

Mexico, August 12, 1865.

(Signed) R. T. C. MIDDLETON.

(Annex 1.)—STATEMENT of the Population of the Mexican Empire.

Departments.	Population.	Capitals.	Population.
Yucatan	263,547	Mérida	24,000
Campeche	126,368	Campeche . ..	15,500
La Laguna . ..	47,000	El Cármen ..	5,000
Tabasco	99,930	San Juan Bautista ..	6,000
Chiapas	157,317	San Cristóbal ..	10,500
Tehuantepec ..	85,275	Suchil . ..	—
Oajaca	235,845	Oajaca	25,000
Ejutla	93,675	Ejutla	7,128
Teposcolula . ..	160,720	Teposcolula ..	1,200
Vera Cruz . ..	265,159	Vera Cruz . ..	10,600
Tuxpan	97,940	Tuxpan	6,000
Puebla	467,788	Puebla	75,000
Tlaxcala	339,571	Tlaxcala	4,000
Valle de México ..	481,796	México	200,000
Tulancingo . ..	266,678	Tulancingo ..	6,000
Tula	178,174	Tula	5,000
Toluca	311,853	Toluca	12,000
Iturbide	157,619	Tasco	5,000
Querétaro	273,515	Querétaro . ..	48,000
Guerrero	124,836	Chilpancingo ..	3,000
Acapulco	97,949	Acapulco	3,000

Departments.	Population.	Capitals.	Population.
Michoacan . ..	417,378	Morelia	25,000
Tancítaro . ..	179,100	Tancítaro . ..	2,000
Coalcoman . ..	96,450	Coalcoman . ..	3,000
Colima	136,733	Colima	31,000
Jalisco	219,987	Guadalajara ..	70,000
Autlan	82,674	Autlan	3,000
Nayarit	78,605	Acaponeta . ..	2,000
Guanajuato . ..	601,850	Guanajuato ..	63,000
Aguascalientes ..	433,151	Aguascalientes ..	23,000
Zacatecas	192,823	Zacatecas . ..	16,000
Fresnillo	82,860	Fresnillo	12,000
Potosí	308,116	San Luis	34,000
Matehuala	82,427	Matehuala . ..	3,500
Tamaulipas . ..	71,470	Ciudad Victoria ..	6,000
Matamoros . ..	40,034	Matamoros . ..	41,000
Nuevo Leon ..	152,645	Monterey . ..	14,000
Coahuila	63,178	Saltillo	9,000
Mapimí	6,777	San Fernando de Rosas	1,000
Mazatlan	94,387	Mazatlan	15,000
Sinaloa	82,185	Sinaloa	9,000
Durango	103,608	Durango	14,000
Nazas	46,495	Indée	5,000
Alamos	41,041	Alamos	6,000
Sonora	80,129	Ures	7,000
Arizona	25,603	Altar	1,000
Huejuquilla . ..	16,092	Jimenez	3,000
Batopilas	71,481	Hidalgo	3,000
Chihuahua . ..	65,824	Chihuahua . ..	12,000
California	12,420	La Paz	500
Total . ..	8,218,080		

(Annex 2.)—*Imperial Decree, January* 26, 1865.

CHEMIN DE FER DE VERA CRUZ.

MAXIMILIEN, Empereur du Mexique,

Vu les Décrets du 31 Août, 1857, et du 5 Avril, 1861, qui ont concédé à M. Antonio Escandon le privilège d'un chemin de fer de Mexico à Vera Cruz ;

Vu le projet de transférer cette concession à la Compagnie Impériale Mexicaine, en date du 19 Août, 1864 ; et

Considérant l'importance de cette œuvre destinée à donner un élan extraordinaire aux transactions commerciales et industrielles du pays, et la nécessité d'en réaliser la prompte et complète exécution, même aux prix de grands sacrifices ;

Vu l'opinion du Conseil d'Etat et entendu notre Conseil des Ministres ;

Nous avons décrété et décrétons :

Le transfert de la ligne du chemin de fer de Vera Cruz à Mexico, fait par son propriétaire M. Antonio Escandon à la Compagnie Impériale Mexicaine, représentée par son fondé de

pouvoirs M. Saunders, est approuvé conformément aux clauses et sous les conditions stipulées dans le contrat annexé.

Notre Ministre de Fomento est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret, qui sera publié dans le Journal Officiel, et déposé dans les archives de l'Empire.

Donné au Palais de Mexico, le 26 Janvier, 1865.

(Signé) MAXIMILIEN.

Par l'Empereur :

Le Ministre d'Etat,

(Signé) VELAZQUEZ DE LEON.

MAXIMILIEN, Empereur du Mexique,

Pour assurer l'accomplissement ponctuel de la partie de la Convention passée avec la Compagnie Impériale Mexicaine relative à la construction du chemin de Vera Cruz à Mexico,

Nous avons décrété et décrétons ce qui suit :

Art. 1. Le droit additionnel de 15 pour cent pour le dit chemin de fer, auquel se réfère le Décret en date de ce jour, sera perçu dans les douanes maritimes et frontières, en argent effectif ou en valeurs sur cette capitale à trois jours de vue, à l'ordre de la caisse centrale, depuis le jour où parviendra le présent Décret.

Art. 2. Le Ministère des Finances réunira le produit du dit 15 pour cent pour lui attribuer l'application à laquelle il est destiné.

Art. 3. La perception à laquelle se réfère l'Article 1 s'exécutera pendant une période de cinq ans, compté du 1 Janvier de cette année.

Art. 4. Est suspendu, pendant la période à laquelle se réfère l'Article précédent, le droit additionnel d'amortissement de la dette publique intérieure, dont traite l'Article 11 de l'Ordonnance générale des douanes maritimes et frontières, en date du 31 Janvier, 1856.

Art. 5. Chaque trimestre sera effectuée la liquidation de ce qui aura été perçu dans les douanes maritimes et frontières pour le dit 15 pour cent, afin d'être remis à la Compagnie Impériale Mexicaine, recevant de cette Compagnie, en échange, des actions du chemin de fer pour une valeur équivalente, celles-ci étant estimées au pair.

Art. 6. Les dites actions seront inaliénables et ne porteront pas intérêt pendant la construction de la ligne.

Art. 7. Les dites actions seront conservées au Ministère des Finances comme valeurs appartenant à l'Etat, pour que le Gouvernement en dispose comme il le jugera convenable.

Le Ministre des Finances est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret, qui sera déposé dans les archives de l'Empire, et publié dans le Journal Officiel pour qu'il vienne à la connaissance de qui de droit.

Donné au Palais de Mexico, le 26 Janvier, 1865.

(Signé) MAXIMILIEN.

Convention avec la Compagnie Limitée Impériale Mexicaine du Chemin de Fer de Vera Cruz.

Le 23 Janvier, 1865.

Entre le Ministre de Fomento au nom de l'Etat, et sous réserve de l'approbation de la présente par Décret de Sa Majesté l'Empereur,—d'autre part,

Et la société établie à Londres, sous le titre de Compagnie Impériale Mexicaine limitée, représentée par M. Saunders en vertu de pouvoirs accordés par le Conseil d'Administration de la dite Société en date du 1 Novembre, 1864,—d'autre part;

A été dit et convenu ce qui suit:

Art. 1. La Compagnie est reconnue comme concessionnaire d'un chemin de fer de Vera Cruz à Mexico, par Orizaba et Cordova, avec un embranchement sur Puebla.

Sauf le cas de caducité, prévu par l'Article 14 de la présente Convention, ce chemin de fer est propriété de la Compagnie au même titre que peuvent l'être de toute personne les biens immeubles, mais le privilège qui lui est concédé pour éviter la concurrence qui pourrait résulter de la construction de quelque autre ligne de chemin de fer qui passerait par les mêmes localités intermédiaires, est limitée à un délai de 65 ans comptés du 1 Janvier, 1865.

Art. 2. Si le Gouvernement juge convenable d'établir des ramifications qui viennent se rattacher à un point quelconque de la ligne, la Compagnie aura le droit de préférence pour leur construction, aux mêmes conditions que celles qui seront proposées. Mais si la Compagnie les exécute d'après des projets établis par des personnes ou des compagnies étrangères, celles-ci recevront de la Compagnie Impériale une juste indemnité pour leur frais d'étude.

Art. 3. Les terrains nécessaires à la construction de la ligne ou de ses dépendances seront concédés libres de toute charge à la Compagnie, s'ils appartiennent à l'Etat. Leur valeur sera payée à prix d'expertise, selon les lois d'expropriation pour cause d'utilité publique, s'ils appartiennent aux Départements, aux municipalités ou à des particuliers.

La valeur fixée de cette manière pourra être payée, soit en action, soit en argent, à la volonté de la Compagnie, quand il s'agira de propriétés appartenant aux municipalités ou aux départements.

Art. 4. Les matériaux de construction de provenance nationale ou étrangère, les marchandises ou autres objets qui seront nécessaires pour la construction et pour l'usage du chemin de fer, de même que toute espèce de trains et accessoires, machines, voitures, outils, maisons, bureaux, ateliers, stations, charbon de terre, animaux, appareils et harnais, les vivres pour les ouvriers, seront libres de tous droits et impôts pendant dix ans, comptés de ce jour.

Le chemin de fer lui-même ne pourra être grevé d'aucune espèce d'impôts ni contributions pendant la durée de dix ans, comptés depuis la mise en exploitation de la ligne entière.

Art. 5. La quantité d'argent que, d'après les exemptions

accordées dans l'article antérieur. la Compagnie pourra exporter libre de droits, n'excédera jamais la valeur des objets demandés à l'étranger, calculées d'après les devis qui en seront présentés au Gouvernement. La Compagnie pourra également, pendant une période de vingt-cinq années, à partir du 1 Janvier, 1856, exporter libre de tous droits jusqu'à concurrence de 560,000 piastres par an, pour le paiement des crédits et l'extinction des emprunts qu'elle aura contractés hors du pays.

Art. 6. Les mines ou gisements de charbon de terre et de sel, eaux minérales, fossiles et autres matières souterraines exploitables qui se rencontreront dans les travaux et fouilles faits sur la ligne du chemin de fer ou sur ses embranchements, seront pleine propriété de la Compagnie, en tant que celle-ci se soumettra aux réglements prescrits dans l'Ordonnance sur les mines et sans interrompre la continuation du même chemin de fer ni causer préjudice à des tiers.

Art. 7. Les plans généraux de la ligne étant déjà approuvés, les modifications que la Compagnie voudrait y introduire devront être soumises à l'approbation du Gouvernement.

Art. 8. Les Tarifs seront réglés sur les bases suivantes pour l'époque à laquelle la ligne entière de Vera Cruz à Mexico sera mise en exploitation :—

1re classe	100	piastres par	tonne de 1,000 kilogrammes.
2me „	90	„	„
3me „	80	„	„

Il est établi trois classes de voitures pour les voyageurs. Le tarif de la 1re classe sera établi proportionnellement aux bases adoptées pour les marchandises, de manière que les voyageurs de 3me classe ne paient pas plus de la moitié de ceux de 1re classe.

Sur les prix qui précèdent, il sera fait une diminution de 15 pour cent, pendant les dix premières années de l'exploitation de toute la ligne.

Après ces dix années, il sera fait sur les tarifs une nouvelle diminution de 10 pour cent.

Après les vingt premières années, une Commission composée du Ministre de Fomento et des Travaux Publics, du Gouvernement de la Banque Impériale et d'un représentant de la Compagnie, décidera si l'intérêt public, combiné avec celui de la Compagnie, exige qu'il soit fait un nouveau rabais dans les tarifs, mais sans empêcher que la Compagnie distribue à ses actionnaires un dividende qui ne sera pas moindre de 12 pour cent par an.

Il est bien entendu que toute diminution de Tarif proposée par la Compagnie dans le but d'augmenter l'importance de ses transports sera toujours bien accueillie par le Gouvernement.

Art. 9. La Compagnie du chemin de fer Impériale Mexicaine, dûment constituée d'après ses statuts, comme Compagnie Anonyme limitée, aura les droits et les obligations d'une Compagnie Mexicaine et sera assujettie à la juridiction des tribunaux du pays.

Art. 10. La Compagnie s'engage à livrer la ligne entière au service public dans le délai de cinq ans comptés du 1 Janvier, 1865, sauf le cas de force majeure dûment prouvé.

Aucun plan, de ceux qui doivent-être mis en exploitation

pendant cette période, ne pourra être mis en service avant que le Gouvernement se soit assuré qu'il peut être employé sans danger pour les voyageurs.

La suspension de travaux, sans juste motif dûment prouvé, entraine pour les concessionaires, comme amende, la perte des sommes que le Gouvernement aurait dû leur payer pendant la durée de la dite suspension.

Art. 11. Le Gouvernement paiera à la Compagnie jusqu'à complet remboursement, la somme de 140,000 piastres chaque trimestre, pendant une période de vingt-cinq ans, comptés du 1 Janvier, 1865, pour l'amortissement du capital et le paiement des intérêts, à raison de 5 pour cent par an, du fond de 8,000,000 de piastres créé par Décret du 31 Août, 1857, en faveur du propriétaire de la ligne. En cas de retard dans le dit paiement, pour six mois, la Compagnie sera considérée par le Gouvernement de la même manière que ses créanciers privilégiés, dont les créances n'appartiennent à aucune convention diplomatique.

Art. 12. Le Gouvernement se réservant l'exploitation des lignes télégraphiques, le télégraphe que la Compagnie est autorisé à établir pour le service exclusif de la ligne sera soumis en tout temps à son intervention.

La Compagnie est autorisée à établir une garde suffisante pour maintenir sur toute la ligne la sécurité nécessaire; les agents qui seront désignés à cet effet au Gouvernement recevront des pouvoirs officiels suffisants pour arrêter les personnes coupables, soit d'infraction aux règlements de police de la voie, soit de délits ou de crimes, lesquelles seront remises à l'autorité compétente.

Art. 13. Les transports de troupes et de munitions de guerre, faits par ordre du Gouvernement, en vertu de communications envoyées d'office à la Compagnie, jouiront d'un rabais de 75 pour cent sur le tarif.

Mais, en aucun cas, le prix de ces transports ne sera inférieur aux frais d'exploitation qu'ils exigeront.

Sur la proposition du Gouvernement, les immigrants pourront jouir d'avantages analogues, quand leur nombre sera suffisant.

Le service de la poste sera gratuit, mais la Compagnie prendra les mesures qu'elle croira opportunes pour que, sans entraver la marche régulière du dit service, il ne résulte pour elle aucun préjudice notable.

Art. 14. La Compagnie ne pourra vendre ni céder le droit de concession dont il est question, sans l'autorisation préalable du Gouvernement.

La Compagnie se met dans le cas de perdre ses droits, si, dans le terme fixé par l'Article 10, elle ne livre pas à la circulation la ligne entière, sauf toujours le cas de force majeure dûment prouvé, et le Gouvernement mettra en adjudication l'achèvement des travaux, après estimation faite préalablement de ceux effectués, des matériaux réunis et des plans du chemin de fer déjà employés, dont il sera tenu compte de la valeur à la Compagnie.

Si, à l'expiration d'un délai déterminé, il ne se présente pas d'adjudicataires, la Compagnie perdra définitivement tous ses droits.

Art. 15. Pour faciliter les travaux de l'entreprise, le Gouvernement s'engage à payer à la Compagnie pendant cinq ans à partir du

1 Janvier, 1865, le 15 pour cent de droits additionnels qui seront perçus conformément au Décret daté du même jour que cette Convention.

En échange, le Gouvernement recevra, pour une somme équivalente, des actions du chemin de fer Impérial de Mexico, estimée au pair.

Ces actions seront inaliénables et, de plus, ne porteront pas intérêt pendant la construction de la ligne.

Art. 16. Les questions qui pourront se présenter au sujet de l'exécution de la présente Convention seront jugées par des arbitres, et, s'il y a lieu, soumises au Conseil d'Etat.

Art. 17. La Compagnie s'engage à observer les réglements faits en faveur de la sécurité publique, et, à cet effet, de maintenir la sureté de la ligne et l'usage des voies de communication qui la traverseront.

Art. 18. La Compagnie appliquera à l'amortissement des bons, mentionnés dans l'Article 18 de la concession de 1861, un 20 pour cent du produit net existant après le paiement des 6 pour cent à ses actionnaires.

Le Ministre de Fomento,
(En l'absence de son Excellence, le Sous-Secrétaire,)
(Signé) MANUEL OROZCO Y BERRA.
Comme Représentant de la Compagnie,
TOMAS C. SAUNDERS.

(Annex 3.)—*Imperial Decree, January* 26, 1865.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES MEXICAINES.

Contrat entre le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale Maximilien I et M. Edouard Gautherin, Armateur.

Il a été convenu ce qui suit:

Article 1. Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale accorde à M. Edouard Gautherin un privilége pour l'établissement des lignes de paquebots poste du Golfe du Mexique, sous le nom de Messageries Impériales Mexicaines, et aux conditions ci-après énoncées.

Art. 2. La Compagnie sera Mexicaine, et, dans le cas contraire, ses membres renonceront, pour tout ce qui concerne la présente entreprise, à leurs droits d'étrangers. La Compagnie pourra se constituer comme société en commandite ou anonyme, par actions et avec l'autorisation du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Imperiale. Dans le cas où elle ne pourrait pas réunir le capital nécessaire au moyen des souscriptions Mexicaines, le concessionaire aura la faculté de le réunir ou de le compléter à l'étranger.

Art. 3. Les bâtiments des Lignes du Golfe porteront le pavillon Mexicain et seront nationalisés conformément aux lois en vigueur.

Art. 4. Les bâtiments seront à vapeur, de la capacité nécessaire, et construits spécialement pour les services auxquels ils sont destinés, d'une marche supérieure et d'une construction solide.

La coque des bâtiments sera en bois, doublé et chevillé en cuivre rouge, l'expérience ayant démontré les inconvénients qui résultent de l'emploi des navires en fer dans les eaux chaudes du Golfe, surtout lorsque les voyages doivent s'effectuer périodiquement et à grand vitesse.

Les poutres et pièces principales de l'acastillage seront en bois de teck.

Les pièces longitudinales intérieures, les baux du tillac, les carlingues et autres assemblages seront en fer et lames de mer. Ce système offre des garanties de grande solidité, sans diminuer la marche du bâtiment.

Les machines, à condensateurs, auront deux hélices à quatre ailes ; les hélices fonctionneront ensemble ou séparément à volonté.

Les chaudières seront tubulaires et l'ensemble de la machine devra être aussi parfait que possible.

Les dépôts de charbon seront d'une capacité suffisante pour recevoir 150 tonneaux de combustible.

La cale aura trois divisions ; la mâture sera celle d'une goelette à trois-mâts, avec voile de fortune à la proue.

Enfin l'équipage, de méme que les chaines, cables, amarres, voiles et autres objets de l'inventaire, seront suffisantes et en rapport avec le genre de traversée que les vapeurs auront à effectuer :—

Longueur de chaque navire à la ligne de flottaison	56 mètres.
Largeur en dehors des membrures ..	7 „
Creux sous barrots	4·50 „
Tirant d'eau à l'arrière [maximum] ..	3 „
Puissance de la machine exprimée en chevaux de 200 kilogramètres sur le piston. [Construction de Mazeline]	100 chevaux.
Soit 266 chevaux Anglais (de Watt).	
Vitesse par heure, terme moyen ..	11 milles.
Déplacement	650 tonneaux.

Dimension des cales à marchandises, de 160 à 175 tonneaux.

Couchettes pour passagers de première classe, 50, plus ou moins.

Les bâtiments de la Compagnie auront :

2 ancres de bossoir ;

2 ancres à jet à l'arrière ;

1 ancre de miséricorde dans le cale ; 1 cable : 2 grelins ; 2 aussières ; 1 chaloupe assez forte pour mouiller l'ancre de miséricorde ou une ancre à jet.

Chaque ancre de bossoir recevra une chaine de 120 brasses de longueur ; 4 maillons de chaine en plus seront dans la cale pour les éventualités ; 4 canons rayés du calibre de 12 avec 12 coups par pièce sur les vapeurs destinés aux voyages de la haute mer ; 2 canons rayés, comme les précédents, avec 12 par pièce pour les bateaux de cabotage ; 12 revolvers avec 36 cartouches pour chaque ; 12 carabines avec 50 cartouches pour chaque ; 12 sabres.

Une soute comme celles des bâtiments de guerre, installée à

l'arrière et pourvue d'un ou plusieurs robinets pour l'inonder en cas d'incendie à bord.

Les munitions de guerre seront complétées chaque mois. A cet effet, le capitaine et l'officier de douane du bâtiment demanderont à l'Administration des Douanes les munitions nécessaires, en appuyant leur demande d'un état des munitions du bord, signé par les deux employés.

Les munitions seront au compte de la Compagnie.

Les vapeurs des Messageries Impériales Mexicaines seront tenus de porter au mât de misaine le pavillon de la Douane.

Chaque bateau admettra deux mousses Mexicaines et le tiers de l'équipage sera également Mexicain, quand faire se pourra. Chaque bâtiment aura à bord un docteur médecin avec une boîte de chirurgie et une pharmacie.

Art. 5. Il sera fait, aux moins, deux voyages d'aller et retour par mois.

Art. 6. Les vapeurs des Messageries Impériales Mexicaines parcoureront tous les ports ouverts au commerce de la haute mer et du cabotage, de la manière suivante :—

PREMIERE LIGNE.

De Vera Cruz à la Havane, avec escale à Sisal.—Départs le 5 *et le* 20 *de chaque mois.*

Le voyage aller et retour s'effectuera en 153½ heures de navigation et 96 heures de station dans les ports, c'est-à-dire, en 10 jours et 9½ heures.

SECONDE LIGNE.

De Vera Cruz à Campeche, avec escales à Tabasco et Carmen.—Départs le 1 *et le* 15 *de chaque mois.*

Le voyage aller et retour s'effectuera en 66 heures de navigation et 80 heures de station dans les ports, c'est-à-dire, en 6 jours et 2 heures.

TROISIEME LIGNE.

De Vera Cruz à la Nouvelle-Orléans avec escale à Tampico.—Départs le 1 *et le* 15 *de chaque mois.*

Le voyage aller et retour s'effectuera en 204 heures de navigation et 168 heures de station dans les ports, c'est-à-dire, 15 jours et 12 heures.

QUATRIEME LIGNE.

Malgré la difficulté d'établir des règles fixes pour l'itinéraire de cette ligne, à cause du déchargement, du mauvais temps, quand règne le vent du nord, et étant obligé de mouiller souvent de nuit, la Compagnie devra faire deux voyages par mois au sud et deux au nord, prenant pour base le tableau suivant :

LIGNE DE CABOTAGE DU SUD.

Départs le 1 *et le* 16 *de chaque mois.*

Le voyage aller et retour s'effectuera en 35 heures de navigation et 64 heures de station dans les ports, c'est-à-dire, que l'on pourra calculer le retour pour le sixième jour.

Ligne de Cabotage du Nord.

Départs le 8 et le 24 de chaque mois.

Le voyage aller et retour s'effectuera en 34 heures de navigation et 46 heures de station dans les ports, c'est-à-dire, que l'on pourra calculer le retour pour le cinquième jour.

Nota.—Les bateaux exécuteront leurs voyages dans l'espace de temps ci-dessus fixé, sauf les cas d'empêchement forcé qui seront constatés conformément aux usages maritimes, et au moyen de procès-verbaux qui établiront les causes du départ. Dans le cas contraire, on accordera un délai de 24 heures, pour l'arrivé du vapeur qui sera resté en retard. Ce délai passé, si le bateau n'était pas en vue, la Compagnie devra payer une amende de 8 piastres pour chaque heure de retard.

De toute manière, on ne pourra exiger que les bateaux à destination des ports indiqués dans le tableau de la Quatrième Ligne, ou ceux du cabotage, accomplissent leur voyage avec une rapidité dépassant neuf milles par heure, comme terme moyen.

Art. 7. Un agent, dûment autorisé par le Gouvernement Impérial, aura, sur chaque bateau, son passage gratis sans frais de tables ni autres ; il sera chargé de la correspondance et sera aidé par le capitaine, afin qu'il n'y ait pas de retard dans le débarquement de la correspondance.

Art. 8. Les bateaux de la Compagnie ne paieront ni droit de port ni de phare, mais ils auront toujours à payer les droits de pilotage, dans les ports où les pilotes ont l'habitude d'aller au devant des bateaux qui sont en vue des côtés, ou à l'entrée des ports, afin de les diriger au milieu des écueils et de les conduire au mouillage.

Les embarcations, lanchas et marchandises des vapeurs seront soumises aux Ordonnances de douanes maritimes et aux dispositions en vigueur pour tout ce qui a rapport au traffic mercantile.

Art. 9. Quand le Gouvernement Impérial enverra des troupes, munitions ou matériel de guerre d'un point à un autre, il payera seulement à la Compagnie la moitié des prix établis. Les employés du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale jouiront des mêmes bénéfices. Les officiers civils et militaires auront droit à la première classe, sans frais de table ; les sergents auront droit au passage de deuxième classe, sans frais de table ; les caporaux et soldats auront droit au passage de troisième classe, et la Compagnie leur fournira seulement l'eau et le sel.

Art. 10. Trois mois après la signature de ce contrat la Compagnie déposera aux archives Impériales la somme de 4,800 piastres, comme cautionnement, qui lui seront rendus quand les lignes seront etablies, avec les vapeurs cités dans l'Article 4. De plus, la Compagnie est obligée à avoir trois mois après la signature du présent contrat, des bateaux provisoires qui feront : au moins un voyage mensuel de haute mer, au moins deux voyages mensuels de cabotage.

La Compagnie devra faire par an : deux voyages mensuels de haute mer, deux voyages mensuels de cabotage.

Pendant la première année, la Compagnie employera au moins

quatre vapeurs, dont la marche devra atteindre 9 milles comme terme moyen. Un an et un jour après la signature du présent contrat, la Compagnie devra présenter six vapeurs ; quatre dont la marche atteindra 11 milles comme terme moyen, et deux, 9 milles.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale se réserve le droit de choisir le port ou le point central de départ et d'arrivée des bateaux de la Compagnie, et où il doit établir ses chantiers de carénage, chantiers de construction, digues, ateliers, magasins, et édifices pour le logement des employés et ouvriers. Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale s'engage à en donner avis en temps opportun à la Compagnie dans le délai d'un an après la signature du présent contrat. Deux mois après la réception du susdit avis, la Compagnie devra commencer les travaux de construction, sur les terrains que le Gouvernement lui concédera à cette fin, et dont les plans seront présentés préalablement à l'approbation du Gouvernement.

Le Gouvernement donnera avis également en temps opportun, pour construction des jetées et brise-lames dont la Compagnie aurait besoin, et dont parle l'Article 12 qui suit.

Art. 12. Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale accorde à M. Edouard Gautherin le privilège pour la construction des jetées et brise-lames dans les ports et rades d'escale des vapeurs, et l'autorise à recouvrir au commerce un droit de transit ou dépôt pour les marchandises embarquées ou désembarquées par ces jetées ou brise-lames.

Le droit de transit ou dépôt sera de 10 centavos par barril ou 5 pieds cubes, soit 80 centimes pour un volume d'un tonne ; et 10 centavos pour 200 livres de marchandises, telles que fer, plomb, rails, machines, minéraux, &c., &c.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale aura le 20 pour cent de ce droit. Les colis et matériaux du Gouvernement et de l'entreprise resteront seuls exempts du droit ci-dessus mentionné.

La perception des droits de jetées et brise-lames se fera au moyen d'un régistre établi en double expédition dans les Bureaux de l'Entreprise et de l'Administration des Douanes. Les deux livres seront confrontés le dernier jour de chaque mois, et l'on fera sur le champ la répartition des sommes perçues.

Les jetées qui se construiront seront en bois, comme celles qui sont en usage aux Etats Unis du Nord (New York, Boston, Nouvelle Orleans), la Havane, les Indes, et l'Australie. La construction de ces jetées pourra varier suivant les exigences des circonstances, en remplaçant le bois par la maçonnerie et les matériaux présentant le plus de résistance ; mais la Compagnie devra préalablement demander l'autorisation du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale.

Art. 13. Les vapeurs feront sur la ligne le service de garde-côtes. Un officier du Gouvernement Impérial restera à bord avec la mission spéciale et exclusive de visiter les navires suspects, de les capturer, et de dresser le procès-verbal des prises, d'accord avec le rapport du capitaine du vapeur. L'officier chargé de la correspondance pourra remplir ces fonctions, si le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale le jugeait convenable.

Le produit de la vente des prises, marchandises, navires et embarcations, sera partagé également entre le Gouvernement Impérial et le concessionnaire, qui payera *ad valorem*, et suivant le Tarif, les droits dûs au fisc pour sa part de prise.

Quand l'officier délégué par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impérial voudra exiger du capitaine du vapeur qu'on visite quelque navire en vue, il devra le déclarer par écrit.

Le capitaine sera tenu de se conformer à l'exigence de l'officier du Gouvernement, et il en sera pris acte dans le livre de bord, aussi bien que de l'itinéraire parcouru, en le calculant à raison de 9 milles à l'heure ; et le temps perdu pendant la visite sera porté en compte, si le vapeur en éprouvait quelque retard pour arriver à sa destination.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale n'aura aucune indemnité à payer pour les pertes de temps occasionnés par les visités pratiquées par ordre de son agent.

Art. 14. Les vapeurs des Messageries Impériales Mexicaines transporteront la correspondance ; mais, outre le port d'usage perçu par l'Administration des Postes, celle-ci prendra, pour le compte de la Compagnie, un port additionnel, dont il livrera le montant au moment du départ de chaque vapeur et de l'embarquement des sacs de correspondance. Ces sacs seront pesés en présence d'un employé de la Compagnie.

Pour les sacs contenant des journaux, brochures et imprimés, la Compagnie percevra 2 réaux par arrobe.

Pour les journaux, brochures et imprimés dont le poids est de 1 à 15 onces, la Compagnie percevra 3 centimes.

Pour fixer le montant de la somme perçue par l'Administration des Postes, pour le compte de la Compagnie, on prendra pour règle le poids des sacs.

En déduisant du poids total le poids du sac vide on obtiendra le poids net des lettres et des journaux.

Chaque $\frac{1}{2}$ once de poids de correspondance représentera le poids d'une lettre simple.

Le port que l'Administration des Postes percevra pour le compte de la Compagnie sera réglé provisoirement de la manière suivant :

D'un point du Golfe à un autre quelconque du même Golfe, pour une lettre simple de $\frac{1}{2}$ once il sera perçu 1 réal.

Pour une lettre simple du même poids destinée à la Havane on percevra 2 réaux.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale se réserve le droit de modifier les prix qui précèdent, dans le cas qu'il lui conviendrait de réformer le Tarif des Postes, et de faire des Traités Postaux avec les Puissances étrangères et amies.

Quand le Gouvernement aura résolu de faire la réforme des Tarifs, il nommera une Commission chargée de leur révision, et il invitera la Compagnie à nommer un chargé de pouvoir qui défendra ses intérêts auprès de la Commission.

Art. 15. La Compagnie s'engage à établir ses ateliers, bassins de carénage, magasins, et chantiers, sur l'emplacement choisi par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale, dans le délai d'un an,

ainsi qu'il est stipulé à l'Article 11. Le point désigné provisoirement comme centre des lignes de vapeurs des Messageries Impériales Mexicaines est le port de Vera Cruz.

Dans le cas où le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté choisirait un autre point comme centre des lignes, la Compagnie pourra modifier les dimensions de ses bâtiments, après approbation des Ministres de Marine et des Finances.

Afin de procurer du travail aux populations voisines des chantiers et des bassins de carénage, et de favoriser l'exploitation des bois, mines, &c., la Compagnie s'engage à employer, autant que possible, les habitants du pays et les matériaux qu'il produit, comme bois, cuivre, fer, charbon de pierre, &c., &c.

Art. 16. Les chantiers et bassins de carénage de la Compagnie seront toujours à la disposition du Gouvernement pour tout ce qui concerne la construction et la réparation de son matériel maritime.

Art. 17. Les embarcations à voile, à vapeur, ou à rames appartenant à la Compagnie, seront considérées comme appartenant aux ports où ils sont employés, et jamais comme des embarcations de haute mer ou de cabotage.

Art. 18. Le terme de la concession est de vingt et un ans, à dater du jour de la signature du présent contrat. A l'expiration de la concession, les constructions faites sur terre, les chantiers, bassins de carénage et ateliers, jetées et brise-lames, deviendront la propriété du Gouvernement.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté pourra acquérir le matériel flottant, c'est-à-dire, les vapeurs, lanchas et embarcations de la Compagnie, moyennant une indemnité dont le chiffre sera fixé par une Commission d'experts nommée par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale et par la Compagnie.

Art. 19. Le concessionnaire fera conduire le plus tôt un vapeur désarmé, à lui appartenant et qui se trouve actuellement dans les bassins de la Havane. Ce vapeur, une fois armé, sera destiné au service du port de Vera Cruz à la rade de Sacrificios. Il sera employé au déchargement des navires et restera à la disposition du Gouvernement pour toutes les nécessités du service.

Le concessionnaire emploiera au service des rivières qui débouchent à Alvarado un autre vapeur à lui appartenant, le "Graville," qui se trouve actuellement à la Havane, attendant des ordres. Le Gouvernement pourra y transporter gratuitement ses troupes et la correspondance le long des dites rivières jusqu'à Alvarado.

Art. 20. Sauf dans les cas imprévus ou de force majeure, les vapeurs de la Compagnie devront se présenter en vue des ports d'escale ou des stations, quelque temps qu'il fasse. Dans l'impossibilité de communiquer avec la terre, le capitaine de port en donnera avis au moyen de signaux. Dans ce cas, seulement les vapeurs seront dispensés de débarquer les passagers, la correspondance et les marchandises.

Les vapeurs effectueront leur départ les jour et heure indiqués, sauf dans les cas de force majeure dûment constatés. En cas de mauvais temps, ils ne pourront prendre la mer sans l'autorisation de l'autorité maritime.

La Compagnie est responsable de toute infraction aux réglements qui précèdent.

Art. 21. Un inspecteur délégué par le Gouvernement Impérial visitera fréquemment les bâtiments de la Compagnie. Si l'inspecteur considérait qu'il est urgent de faire quelques réparations, il devra en informer l'autorité maritime ; et une Commission composée du capitaine du port, de l'inspecteur, et du capitaine ou patron le plus ancien du port, se transportera à bord et prescrira les réparations à faire.

L'autorité maritime veillera à ce que le capitaine de bâtiment fasse exécuter les réparations demandées par la Commission.

Art. 22. Lorsque le Gouvernement Impérial emploiera un ou plusieurs bâtiments de la Compagnie, il paiera une indemnité dont le chiffre sera fixé par une Commission nommée à cet effet et qui accueillera les observations de la Compagnie.

Art. 23. Si quelque fait de contrabande se produisait à bord des vapeurs de la Compagnie, les coupables seraient poursuivis selon toute la rigueur de la loi, conformément aux lois de l'Empire, pour vol et abus de confiance, et le capitaine du bâtiment sera immédiatement destitué.

Art. 24. Le prix maximum du transport des passagers et du fret des marchandises est fixé dans les Tarifs ci-joints, lesquels pourront être révisés par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale, s'il le juge convenable. Il sera nommé à cet effet une Commission qui entendra les observations de la Compagnie.

Art. 25. Considérant les mauvais temps qui règnent fréquemment dans le golfe, surtout depuis le 1 Novembre jusqu'au 1 Février, ainsi que les avaries et retards que les bâtiments de la Compagnie peuvent souffrir, le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impérial autorise la Compagnie à percevoir 10 pour cent de plus sur les prix des Tarifs ci-joints.

Art. 26. Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale accorde sa haute protection à la Compagnie des Messageries Impériales Mexicaines, et s'engage à refuser à quelque autre Compagnie que ce soit, toute subvention ou concession de privilèges pouvant lui porter préjudice.

Chapultepec, le 28 *Janvier*, 1865.

(Signé) MAXIMILIEN.

MALL

REPORTS

BY

HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARIES

OF

EMBASSY AND LEGATION,

ON THE

MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, &c.,

OF THE

COUNTRIES IN WHICH THEY RESIDE.

No. 12.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
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1866.

Netherlands.

Reports by Mr. Ward, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Agricultural Statistics and Cattle Disease.

The Hague, January 10, 1866.

As instructions have been addressed to Her Majesty's Legation at this residence, on several occasions during the past year, with reference to the agricultural statistics of the Netherlands, I have thought that it might be useful to prepare a set of Tables, extracted from official sources, in continuation of those published with my Report of the 18th January, 1861, on the agriculture of Holland. The weights and measures of these Tables are reduced to the English scale.

The materials for the compilation of these Tables for the four first years of the period under consideration have been furnished chiefly by the General Annual Reports of the Royal Agricultural Society of Holland, which are themselves compiled from the official Reports of the several provinces, and partly corrected by the information derived from local Agricultural Societies.

For the results of 1864 I have been obliged to put together the details of the provincial Reports published in the autumn of 1865. The statement of imports and exports is extracted from the Tables published by the Finance Department, and issued at the end of the year 1865, containing the statistics of the trade and navigation of the Netherland for 1864.

A great increase will be observed in comparing the results with those for 1859, as printed with my former Report, in the exportation of the staple articles of Dutch agriculture, namely, butter and cheese, as well as in the quantities furnished to the British dominions. The exports of flax to Great Britain, the cultivation of which crop has much extended in this country of late years, appear as nearly double the amount of those of 1859. The same market has also taken increased numbers of cattle. Besides the articles enumerated in this list, large quantities of

vegetables and fruit go from this country to England, the former to the value, for 1864, of 62,850*l.*, out of an aggregate of 105,284*l.*, and the latter in the proportion of 70,000*l.* to 100,000*l.*, the approximate value of the entire quantity exported.

The statements with respect to the quantity of land in meadow and pasture, as well as to the extent and produce of the root crops, are so meagre and imperfect that it has appeared to me useless to include them in this Report. In the Agricultuaal Society's Reports the quantity of land under meadow and pasture is stated only for three provinces, namely :—

	Pasture.			Meadow.		
	1861.	1862.	1863.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Friesland	184,862	183,848	187,996	263,739	265,544	260,962
Utrecht	84,947	81,880	86,381	56,690	55,323	54,189
South Holland	211,792	218,349	218,217	152,162	149,933	152,078

Provinces.	Wheat.			Oats.			Barley.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.
1860.									
North Brabant	20,915	530,701	25·3	39,903	1,423,580	35·6	5,635	130,407	23·1
Gelderland	34,282	732,930	21·4	21,244	704,880	33·1	5,288	148,751	28·1
South Holland	29,513	698,549	23·7	20,824	787,101	37·7	12,626	411,117	32·6
North Holland	7,981	201,656	25·3	13,493	514,474	38·0	5,190	174,150	33 6
Zeeland	47,667	1,234.018	25 9	8,822	435,619	49·3	20,010	777,887	33·3
Utrecht	9,302	173,251	18·6	3,006	71,883	23·9	497	11,293	22·7
Friesland	8,782	265,923	30·3	12,251	463,306	37·7	6,288	293,235	46·6
Overijssel	2,170	53,167	24·4	7,710	237,308	30·8	4,757	113,321	23·8
Groningen	13,117	330,474	25·2	58.996	3,056,012	51·7	39,990	1,820,414	45·5
Drenthe	..	..	..	3,770	106,426	28·2	1,398	30,730	21·0
Limburg	31,494	655,017	20·8	29,976	1,006,173	33·5	7,777	186,457	23·9
Total	205,223	4,875,686	23·7	219,995	8,806,762	40·0	109,456	4,097,762	37·4
1861.									
North Brabant	21,600	482,500	22·3	40,793	1,327,342	32·5	6,405	210,186	32·8
Gelderland	33,069	559,137	16·9	23,600	762,552	32·3	5,702	156,363	27·4
South Holland	29,013	660,689	22·8	21,256	874,916	41·2	12,856	460,993	35·9
North Holland	8,737	216,266	24·8	12,114	468.094	38·6	5,880	184,586	31·4
Zeeland	48,021	1,195,117	25·0	10,711	578,313	54·0	22,373	921,146	41·2
Utrecht	8,543	128,432	15·0	3,529	74,645	21·1	442	10,340	23·4
Friesland	8,627	236,724	27·4	14,619	653,855	44·7	7,249	333,200	45·9
Overijssel	2,212	45,054	20·4	7,648	243,557	31·8	4,606	119,094	25·8
Groningen	11,728	230,470	19·7	68,299	3,484,973	51·0	25,833	1,080,430	41 8
Drenthe	14	330	22·3	3,954	116,730	29·5	1,389	30,528	22 0
Limburg	32,340	604,465	18·4	30,745	1,074,346	34·9	7,962	197,580	24·8
Total	203,904	4,359,184	21·3	237,268	9,659,373	40 7	100,697	3,704,446	36·7

vegetables and fruit go from this country to England, the former to the value, for 1864, of 62,850*l.*, out of an aggregate of 105,284*l.*, and the latter in the proportion of 70,000*l.* to 100,000*l.*, the approximate value of the entire quantity exported.

The statements with respect to the quantity of land in meadow and pasture, as well as to the extent and produce of the root crops, are so meagre and imperfect that it has appeared to me useless to include them in this Report. In the Agricultuaal Society's Reports the quantity of land under meadow and pasture is stated only for three provinces, namely :—

	Pasture.			Meadow.		
	1861.	1862.	1863.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Friesland	184,862	183,848	187,996	263,739	265,544	260,962
Utrecht	84,947	81,880	86,381	56,690	55,323	54,189
South Holland	211,792	218,349	218,217	152,162	149,933	152,078

Provinces.	Wheat.			Oats.			Barley.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.
1860.									
North Brabant	20,915	530,701	25·3	39,903	1,423,580	35·6	5,635	130,407	23·1
Gelderland	34,282	732,930	21·4	21,244	704,880	33·1	5,288	148,751	28·1
South Holland	29,513	698,549	23·7	20,824	787,101	37·7	12,626	411,117	32·6
North Holland	7,981	201,656	25·3	13,493	514,474	38·0	5,190	174,150	33 6
Zeeland	47,667	1,234.018	25 9	8,822	435,619	49·3	20,010	777,887	33·3
Utrecht	9,302	173,251	18·6	3,006	71,883	23·9	497	11,293	22·7
Friesland	8,782	265,923	30·3	12,251	463,306	37·7	6,288	293,235	46·6
Overijssel	2,170	53,167	24·4	7,710	237,308	30·8	4,757	113,321	23·8
Groningen	13,117	330,474	25·2	58.996	3,056,012	51·7	39,990	1,820,414	45·5
Drenthe	..	..	..	3,770	106,426	28·2	1,398	30,730	21·0
Limburg	31,494	655,017	20·8	29,976	1,006,173	33·5	7,777	186,457	23·9
Total	205,223	4,875,686	23·7	219,995	8,806,762	40·0	109,456	4,097,762	37·4
1861.									
North Brabant	21,600	482,500	22·3	40,793	1,327,342	32·5	6,405	210,186	32·8
Gelderland	33,069	559,137	16·9	23,600	762,552	32·3	5,702	156,363	27·4
South Holland	29,013	660,689	22·8	21,256	874,916	41·2	12,856	460,993	35·9
North Holland	8,737	216,266	24·8	12,114	468,094	38·6	5,880	184,586	31·4
Zeeland	48,021	1,195,117	25·0	10,711	578,313	54·0	22,373	921,146	41·2
Utrecht	8,543	128,432	15·0	3,529	74,645	21·1	442	10,340	23·4
Friesland	8,627	236,724	27·4	14,619	653,855	44·7	7,249	333,200	45·9
Overijssel	2,212	45,054	20·4	7,648	243,557	31·8	4,606	119,094	25·8
Groningen	11,728	230,470	19·7	68,299	3,484,973	51·0	25,833	1,080,430	41·8
Drenthe	14	330	22·3	3,954	116,730	29·5	1,389	30,528	22 0
Limburg	32,340	604,465	18·4	30,745	1,074,346	34·9	7,962	197,580	24·8
Total	203,904	4,359,184	21·3	237,268	9,659,373	40 7	100,697	3,704,446	36·7

Provinces.	Wheat.			Oats.			Barley.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.
1862.									
North Brabant	22,445	431,441	19·2	41,603	2,064,885	50·3	6,098	200,712	32·9
Gelderland	35,962	704,738	19·6	22,868	909,706	39·8	5,464	147,530	27·0
South Holland	27,654	561,110	20·3	21,151	920,197	43·5	13,126	403,822	30·0
North Holland	9,161	200,562	21·9	13,044	512,298	39·3	4,691	156,051	33·3
Zeeland	47,537	1,217,359	25·6	10,186	561,854	50·3	21,286	898,958	42·2
Utrecht	9,344	150,872	16·1	4,030	116,666	29·0	441	10,283	23·3
Friesland	9,480	269,480	28·4	13,042	649,741	49·8	8,231	286,111	34·7
Overijssel	2,146	45,981	21·4	7,640	275,290	36·0	4,507	121,513	26·8
Groningen	12,900	292,578	22·7	58,392	3,168,192	54·3	35,708	1,185,051	33·2
Drenthe	24·7	550	22·3	3,929	126,718	32·3	1,428	34,016	23·8
Limburg	32,908	659,732	20 0	32,465	1,157,590	35·7	8,218	212,561	25·9
Total	209,661·7	4,534,403	21·6	228,350	10,463,137	45·8	109,198	3,656,608	33·4
1863.									
North Brabant	24,720	514,692	20·8	42,836	1,599,174	37·3	5,660	199,215	35·2
Gelderland	35,357	757,264	21·4	22,415	741,472	33·1	5,820	166,997	28·7
South Holland . ..	29,796	791,607	26·5	22,717	923,302	40·7	11,274	398,588	35·3
North Holland	9,264	259,783	28·0	13,034	622,070	47·7	3,934	153,676	39·0
Zeeland	50,279	1,534,357	30·5	10,344	524,336	50·7	19,395	946,204	48·8
Utrecht	9,900	187,356	18·9	3,190	88,793	27·8	514	14,306	27·8
Friesland	9,843	323,416	32·8	12,683	587,413	46·3	6,746	334,272	49·6
Overijssel	2,105	48,188	22·9	7,878	240,000	30·4	4,389	113,004	25·7
Groningen	13,096	339,932	26·0	57,557	3,094,814	53·8	38,007	1,568,261	41·2
Drenthe	25	578	23·1	4,705	142,946	30·4	1,342	31,874	23·7
Limburg	32,795	683,264	20·8	31,246	1,042,211	33 3	7,658	191,452	25·0
Total	217,180	5,440,437	25·0	228,605	9,606,801	42·0	104,739	4,117,829	39·3

Provinces.	Wheat.			Oats.			Barley.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.
1864.									
North Brabant	20,574	476,089	23·1	41,233	1,754,750	42·5	5,893	220,992	37·5
Gelderland	35,708	772,550	21·6	24,311	967,216	40·7	4,900	139,276	28·4
South Holland	25,232	707,415	28·0	23,161	1,225,028	52·9	12,627	566,677	44·9
North Holland	7,695	166,252	21·6	14,678	645,445	44·0	4,913	186,707	38·0
Zeeland	47,801	1,393,042	29·1	11,211	597,384	53·3	24,426	1,193,965	48·9
Utrecht	9,435	..	..	3,510	..	..	447	..	..
Friesland	5,853	156,411	26·7	15,026	709,976	47·2	6,380	296,195	46·4
Overijssel	2,192	42,562	19·4	7,927	225,550	28·3	4,315	119,232	27·6
Groningen	6,842	155,717	22·7	80,840	4,887,948	60·4	31,750	1,858,030	58·5
Drenthe	..	..	..	4,885	156,994	32·1	1,370	30,384	22·2
Limburg	33,295	732,704	22·0	31,123	1,083,935	34·8	7,292	188,148	25·8
Total	194,627	4,602,742	24·8	257,905	12,254,226	48·1	104,313	4,799,606	46·2

1860.	Rye.			Buckwheat.			Beans.		
North Brabant	115,540	2,380,220	20·6	31,869	849,628	26·7	5,782	65,988	11·4
Gelderland	90,868	2,009,322	22·1	33,845	773,049	22·9	4,791	96,420	20·1
South Holland	10,978	247,506	22·6	27	149	5·5	7,924	213,509	26·9
North Holland	7,635	169,467	22·2	2,372	56,673	23·8	2,595	57,774	22·3
Zeeland	11,139	269,304	24·2	1,023	19,200	18·7	27,314	532,839	19·5
Utrecht	14,674	257,419	17·6	15,487	193,322	12·5	1,340	17,650	13·1
Friesland	20,179	487,160	24·2	13,605	286,364	21·0	7,670	194,080	25·3
Overijssel	64,274	1,469,828	22·8	18,400	428,791	23·1	1,652	35,814	21·7
Groningen	39,314	838,273	21·4	11,120	196,115	17·7	16,516	568,832	34·4
Drenthe	39,818	995,422	25·0	15,691	243,040	15·5	440	10,283	23·1
Limburg	70,697	1,191,104	16·9	15,652	304,181	19·4	6,865	132,984	19·4
Total	485,116	10,315,025	21·2	159,091	3,350,512	21·0	82,889	1,926,173	24·2

Provinces.	Rye.			Buckwheat.			Beans.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.
1861.									
North Brabant	113,924	2,075,631	18·2	38,309	1,091,871	28·5	5,834	86,657	14·8
Gelderland	87,470	1,724,380	19·7	33,894	926,711	27·3	5,283	78,734	14·9
South Holland	9,648	228,403	23·7	49	531	10·8	9,744	123,613	12·7
North Holland	6,877	162,323	23·6	2,359	25,454	10·8	3,513	66,997	19·1
Zeeland	10,789	260,095	24·1	1,164	29,339	25·2	28,213	405,133	14·4
Utrecht	14,550	226,786	15·6	14,300	318,423	22·3	1,480	16,034	10·8
Friesland	18,395	461,311	25·1	13,127	326,897	24·9	7,629	180,930	23·6
Overijssel	65,726	1,303,397	19·8	17,641	450,244	25·5	1,731	26,614	15·4
Groningen	29,766	668,031	22·1	11,291	218,675	19·4	22,207	362,041	16·3
Drenthe	39,839	861,629	21·6	17,760	331,263	18·6	482	9,203	19·1
Limburg..	74,425	1,299,089	17·5	17,487	403,568	23·1	7,030	131,997	18·8
Total	471,409	9,271,075	19·6	167,381	4,122,976	24·6	93,146	1,487,953	15·9
1862.									
North Brabant	115,707	2,184,585	18·9	38,285	1,013,390	26·5	8,370	109,815	13·2
Gelderland	86,514	1,676,305	19·4	33,635	767,952	22·8	4,467	81,199	18·2
South Holland	10,900	234,853	21·6	63	985	15·6	9,743	124,321	12·8
North Holland	7,519	163,825	21·8	2,371	42,387	17·9	2,565	45,850	17·9
Zeeland	11,357	282,743	24·9	899	24,160	26·9	27,205	604,408	22·2
Utrecht	15,314	289,882	18·9	14,135	275,395	19·5	1,234	19,219	15·6
Friesland	18,709	416,647	22·3	11,872	278,820	23·5	7,532	188,647	25·0
Overijssel	66,820	1,269,755	19·0	18,371	410,059	22·3	1,793	40,057	22·3
Groningen	30,644	592,091	19·3	10,908	151,811	13·9	20,604	495,953	24·1
Drenthe..	40,132	704,503	17·5	12,974	207,839	16·0	416	8,603	20·7
Limburg..	74,648	1,215,650	16·3	17,737	409,754	23·1	6,936	133,775	19·3
Total	478,264	9,030,839	18·8	161,250	3,582,552	22·2	90,865	1,851,847	20·3

Provinces.	Rye.			Buckwheat.			Beans.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.
1863.									
North Brabant	114,493	2,703,437	23·6	38,482	718,489	18·7	4,638	137,510	29·6
Gelderland	90,804	2,016,470	22·2	33,624	762,244	22·7	4,302	88,049	20·4
South Holland	12,808	303,220	23·7	17	789	46·0	6,575	195,859	29·8
North Holland	6,823	169,338	24·8	2,304	52,596	22·8	1,613	43,331	26·7
Zeeland	11,453	343,649	30 0	1,030	25,446	24·7	22,197	713,018	32·1
Utrecht	15,493	301,868	19·3	13,885	..	..	1,152	16,666	14·5
Friesland	18,948	436,088	23·0	11,429	280,257	24·5	6,850	223,628	32·6
Overijssel	65,954	1,206,610	18·3	18,303	365,595	20 0	1,794	38,590	21·5
Groningen	29,404	652,247	22·2	9,880	168,726	17·0	19,962	618,167	30·9
Drenthe	40,277	671,119	16 6	15,200	222,324	14·6	445	10,707	24·0
Limburg	74,749	1,556,640	20·8	14,063	250,630	17·8	6,632	80,470	12·1
Total	481,206	10,360,686	21·5	158,217	2,847,096	17·9	76,160	2,165,995	28·4
1864.									
North Brabant	117,832	2,514,953	21·3	38,880	690,564	17·7	5,661	171,709	30·3
Gelderland	91,651	2,179,995	23·8	33,965	805,021	23·7	6,353	167,522	27·4
South Holland	9,106	267,834	29·4	193	671	34·7	8,290	265,472	32·0
North Holland	6,663	175,654	26·4	2,308	55,073	23·8	2,269	67,070	29·5
Zeeland	11,120	329,979	29·7	1,142	24,504	21·4	26,013	714,971	27·6
Utrecht	15,620	..	..	14,253	..	..	1,795	..	..
Friesland	16,670	398,654	23·9	10,435	184.814	17·7	8,694	327,878	37·7
Overijssel	66,212	1,630,272	24·6	14,930	329,284	22·0	1,747	43,000	25·3
Groningen	26,566	774,940	29·1	9,758	139,151	14·2	30,800	980,901	31·8
Drenthe	40,372	954,866	23·6	15,294	243,133	15·9	462	10,577	22·9
Limburg	75,388	1,629,768	21·6	16,578	298,438	18 0	6,665	114,493	17·1
Total	477,200	10,856,915	23·5	157,736	2,770,653	18·1	98,749	2,863,593	28·9

Provinces.	Peas.			Potatoes.			Koolzaad.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.
1860.									
North Brabant	3,110	62,422	20·1	48,216	4,813,253	99·8	7,370	144,516	19·6
Gelderland	2,087	43,962	21·0	54,179	8,111,032	149·7	4,617	95,600	20·7
South Holland	3,375	74,425	22·0	25,125	3,544,701	141·1	9,555	199,404	20·9
North Holland	2,570	51,720	20·1	8,625	1,227,008	142·2	2,372	44,018	18 6
Zeeland	8,308	163,340	19·6	11,040	1,111,276	100·6	8,468	161,434	19·1
Utrecht	811	9,933	12·2	9,500	1,438,531	151·4	8 —	..	..
Friesland	1,581	32,202	20·4	26,072	2,562,202	98·2	8,620	198,178	23·0
Overijssel	307	5 326	17·3	24,638	2,729,158	110·7	1,968	36 028	18·3
Groningen	635	9,117	14·4	17,675	2,698,700	152·6	18,065	319,877	17·7
Drenthe	..	..	..	11,258	1,553,240	137·9	..	..	..
Limburg	1,305	22,278	17·1	22,057	2,276,283	103·2	1,104	16,014	14·5
Total	24,089	474,725	19·7	268,385	32,065,384	124·0	70,139	1,215,069	17·3
1861.									
North Brabant	2,902	55,780	19·2	48,724	3,053,565	62·7	7,468	129,989	17·4
Gelderland	2,032	46,826	23·0	54,315	4,117,931	75·8	3,598	67,000	18·6
South Holland	3,074	52,445	17·1	26,661	2,392,274	89·8	9,386	229,543	24·5
North Holland	2,605	67,889	26·1	9,321	512,302	54·9	1,448	29,804	20·6
Zeeland	7,815	149,569	19·1	11,770	758,915	64·5	8,372	183,916	22·0
Utrecht	759	8,869	11·7	9,564	617,533	64·6	996	18,294	18·4
Friesland	1,934	43,777	22·6	25,275	1,509,132	59·6	6,630	153,934	23·2
Overijssel	339	6,527	19·5	24,591	1,276,805	51·9	1,888	35,172	18·6
Groningen	676	13,085	19·4	18,504	1,523,388	82·3	17,362	358,352	20·6
Drenthe	20	330	16·5	11,526	888,689	77·1	66	1,452	22·0
Limburg	1,385	23,360	16·9	22,619	1,782,278	78·8	945	14,278	15·1
Total	23,541	468,457	15·6	262,870	18,432,812	70·0	58,159	1,221,734	21·0

Provinces.	Peas.			Potatoes.			Koolzaad.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.
1862.									
North Brabant	3,064	66,148	21·6	49,466	8,202,182	165·8	7,413	131,448	17·7
Gelderland	2,815	57,120	20·3	53,931	11,204,361	207·7	4,800	92,470	19·3
South Holland	3,589	60,651	16 9	29,910	5,263,167	176·0	8,537	200,546	23·5
North Holland	3,582	79,706	22·3	10,431	1,935,094	185·5	1,270	27,472	21·6
Zeeland	8,357	195,558	23 4	12,928	2,513,705	194·4	8,980	196,675	21·9
Utrecht	980	15,252	15·6	9,282	2,202,237	237·2	924	16,418	17·8
Friesland	2,407	55,211	22·9	21,569	2,877,317	133·4	9,726	285,003	29·3
Overijssel	375	8,134	21·7	24,479	3,672,375	150·0	1,918	32,316	16·8
Groningen	870	17,664	20·3	16,843	3,111,509	184·8	25,540	532,675	22·9
Drenthe	24	412	17·2	12,003	2,380,282	198·2	72	1,601	22·2
Limburg..	1,447	21,715	15·0	22,808	2,601,319	114·1	890	11,434	12·6
Total	27,510	577,571	20·9	263,650	45,963,548	174·3	70,070	1,528,058	21·8
1863.									
North Brabant	3,342	73,666	22·0	45,146	7,782,808	172	6,642	201,922	30·4
Gelderland	2,738	64,569	23·5	54,520	9,829,238	180	4,567	122,379	26·8
South Holland	3,808	103,429	27·2	41,763	7,692,096	184	8,856	278,000	31·4
North Holland	2,869	73,133	25·1	10,230	1,913,221	187	1,450	42,351	29·2
Zeeland	8,487	280,160	33·1	12,333	2,705,971	219	10,625	296,987	30·7
Utrecht	850	13,723	16·1	9,593	1,707,729	178	842	15,948	19·0
Friesland	2,087	55,053	26·3	20,663	3,832,993	185	11,391	363,631	31·9
Overijssel	396	7,936	20·0	24,723	3,444.348	139	1,898	33,564	17·7
Groningen	908	19,989	22·0	16,596	4,076,992	245	33,551	924,757	27·5
Drenthe	..	..	..	12,376	2,589,660	209	..	..	..
Limburg..	1,632	23,067	14·1	23,107	3,092,713	134	Returns	deficient	..
Total	27,117	714,725	26·3	271,050	48,667,769	179·5	79,822	2,279,539	28·5

Provinces.	Peas.			Potatoes.			Koolzaad.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.
1864.									
North Brabant	3,772	93,471	24·8	50,129	6,496,672	129	6,380	93,678	14·7
Gelderland	3,077	73,233	23·8	54,715	9,648,194	176	4,021	65,681	17·6
South Holland	4,164	121,440	29·1	28,543	5,677,827	199	6,218	149,469	24·0
North Holland	2,769	71,135	25·7	9,467	..	..	2,224	27,998	12·6
Zeeland	9,407	291,139	31·0	12,460	2,535,444	203	5,874	108,540	18·5
Utrecht	1,243	..	..	9,259	..	..	662	..	..
Friesland	2,560	76,152	29·7	22,550	4,230,764	187	6.966	164,405	23·6
Overijssel	383	8,060	22·2	24,880	3,538,881	142	1,943	26,128	13·4
Groningen	1,285	31,225	24·4	17,943	4,317,527	240	8,839	104,404	11·8
Drenthe	..	..	..	13,178	2,980.508	226	..	..	..
Limburg	1,716	21,168	12·5	22,981	3,411,864	148	..	..	..
Total	30,376	787,023	25·9	266,105	42.837,681	160·9	43,127	790,303	18·6

1860.	Flax Fibre.			Flax Seed.		Madder.	
	Acres.	Stones.	Average.	Bushels.	Average.	Acres.	Tons.
North Brabant	7,154	234,821	32·8	31,913	4·5	2,407	1,627·7
Gelderland	1,277	21,063	16·5	7,150	5·6	17·6	..
South Holland	6,739	191,012	28·3	74,280	11·0	2,309	1,721·5
North Holland	2,496	..	..	..	..	877	..
Zeeland	8,895	188,809	21·2	44,567	5·0	6,140	4,116·5
Utrecht	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Friesland	10,845	398,021	36·6	126,276	11·6	..	..
Overijssel	1,013	22,834	22·5	4,405	4·3	..	..
Groningen	1,137	45,826	40·3	9,354	8·2	..	..
Drenthe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Limburg	1,527	51,653	33·8	14,030	9·2	..	..
Total	41,083	1,154,039	28 0	311,975	7·6	11,750·6	7,465·7

Provinces.	Flax Fibre.			Flax Seed.		Madder.		Remarks.
	Acres.	Stones.	Average.	Bushels.	Average.	Acres.	Tons.	
1861.								
North Brabant	7,014	192,018	27·3	..	..	2,024	881·4	
Gelderland	1,171	Defective	return	12,302	..	..	..	
South Holland	6,300	535,065*	defective	41,569	..	2,467	1,589	* Part only.
North Holland	3,212	..	..	..	..	1,074	917	
Zeeland	9,386	178,208	19·0	40,740	4·8	7,118	3,539	
Utrecht	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Friesland	9,904	301,829	30·5	102,701	10·4	..	..	
Overijssel	1,282	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Groningen	1,003	..	..	9,168	9·1	..	..	
Drenthe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Limburg	1,478	23,614	16·0	10,709	7·3	..	..	
Total	40,750	1,230,734	..	217,189	..	12,683	6,926·4	
1862.								
North Brabant	7,134	543,498	†	..	..	2,052	1,296	† The Returns of produce only represent a portion of the land sown, therefore they are not averaged.
Gelderland	1,033	9,424		164,639	..	..	..	
South Holland	6,148	195,016		37,075	..	2,204	1,479	
North Holland	3,160	..	..	..	..	944	947	
Zeeland	8,968	216,060	24·1	37 438	..	7,947	5,321	
Utrecht	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Friesland	10,080	365,974	36·5	128,462	..	..	..	
Overijssel	1,223	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Groningen	..	..	..	14,800	..	..	..	
Drenthe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Limburg	1,500	24,452	†	..	..	..	..	
Total	39,246	1,354,424	..	382,414	..	13,147	9,043	

Provinces.	Flax Fibre.			Flax Seed.		Madder.		Remarks.
	Acres.	Stones.	Average.	Bushels.	Average.	Acres.	Tons.	
1863.								
North Brabant	8,152	201,123	24·6	154,294	18·9	1,925	1,690	
Gelderland	1,297	29,929	23·1	5,777	4·4	..	..	
South Holland	7,391	326,667	44·2	71,707	9·7	1,722	2,067	
North Holland	4,923	..	..	..	..	1,112	1,328	
Zeeland	10,324	449,582	43·5	103,347	10·0	7,384	2,486	
Utrecht	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Friesland	10,272	474,252	46·1	150,782	14·7	..	..	
Overijssel	1,282	..	..	5,656	4·4	..	..	
Groningen	1,667	74,409	44·6	7,323	4·4	..	..	
Drenthe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Limburg	1,589	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	46,897	1,555,972	..	498,886	..	12,143	7,571	
1864.								
North Brabant	10,151	201,117	19·8	22,219	2·2	3,664	1,142	
Gelderland	1,819	30,861	17·0	6,927	3·8	7·4	..	
South Holland	9,486	364,196	38·4	85,855	10·7	1,819	1,312	
North Holland	5,792	..	..	..	..	806	..	
Zeeland	13,022	553,269	42·5	112,960	8·7	6,298	5,238	
Utrecht	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Friesland	13,834	630,033	45·5	254,415	18·4	..	..	
Overijssel	1,300	(661 ?)	..	5,304*	6·2	..	..	* From 852 acres.
Groningen	3,334	..	..	49,944	15·0	..	..	
Drenthe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Limburg	1,755	33,779†	20·6	..	..	..	..	† From 1,634 acres.
Total	60,493	1,813,916	..	..	..	12,594·4	7,692	

QUANTITIES of the undermentioned Articles imported into Holland, in 1864, deducting the Exports :—

	Quarters.
Wheat—	
Imports	247,359
Exports	68,847
	178,512
Rye—	
Imports	573,103
Exports	10,660
	562,443
Barley—	
Imports	372,791
Exports	106,487
	266,304
Buckwheat—	
Imports	77,316
Exports	712
	76,604
	cwts.
Bread biscuit, &c.—	
Imports	3,365
Exports	2,548
	817
	Tons.
Wheaten Flour—	
Imports	23,276
Exports	1,813
	21,463
Rye Meal—	
Imports	877
Exports	18
	859
Hemp, undressed—	
Imports	4,162
Exports	457
	3,705

	Tons.
Hemp, dressed—	
Imports	49
Exports	40
	9
	Cwts.
Hops—	
Imports	16,453
Exports	10,970
	5,483
Hops exported to Great Britain	7,010
	£
Grass seed, value—	
Imports	13,960
Exports	12,900
	1,060
	Bushels.
Clover seed—	
Imports	55,238
Exports	41,264
	13,974
Kool, rape, and other oleaginous seeds—	
Imports	1,062,171
Exports	129,916
	932,255
Flax-seed—	
Imports	1,801,622
Exports	267,449
	1,534,173

Articles of which the Exports exceeds the Imports :—

	Quarters.
Oats—	
Exports	126,304
Imports	16,662
	109,642
Beans—	
Exports	27,661
Imports	2,360
	25,301
Peas—	
Exports	11,905
Imports	10,972
	933
	Tons.
Bran—	
Exports	4,280
Imports	33
	4,247
	Lbs.
Butter—	
Exports ..	36,719,368
Imports ..	3,656,375
	33,062,993
Butter exported to Great Britain ..	33,134,963
	Tons.
Hay—	
Total Exports ..	10.342
Total Imports ..	1,108
	9,234
Hay exported to Great Britain	1,818
	Cwts.
Cheese—	
Exports	554,317
Imports	3,157
	551,160

	Cwts.
Cheese exported to Great Britain	339,627
	Head.
Horned Cattle—	
Exports	231,720
Imports	12,587
	219,133
Sheep and Lambs—	
Exports	321,412
Imports	19,426
	301,986
Pigs—	
Exports	92,967
Imports	34,425
	58,542
Exports to Great Britain—	
Horned Cattle ..	158,196
Sheep and Lambs .	270,060
Pigs	48,699
	Stones.
Flax, undressed—	
Exports	4,571,081
Imports	57,356
	4,513,725
Flax, dressed—	
Exports	15,400
Imports	553
	14,847
Flax exported to Great Britain, viz. :—	
Undressed .	1,349,452
Dressed	500
	Lbs.
Meat not subject to duty—	
Exports	1,364,375
Imports	142,219
	1,222,156

Articles of which the Export exceed the Import—(*continued.*)

		Lbs.
Meat, smoked or dried—		
Exports	..	107,967
Imports	..	53,547
		54,420
Mutton and pork, fresh—		
Exports	..	92,124
Imports	..	52,895
		39,229
Ditto salt, and Bacon—		
Exports	..	687,937
Imports	..	510,781
		177,156
Ditto smoked or dried—		
Exports	..	945,367
Imports	..	297,264
		648,103
Wool—		
Exports	..	15,885,810
Imports	..	13,717,624
		2,168,186
		Bushels.
Canary-seed—		
Exports	..	34,842
Imports	..	778
		34,064
Mustard-seed—		
Exports	..	80,221
Imports	..	12,368
		68,853
		Cwts.
Onion and garden seeds—		
Exports	..	2,911
Imports	..	1,280
		1,631
		Bushels.
Hemp-seed—		
Exports	..	50,791
Imports	..	454
		50,337
		Cwt.
Madder, viz., Alizari and dried root—		
Exports	..	5,275
Imports	..	465
		4,810
Madder, undried root		731
		Lbs.
Madder, prepared—		
Exports	..	5,123,864
Imports	..	110,251
		5,013,613
		£
Madder, Garancine and Colorine, value—		
Exports	..	213,683
Imports	..	27,568
		186,115
		Bushels.
Potatoes—		
Exports	..	1,248,972
Imports	..	54,861
		1,195,111
Potatoes exported to Great Britain	..	427,893
		Cwt.
Potatoe-meal—		
Exports	..	54,120
Imports	..	28,483
		25,637
		Lbs.
Oil from seeds—		
Exports	..	12,428,586
Imports	..	526,241
		11,902,345

Provinces.	Stallions.	Geldings.	Mares.	Foals.	Total.	Bulls.	Oxen.	Cows.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.
1860.													
North Brabant	85	12,472	14,140	3,340	30,037	511	10,154	93,728	49,331	153,724	47,781	40,808	37,547
Gelderland	266	9,311	18,307	5,105	32,989	982	12,816	91,785	57,230	162,813	82,975	53,484	34,307
South Holland	187	11,050	21,366	3,018	35,621	2,517	11,037	138,369	33,896	185,819	60,863	29,079	7,800
North Holland	77	6,207	9,305	823	19.025*	869	767	112,463	20,733	141,129‡	223,912	25,006	4,113
Zeeland	147	8,975	11,516	1,891	22,529	661	1,832	31,542	14.976	49,011	31,516	15,908	3,399
Utrecht	92	2,566	8,165	1,343	12,166	1,300	441	57,024	16,207	74,972	33,334	17,781	4,485
Friesland	106	8,601	12,343	1,172	22.222	3,389	2,196	155,553	54,108	195,246	95,038	11,102	971
Overijssel	94	5,986	8,274	1,424	15,778	1,380	1,436	78,299	31,185	112,300	34,372	20,906	7,717
Groningen	103	13,879	12.331	1,652	27,965	1,828	6,302	64,459	24,157	96,746	77,128	17,063	2,935
Drenthe	27	3,195	6,775	1,044	11,041	324	327	41,782	15,613	58,046	118,267	18,437	4,023
Limburg	74	5,500	6,272	2,035	14,081	537	2,429	41,214	13,552	57,732	60,542	21,012	8,506
Total	1,458	87,742	128,794	22,847	243,454	14.298	49,737	906,218	310,988	1,287,538	865,728	270,586	114,903
1861.													
North Brabant	80	12,719	14.393	3,323	30,515	606	10,741	94,819	52,542	158,708	50,373	41,668	38,441
Gelderland	258	9,362	18,537	5,207	33,364	1,113	14,241	94 047	60,502	169,903	82,339	50,500	36,266
South Holland	190	11,191	21,313	3,134	35,828	2,554	11,015	145,063	34,388	193,020	50,139	29,490	8,037
North Holland	97	6,895	10,439	1,300	19,854†	1,052	1,075	119,848	22,801	144,776	231,256	27,379	5,223
Zeeland	169	8,946	11,647	2,035	22,797	684	2,067	31,746	17,079	51,576	32,422	16,381	3,671
Utrecht	84	2,834	8,252	1,274	12,444	1,267	487	59,257	17,016	78,027	33,575	17,180	4,476
Friesland	108	8,665	12,393	1,429	22,595	3,305	1,289	158,841	36.125	199.560	110,400	10,445	1,095
Overijssel	83	6,383	8,398	1,399	16,263	1,366	1,501	80,763	32,059	115,689	30.580	21,735	7,416
Groningen	102	13.782	12,422	1,705	28,011	1,797	6,617	68,368	28,031	104.843	83,229	15,832	2,199
Drenthe	38	3,585	6,618	1,152	11,393	307	429	43,037	16,237	60,010	111,736	17,654	4,175
Limburg	267	5,524	6,330	2,099	14,220	535	2,500	42.515	13,613	59,163	62,528	23,168	8,798
Total	1,476	89,886	130,742	24,057	246,684	14,586	51.992	938,304	330,393	1,335,275	878,577	271,432	119.797

* In this number are included 2,613 not classified. † 6,297 as before. ‡ 523 as before.

Provinces.	Stallions.	Geldings.	Mares.	Foals.	Total.	Bulls.	Oxen.	Cows.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.
1862.													
North Brabant	82	12,614	14,465	3,375	30,534	596	11,234	98,912	54,234	164,976	51,728	44,315	38,548
Gelderland	250	9,444	18,875	5,415	33,984	1,140	16,712	95,862	63,413	177,127	81,946	52,235	40,175
South Holland	200	11,191	21,605	3,128	36,124	2,544	11,717	147,870	35,171	197,299	51,643	28,803	7,670
North Holland	101	6,898	10,596	1,225	19,429*	1,139	1,115	122,481	21,177	147,257†	238,778	27,201	5,087
Zeeland	154	8,981	11,675	2,091	22,901	615	2,096	29,102	21,694	53,507	35,093	16,613	3,750
Utrecht	92	2,768	8,289	1,386	12,533	1,244	455	60,587	16,606	78,892	32,696	17,818	4,682
Friesland	108	8,675	12,827	1,608	23,218	3,357	1,476	163,804	37,566	206,203	99,012	10,888	1,220
Overijssel	111	6,529	8,506	1,436	16,582	1,486	1,492	81,239	32,850	117,067	30,352	22,318	8,265
Groningen	111	14,030	12,488	1,964	28,602	2,139	7,866	69,355	28,047	107,407	83,597	16,964	2,537
Drenthe	40	3,771	6,640	1,178	11,635	315	414	46,756	16,717	64,202	114,700	18,052	4,467
Limburg	243	5,527	6,319	2,169	14,258	532	2,681	42,987	13,893	60,093	62,594	23,449	8,929
Total	1,492	90,426	132,291	24,975	249,800	15,098	57,258	958,955	341,368	1,374,030	882,139	278,656	125,330
1863.													
North Brabant	77	12,666	14,685	3,546	30,974	581	11,152	100,081	53,793	165,607	50,540	45,394	38,914
Gelderland	234	9,509	18,929	5,687	34,359	1,151	16,086	97,022	61,859	176,118	80,486	60,089	37,192
South Holland	233	11,514	22,107	3,184	37,038	2,637	11,614	150,695	35,188	200,134	56,928	30,535	7,937
North Holland	100	7 351	10,822	1,480	20,350	1,067	1,444	121,217	24,789	148.517	242,605	27,435	5,059
Zeeland	144	9,116	11,788	2,285	23,327	651	2,112	28,773	22,426	53,962	36,780	19,362	3,813
Utrecht	98	2,659	8,354	1,363	12,452	1,226	574	60,817	16,920	79,537	31,848	20,252	4,684
Friesland	122	8,947	12,919	1,801	23,792	3,325	1,226	164,553	37,095	205,919	102,511	10,643	1,202
Overijssel	92	6,444	8.709	1,273	16,518	1,314	1,677	83,339	30,443	116.775	31,651	23,967	8,023
Groningen	117	14.534	12.662	2,132	29,445	2,067	7,226	70,579	28.772	108,644	83,370	17,884	2,538
Dreuthe	31	3.727	6,796	1,119	11,673	313	436	47,930	15,927	64,606	114,727	18,366	4,482
Limburg	246	5,516	6,382	2,264	14,408	520	2,868	43,443	13,929	60,760	63,082	25,128	8,452
Total	1,494	91,977	134,153	26.137	254,336	14,852	56,425	968,249	341,051	1,380.579	893.628	299.055	122,326

* In this number are included 609 not classified.

† 1,345 as before.

Provinces.	Stallions.	Geldings	Mares.	Foals.	Total.	Bulls.	Oxen.	Cows.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.
1864.													
North Brabant	92	12,861	14,785	3,553	31,291	563	10,713	99,037	51,511	161,824	51,313	45,974	37,309
Gelderland	226	9,539	19,039	5,734	34,538	1,118	15,340	95,340	57,284	168,982	78,500	55,127	36,669
South Holland	313	11,441	22,091	3,405	37,250	2,459	10,625	151,398	34,666	199,148	56,926	30,062	8,226
North Holland	105	6,836	10,965	1,399	19,922	1,009	851	110,151	24,175	136,186	262,352	25,076	4,695
Zeeland	110	9,318	11,777	2,254	23,459	610	2,091	28,396	11,770	53,656	37,549	18,743	3,719
Utrecht	85	2,591	8,578	1,517	12,771	1,111	442	59,611	15,825	76,989	32,997	20,547	4,678
Friesland	131	8,815	12,958	1,909	23,813	2,935	1,094	154,289	33,080	191,398	104,691	10,779	1,116
Overijssel	83	6,503	8,344	1,296	16,226	1,270	1,483	82,297	29,328	114,378	35,671	23,247	7,879
Groningen	135	14,717	12,741	2,134	29,727	1,686	7,172	70,613	27,323	106,794	83,422	18,689	2,254
Drenthe	38	3,849	6,820	1,167	11,874	276	473	48,004	15,087	63,840	120,614	19,419	4,473
Limburg	272	5,472	6,283	2,339	14,366	542	2,427	44,078	13,645	60,692	66,101	26,973	9,432
Total	1,590	91,942	134,381	26,707	255,237	13,579	52,711	943,214	313,604	1,333,887	930,136	294,636	120,450

A statement of the number and description of stock in the Netherlands for the year 1860 to 1864, inclusive, is subjoined.

In connection with this part of the subject, it will be proper to add some details respecting the disease now prevailing among the cattle in this country, as in England, and to give a short account of the means which have been adopted in the hope of arresting its progress. This disease made its first appearance in the Netherlands in the middle of the month of August, and its origin was traced to some cattle which had been brought back from England, where they could not realize a remunerating price.

The infection spread, and the attention of the Government was immediately drawn to the subject. Their action was at first limited to advice, information, and support; since the immediate agency in such cases belonged to the communes, which are empowered to make such regulations as might be found necessary, and to enforce the general laws of the country applicable to the emergency. Certain provisions of the Penal Code indicated the course which might be followed to compel owners of diseased cattle to report any case which might occur where there was any risk of communicating infection; and the general law of expropriation furnished the means of getting rid of such animals as were likely to spread the disease, upon making compensation to the owners. The communal authorities were called upon to exercise the powers conferred upon them by these laws, and the Government encouraged them by the promise of material assistance to such communes as might be unable to meet any demands for compensation. Indirect means were resorted to for the purpose of checking importations of cattle by sea and land, such as prohibiting pilots from bringing up vessels laden with cattle from England, and directing the Customs officers at the frontier to detain such as might come by land, until they could be properly inspected and ascertained to be free from disease. Suggestions adopted upon the recommendation of veterinary practitioners were made public, and urged for enforcement by the communal authorities. The principle of the suggestions was to destroy infected or suspected animals only where the cases were isolated; and where the infection had already spread, to subject them to careful treatment, and to take precautions for separating, as far as possible, the diseased from the healthy. Some communes closed their

cattle markets, and some endeavoured to prevent the spread of infection by prohibiting the passage of animals from places where the disease existed. The Government assisted these latter by placing the military and naval force of the country at their disposition in aid of the police.

Further assistance was also afforded in providing for the service of veterinary surgeons, both for the sake of keeping the authorities informed when their intervention was required, and of treating the diseased cattle. To meet the expense of this measure, as well as with the object of enabling the poorer communes to make compensation for the animals which it might be necessary to slaughter, a sum of 100,000 florins, equal to about 8,400*l.*, was voted by the States General.

A Bill was also passed through the Legislature, extending, for a limited time, the powers of the Administration to the prohibition of importation and transit of cattle, and of holding markets,—to making regulations respecting the declaration, sale, treatment, and inspection of living and dead animals, and other matters in connection therewith. The exercise of these powers was not, however, designed to supersede the action of the communes, but to be supplementary of it; and in pursuance of them, a line has been drawn including the infected districts, and extended from time to time as occasion required, across which the passage of cattle has been prevented by stations of police and military. All markets for the sale of cattle have been suspended within the line of exclusion under these powers, as in some instances the communal authorities neglected or refused to enforce this measure, considered to be indispensable for checking the progress of the plague.

It is stated that the flesh of animals slaughtered in the early stage of the disease is not unfit for human food; and this seems to be proved by the fact that considerable quantities of the meat of such animals had been brought to market after inspection by officers appointed for the purpose, as well as that much also had been sold and consumed previously to the appointment of inspectors, without any dangerous consequences being known to have ensued. Objections against this practice have been offered only upon theoretical grounds.

No specific mode of treatment has been found effectual either to prevent or to cure the disease. Still it cannot be

said that the means used have been altogether fruitless. At any rate the mortality is less than what has been experienced in England. During the first six weeks the number of cases reported was 3,319; of these 674 were slaughtered, 1,169 died, and 717 recovered. Thus, according to the official calculation, 39 per cent. of the cases in which the plague had been allowed to run its course were recoveries, a proportion looked upon as more favourable than could have been expected.

Weekly returns are made to the Government, from which it has appeared that, from the end of September to the 4th of November, the number of new cases per week decreased gradually from 790 to 651. Subsequently to the latter date they have steadily and rapidly increased, a result ascribed to the removal of the animals from pastures to the stalls.

The Returns up to the close of the year have continued to present a progressive increase, the last showing for the week ending December 30, 1865, 3,072 new cases, of which 444 died, 379 were slaughtered, 186 recovered, and 2,063 remained under treatment, making since the beginning of the disease a total of 21,437 attacked, 6,121 died, 5,075 slaughtered, and 5,835 recovered, in the province of South Holland.

In more than one respect, however, the last Return presents an unfavourable appearance. Out of seven places in which the breaking out of the plague is reported for the first time, it is stated that the origin of it cannot be traced to contact with any contagious medium, contrary to the opinion of a high authority upon the subject, that every case would be found to be so traceable. Again, though in the original forms of the disease a diminution is announced, for the first time since the commencement of it, yet in others where it has long raged it has assumed a more aggravated character.

The area over which it is spread is also increasing. Returns have been made for the province of Utrecht, in which a few isolated cases in the early part of the season had been followed by an entire cessation of the scourge, showing, for the week ending December 30, 349 new cases, 165 deaths, 2 slaughtered, and 146 recovered, making a total of 1,104 cases, 394 deaths, 27 slaughtered, 316 recovered, and 367 still under treatment.

The provinces of North Brabant and North Holland

have also been invaded, according to the latest accounts, though no official Returns of the extent of the visitation have been yet made.

(Signed) WILLIAM R. WARD.

Concise Report for 1865.

The Hague, January 29, 1866.

THE sums voted for the service of the financial year 1865–66, are as follows:—

	Florins	c.
Royal Household	750,000	0
Superior Departments of State	579,688	0
Foreign Affairs	518,182	0
Roman Catholic Worship	679,347	90
Department of Justice	2,956,184	0
Protestant Worship	1,734,693	50
Home Department	23,306,228	5
Marine	9,043,046	0
National Debt	42,504,489	39
Finance Department	11,600,080	50
War Department	12,766,060	0
Colonial Department	3,741,066	0·5
Unforeseen expenses	50,000	0
Total	110,229,005	34·5

About £9,247,400.

The vote for the Home Department includes, as usual, the expenditure for the construction of the State Railways, and appropriations for other public improvements.

13,500,000 florins are devoted to the former purpose out of the income of the present year, which, together with the unexpended balance of this account for last year, and the profits accruing from the working of the lines already partly opened for traffic, is estimated to amount to 19,000,000 florins.

The increase, upwards of 4,000,000 florins, in the vote for the Finance Department, is to be accounted for chiefly by the cession of revenue to the communes in compensation for the local taxes on consumption abolished by the law passed during the last Legislative Session, which comes into operation on the 1st of May next; and partly also by an indispensable addition to the number of the revenue officers.

To meet the foregoing expenditure, the following sums have been appropriated:—

	Florins	c.
Direct taxes	20,542,457	0
Excise	22,668,000	0
Indirect taxes	13,317,000	0
Import and export duties, &c.	4,200,350	0
Public domain	1,299,500	0
Plate dues	261,500	0
Post Office	2,250,000	0
Telegraphs	447,420	0
Lottery	410,000	0
Game and fishing licenses	105,000	0
Pilotage	700,000	0
Mines	885	50
Profit on railways	50,000	0
Miscellaneous	1,811,103	0
Contribution from Belgium	400,000	0
Last instalment of purchase money of Scheldt dues	3,809,253	34
Interest on arrears of the same	152,370	13
Estimated Colonial surplus for 1866 ..	25,000,000	0
Surplus from 1863	545,000	0
Ditto in part from 1864	12,280,000	0
Total	110,249,838	97

The ordinary branches of the public revenue for 1865 have yielded 64,456,653 florins 41·5 cents, under the following heads:—

	Florins	c.	Florins	c.
Land tax	10,506,861	76		
Personal tax	7,617,145	67		
Patent tax or Licenses ..	3,269,525	21		
Mines	887	91		
			21,394,420	55

Imports and Exports.

Customs	4,045,034	87	
Lights and buoys	353,427	86	
Stamps on instruments ..	11,465	93	
			4,409,928	66

Excise.

Sugar	2,050,653	55	
Wine	1,427,215	93	
Spirits	9,214,015	44	
Salt	2,772,610	84·5	
Soap	1,353,326	82	
Beer and vinegar ..	658,527	59	
Meat	1,650,913	97·5	
			19,127,264	15

Plate Duties.

	Florins	c.	Florins	c.
Tax	281,818	36		
Assay dues	1,356	11		
			283,174	47

Indirect Taxes.

Stamps	2,281.388	79·5			
Registration dues ..	6,794,306	3·5			
Mortgages	583,002	41			
Successions	4,274,803	59·5			
			13,933,500	83·5	
Crown lands	..	..	1,286,139	23	
Post Office	..	..	2,256,603	23	
Telegraphs	..	..	509,982	5·5	
Lottery	..	..	413,369	50	
Game licenses	..	..	113,706	0	
Pilotage	..	..	728,564	73	
Total ..	..	..	64,456,653	41	

The excise revenue for the same articles in 1864 was 17,979,870 florins, but in comparing the Returns, the alterations in the rates of duty on spirits must be taken into consideration, as well as the effect of the new regulations respecting the sugar duties. These have already been explained in former reports of mine. On the other hand the duties on fuel received in 1864, brought the total amount of the excise to 19,853,712 florins.

The capital of the national debt is, according to the estimates for 1866,—

	Florins	c.
At $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	662,652,170	0
3 „	100,142,011	95
$3\frac{1}{2}$ „	14,974,000	0
4 „	194,743,200	0

and the sum required for payment of interest thereon, together with annuities and other annual charges is 27,989,236 florins 0·5 cents, equal to about 2,342,090*l.* sterling.

The total sum appropriated for the redemption of the debt for the financial year 1865-66 is 14,515,253 florins, 34 cents, equivalent to 1,217,722*l.* Of this the last instalment of the purchase-money of the Scheldt dues furnishes 3,809,253 florins 34 cents.

There is a progressive increase in the Customs' revenue. The details of imports and exports for the whole year 1865 are not yet published, but the Returns up to the end of the month of November have been forwarded with the regular correspondence of the Legation. In manufac-

tured goods, the imports of silks have fallen off, but cottons, of which England furnishes the greater portion, show a considerable increase.

In linen and woollen goods the difference between the imports of 1864 and 1865 is trifling. Machinery, iron, cast and wrought, rails and copper, have been imported in increased quantities. In exports there has been a large increase of the staple products of Dutch agriculture, butter, cheese, and cattle, of which by far the largest portion is taken by Great Britain. The quantity of flax, however, exported during eleven months of 1865, has fallen far short of that exported during a like period in 1864.

The official reports of the harvest show that the results have been very unequal in the grain crops, which are, on the whole, below an average. The accounts of most other crops also vary exceedingly; in some places failures are reported, while in others the produce has been abundant. These remarks apply especially to the root crops, and peas and beans. The potato crop has been generally good, but little disease having affected the root. With respect to pasture and meadow there is more uniformity. The drought in the early part of summer was very unfavourable to them, but the later rains so far restored them, as in many places to compensate fully for the earlier loss.

I am obliged to omit some details usually contained in my Concise Reports, as the information respecting them has not yet been published.

(Signed) WILLIAM R. WARD.

Bavaria.

Mr. Bonar to the Earl of Clarendon.

My Lord, *Munich, January* 15, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship herewith a report which I have drawn up of the movements in some branches of the commerce, industry, and other statistics of Bavaria for the last half-year.

Too short a time has elapsed since the coming into force of the Commercial Treaty between the Zollverein and France to allow me to say much as yet of its effects upon the trade and industry of Germany, but at least it is satisfactory to observe that the complaints and anxiety have subsided, which, raised by an interested class, were so loud against that project of Treaty whilst under negotiation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. G. G. BONAR.

Inclosure.

Reports by Mr. Bonar, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Commerce, Industry, &c.

Munich, January 15, 1866.

No considerable movements of real interest and importance have to be recorded in the commerce and industry of Bavaria during the past year. The long uncertain negotiations of the Commercial Treaty between the Zollverein and France, necessarily embarrassed and arrested for a time speculation and enterprize. The expectation of a further Treaty with Italy, now happily concluded, placed the merchant in still greater doubt as to his future position, whilst the effects of the French Treaty, which came into operation only six months ago, cannot yet be correctly appreciated. It is, however, satisfactory to observe that the complaints and anxiety evinced whilst that latter project

of Treaty was still under discussion have subsided, and that there is no indication as yet that the sombre prognostics so continually put forward by the protectionist class are to be realized.

The Returns of the commerce and industry of the many States of Germany are so bound together in the common accounts of the Zollverein, or Customs' League, of which they are all equally members, that it is difficult to follow the movements of any one in particular. A certain time must necessarily elapse before the general Zollverein Returns can be analysed, and the quota, even of the receipts and expenditure, be correctly allotted to each State. But the most minute inquiries would fail to reveal the share which falls to each specially in the various markets of Germany, the commercial intercourse of the Confederate States between each other being without restriction, and without returns, except in some very few articles.

I can hardly, therefore, give further information here than as regards the local activity and produce of Bavaria specially. What becomes of such portion of that produce as is not consumed in the country, or, when exported from Bavaria, whither it goes, is only in rare instances to be ascertained.

As easy would it be to report the precise amount of produce and consumption of any single county of England, and to state with regard to that consumption from what other counties, and in what proportion, the articles were received, or, as relates to that produce, to what other counties, and in what proportion, any surplus might be conveyed.

General Harvest of 1865.—The general harvest of 1865 has been favourable in Bavaria.

The produce has been, as regards quality, above the average in corn of every kind, wheat, rye, barley, and oats, and also in hops, hay, clover, maize, hemp, tobacco, and particularly in wine.

As regards quantity it has also been above the average in barley, potatoes, hops, maize, and tobacco. It has been below the average quantity in rape and wine, owing to the long continued unusual drought.

The potato disease has been rarely observed.

Corn.—Since Munich is known to be the most considerable and busy grain market of all Southern Germany, to such extent indeed that its quotations are by no means without influence upon those of other exchanges, it may

not be uninteresting to give here some insight into its movements during a series of the last ten years, namely, from 1854–55 to 1863–64 inclusive.

TOTAL amount and value of various grain, including wheat, rye, barley, and oats, in the Munich market.

Year.	Total Amount in Bavarian Scheffel.	Total Value realized at the average of Sale Prices.	Year.	Total Amount in Bavarian Scheffel.	Total Value realized at the average of Sale Prices.
		Florins.			Florins.
1854–55 ..	515,558	10,697,421	1860–61 ..	853,748	10,097,457
1855–56 ..	615,823	10,770,213	1861–62 ..	772,235	9,467,580
1856–57 ..	744,634	10,871,611	1862–63 ..	877,054	8,444,336
1857–58 ..	583,459	7,062,671	1863–64 ..	628,448	8,064,879
1858–59 ..	583,582	6,827,270			
1859–60 ..	695,115	9,457,226	Total ..	6,869,756	91,760,664

Or an average of 686,976 scheffel at 9,176,067 florins.

The highest prices obtained by wheat and rye during that period were, in the year 1854–55, at an average during that year of 30 florins 22 kreutzers for wheat, and 23 florins 19 kreutzers for rye per scheffel, whilst the lowest were in 1858–59 at an average of 15 florins 45 kreutzers for wheat, and 10 florins 28 kreutzers for rye, which latter grain is always in great demand in these countries, being extensively used for bread, and being the meal almost exclusively used by the lower and middle classes.

Hops.—Hops are more largely cultivated in Bavaria than in any country in Europe, excepting England.

Their average annual produce, which thirty years back did not exceed 74,000 cwt., may now be estimated at 180,000 cwt., and the district of Nürnberg has acquired, especially of late years, the highest repute in this branch of cultivation, owing to the favourable nature of its soil, and the care and intelligence devoted to this peculiar produce.

The value of the annual sale of hops in the Nürnberg country alone, during the few market months, attains an average of from 9,000,000 to 12,000,000 florins. But not only knowledge, also much good luck is requisite in the lottery of the hop trade, for that produce is of a delicate and perishable nature, and while some fortunate speculators may soon enrich themselves, many lose in it their whole possessions. The result then of a few critical months or weeks is a life question in hop-growing districts.

The hop harvest of 1865 has been on the whole a favourable one in this country, especially as regards quality,

the long continuous heat having allowed of a thorough drying and ripening of the fruit.

England being a continual and considerable purchaser of Bavarian hops, at times even of the inferior qualities, it may be useful that I should here state the prices now realizing for the produce of the last harvest in this country, namely, according to the various qualities, from 90 florins (7*l.* 10*s.*) to 180 florins (15*l.*), and if other prices than these have been quoted in public print, that has been done on interested and improper motives, though it frequently occurs, and they do not represent the real quotations of the Bavarian market.

The speculations, however, which the holders of hops have lent themselves to, this year in particular, counting on far higher prices than customary, on account of the finer quality of the harvest, have been improvident, have created a disturbance in the trade, and have caused large quantities of hops to remain on hand, even up to a very recent period from this time, and I am told that in the highest reputed districts, of Spalt for instance, seven-eights of the whole produce of 1865 was still unsold as late as the commencement of November.

The enormous manufacture and consumption of beer in Bavaria continues still to increase, and has nearly doubled in the course of the last fifteen years. Taking the returns of the summer consumption of 1864-65 for the capital alone, we find that thirty-one breweries employed no less than 208,804 scheffel of malt, and produced 769 eimers of beer, yet this ocean of liquid did not suffice to meet the Munich demand during four short months, and the winter stores had to be attacked before that time.

The Munich breweries are now carried on upon a very large scale, and the trade has accumulated in the hands of a few considerable capitalists. Fifteen years ago Munich counted thirty-two breweries, but they produced not half the quantity of beer now annually consumed.

The great excellence and wide reputation of the beer of Bavaria is owing to a peculiar manipulation in the process of brewing. Both what is termed the "concentration" of the wort, and the temperature of the fermentation, are kept much lower by the Bavarian than by British brewers, but, on the other hand, the Bavarian beer, as it is commonly made, will not bear keeping or exporting. It must be drunk within the half-year, and on the spot. The exceedingly

small quantities made for exportation must be differently and specially prepared.

The total number of breweries in Bavaria was given according to the returns of 1861 at 5,385, belonging to 4,507 proprietors, employing 10,477 workmen. It is estimated that they employ annually 1,600,000 scheffel malt, producing circa 11,200,000 eimer of beer, at an approximate value of from 66,000,000 to 67,000,000 of florins.

Beetroot Sugar. — The vast quantities, continually increasing, of beetroot cultivated and manufactured into sugar in the States of the Zollverein, suffice now to meet the whole consumption of Germany, and the refined sugar of the colonies is but rarely met with.

Although nearly a century elapsed before the deserved attention was directed to the discovery by Markgraf, that a saccharine matter almost equal to that of the tropical sugar cane could be extracted from beetroot, yet after the first essays on a large scale, the peculiar adaptation of the soil and climate of Germany to the growth of beetroot gradually raised that branch of agriculture, and the subsequent manufacture of sugar to rank amongst the most considerable enterprizes of the Zollverein.

Having on more than one occasion in these reports already given returns of the amount of beetroot cultivated, and of its produce and value in sugar, as well as of the large revenue derived by the State from excise duty on this branch of industry, I will, in this instance, confine myself to the period of the last five years, namely, from 1859-60 to 1863-64, for which the official returns show as follows :—

Year.	Number of Manufactories.	Amount of Beet root employed.	Year.	Number of Manufactories.	Amount of Beet root employed.
		Cwt.			Cwt.
1859–60 ..	256	34,399,317	1862–63 ..	247	36,719,258
1860–61 ..	247	29,354,031	1863–64 ..	253	39,911,520
1861–62 ..	247	31,692,394			

For the last year 1864-65, the returns showed 270 manufactories, 50,212,090 cwt., and yielding 10,050,680 thalers excise revenue.

Tobacco.—The cultivation of tobacco, which of late had threatened to fall off in Bavaria, has again revived. Indeed, in the year 1863, we find an increase of near 50 per cent. in the number of acres devoted to the growth

of tobacco as compared to the preceding year, or in precise figures in 1862, 10,067 Bavarian acres; in 1863, 15,080 Bavarian acres; showing an increase of 5,013 over 1862, whilst the increase of 1862 over 1861 had been of only 971 acres.

Of the eight circles into which the Kingdom of Bavaria is administratively divided, those of Middle Franconia and the Rhine Palatinate are by far the more advanced as producers of tobacco, and the leaf from the province of the Palatinate is highly esteemed.

Out of 10,000 acres of cultivated land in those provinces were allotted to tobacco:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1 62.	186 .
In the Palatinate	114	[illegible]	73	84	135·2
In Middle Franconia	39	2	28	28	·2
Whilst for the whole Kingdom the proportion was	16	13	11	11·4	16·2

The harvest of tobacco of 1863 was a favourable one, yielding 9·26 cwt. of dried leaf per acre, and a total of 139,719 cwt. against 83,538 of the preceding year.

The Grand Duchy of Baden, which of all the Southern German States grows the most tobacco, devoted to that cultivation in 1863, 29,468 Prussian acres, against only 20,616 in 1862, whilst its produce amounted in 1863 to 258,409 cwt.; Wurtemberg, with 673 acres, produced 4,351 cwt.; Hesse Electorate, with 1,058 acres, produced 12,881 cwt.; Hanover, with 2,143 acres, produced 14,175 cwt.

Prussia laid down 25,870 acres in tobacco in 1863, but so late are the Returns published, that I have not been able to ascertain the amount of that year's produce.

Prussia, Baden, Bavaria, is the order of the most considerable tobacco growers in Germany.

For Bavaria specially, however, I have been able to obtain the latest Returns drawn up, namely, those of last year, 1864.

The total number of acres of land placed under cultivation in the Kingdom of Bavaria for the year 1864, was 8,835,453 Bavarian acres, of which were devoted to tobacco 16,114, yielding 125,293 cwt. of the dried leaf.

The total cultivation of tobacco in the Zollverein States amounted to in—

	Prussian Acres.	Yielding Dried Leaf.
		Cwt.
1861 ..	55,885	354,335
1862 ..	61,232	435,193
1863 ..	84,317	682,051

Complete Returns for 1864 have not yet been made up, but I have heard their result estimated at 90,000 Prussian acres, yielding 600,000 cwt.

The fall in the amount of produce here shown, is owing to the fact that the circumstances of climate were during last year in many parts of Germany unfavourable to this special branch of cultivation.

I have already stated that no official Returns for any portion of the Zollverein are yet known for the current year 1865; but I learn from other and credible sources that the prices of South German tobacco have lately fallen very materially, and also unexpectedly, for in Baden and Bavaria the quality of this harvest has been good. But the fall is accounted for by the large stores which were still lying up from the abundant harvests of 1864 and 1863; secondly, by the European markets being once more open to the importations from America, disturbed so long by the circumstances of the American war.

Some general results, interesting perhaps to those whom this branch of inquiry may specially concern, are exhibited in the following tables, as regarding Bavaria specially:—

From a general cultivated area of 8,835,453 acres as aforesaid, in—

	Were planted with Tobacco.		Were planted with Tobacco.
	Acres.		Acres.
1856 ..	15,519	1861 ..	9,096
1857 ..	20,179	1862 ..	10,067
1858	17,397	1863 ..	15,080
1859 ..	13,934	1864 ..	16,114
1860 ..	11,576		

The produce was equal to in—

	Dried Leaf.		Dried Leaf.
	Cwts.		Cwts.
1856 ..	126,271	1861 ..	56,266
1857 ..	152,975	1862 ..	83,538
1858 ..	132,944	1863 ..	139,719
1859 ..	83,980	1864 ..	125,293
1860 ..	84,400		

The average prices in Bavaria were in—

	Florins.
1862	14·21
1863	12·6
1864	12

The exports and imports of tobacco leaf in rolls or cigars, to and from the United Zollverein, may be given as follows for the course of the four years 1860-63 :—

IMPORTS.

	Unprepared, or Pig.	In Rolls or Cut.	Cigars.	Snuff.
	Zoll. Cwts.	Zoll. Cwts.	Zoll. Cwts.	Zoll. Cwts.
1860 ..	585,912	8,271	11,262	121
1861 ..	595,917	7,507	11,432	78
1862 ..	583,914	7,670	11,594	72
1863 ..	572,518	7,591	12,084	57
	EXPORTS.			
1860 ..	88,505	10,244	67,922	7,687
1861 ..	131,281	10,976	14,421	8,250
1862 ..	149,248	11,702	12,297	8,370
1863 ..	142,861	15,082	17,193	7,701

The general export of tobacco from Germany is, therefore, far more considerable than the imports. The above remarkable fall in the export of made cigars, dates from the heavy increase of duty imposed April 1, 1861, in America, which arrested the large export till then carried on through the Netherlands' ports.

Amount of Live Stock in Bavaria.—A recent report published by the Royal Bavarian Statistical Department gives the following official return of the amount of live stock in Bavaria in the month of April 1863, comparing it with those of 1854, 1840, and 1833, and also with the live stock of various other countries of Europe :—

	1833.	1840.	1854.	1863.
Horses	333,228	349,689	347,930	380,108
Horned cattle ..	2,420,630	2,635,294	2,635,568	3,185,882
Whereof cows ..	1,162,911	1,235,519	1,349,549	1,530,526
Sheep	1,398,590	1,906,589	1,234,156	2,058,658
Swine	777,111	842,521	495,816	926,522
Goats	90,031	107,236	104,822	150.855
Beehives	135.241	213,045	202,923	233,139

Showing an increase in the last twenty-three years, or since the returns of 1840, of—

Horses	30,423	Swine	84,001
Horned cattle ..	550,588	Goats	43,619
Sheep	152,049	Beehives	20,094

The population of Bavaria amounted, according to the Census of December 3, 1861, to 4,689,837 souls; according to that of December 3, 1840, to 4,370,977; increase in the course of the twenty-three years, 318,860; and the total area of the kingdom is equal to 22,333,596 Bavarian acres, or "Tagwerke,"* or 14,974,752 Bavarian acres exclusive of forest land.

The average proportion then of live stock to the population, and to the area of the kingdom, would be as follows:—

	To every 1,000 Inhabitants.			For every 1,000 Tagwerke.		
	1840.	1852.	1861.	1840.	1852.	1861.
Horses	80	76	81	16	16	17
Horned cattle	603	578	679	117	118	143
Sheep	435	271	439	85	55	92
Swine	193	109	198	38	22	41
Goats	25	23	33	5	5	7
Beehives	49	45	50	10	9	10

The general decrease in the amount of live stock observable in the Returns for 1852, is to be attributed without doubt to the scarcity and high prices of grain and other articles in use for cattle feeding which prevailed about that period, consequent on unfavourable harvests.

A comparison of the live stock of Bavaria with that of some other countries of Europe, according also to official

* 100 Bavarian Tagwerke are equal to 84·199 English acres.

Returns, gives the following interesting results, maintaining as before the same standard of the population:—

	To 1,000 Inhabitants.				
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Beehives.
Austria, 1857	107	428	501	150	..
Prussia, 1861	91	305	943	146	..
Saxony, 1861	43	287	167	121	23
Hanover, 1857 ..	115	489	1,012	56	110
Wurtemburg, 1861 ..	56	556	397	126	61
Baden, 1861	53	454	120	224	54
Electorate of Hesse, 1859	56	274	677	194	54
Grand Ducal Hesse, 1861	48	361	278	194	..
France, 1861	80	324	950	137	..
Belgium, 1860.. ..	63	257	143	107	..
Netherlands, 1860 ..	73	387	260	81	..
Ireland, 1861	107	626	614	220	..
Sweden, 1860	104	497	426	119	..
Bavaria, 1861	81	679	439	198	50

The information derived from the above tables may not be wholly devoid of interest when it is remembered that the amount of cattle reared in a country may be regarded as a chief criterion of the advanced state of its rural economy, and if you consider the amount of useful manure thus furnished, as well as of draft and working power (of so paramount importance in the cultivation of the soil), and also especially the amount of meat nourishment offered for consumption to the rural classes.

Bavaria then, it is seen, occupies a prominent place amongst the countries above named as regards its amount of live stock.

Cholera.—The admirable and comprehensive measures which were adopted during the course of last autumn by the Bavarian Government, with a view to arrest the progress of contagion in the event of the cholera visiting this country, will undoubtedly do good service in limiting the extension and malignity of that fearful disease, should it appear in Bavaria, and might well also serve as example for other countries.

Under the pain of severe penalties, in case of disobedience or delay in carrying out the following Ordinances—

"Every householder, and every head of a family throughout the kingdom, is ordered to inform the compe-

tent police authorities within the space of three hours of anysoever case of cholera occurring in his house or family.

"Certain *prescribed* and distinctly indicated means of *disinfection* are at once to be put into execution by order and at the cost of the householder, and to be continued in each house where a case of cholera shall have occurred, for the space of at least three weeks from the last traces of the disease—daily during the first week; every two days during the second week; every third day during the third week.

"The same prescribed process of *disinfection* to be observed in every hotel, tavern, railway station, or other places of public resort, and wherever else it may be prescribed by competent medical authorities.

"No body or bed-linen that has been in contact with a cholera patient may be mixed up with other linen soever, or given out of the house for the purpose of being washed, until it shall have gone through a certain prescribed process of disinfection by means of chloride of lime.

"The various above processes of disinfection to be executed only according to the officially prescribed methods.

"All corpses of cholera patients to be instantly removed to the various places designated by the authorities, and especially devoted to their reception.

"Should the dreadful visitation appear in the kingdom, further and still more stringent regulations to be imposed by the competent authorities in case of necessity or expediency."

Although some individual instances of illness, at least most nearly approaching in their symptoms to Asiatic cholera, have on several occasions appeared during the last months (not, however, since the 1st of December), the whole kingdom is at this moment officially declared to be, and to have remained hitherto, wholly exempt from cholera.

In private houses the prescribed processes of disinfection were very frequently practised during the autumn months, but not compulsorily, no case of real cholera having yet occurred. In all public places, however, dependent on the Government, they were practised continually and regularly, and only ceased by Ordinance of January 1, 1866.

The substance most commonly employed in this country for the purpose of disinfection—because most easy

to obtain in adequate quantities, and cheapest—was a solution of "Eisenvitriol," which, as far as I can learn, is a sulphate of iron, vitriol of iron, or green vitriol, in the proportions of 1 lb. of "Eisenvitriol" to 20 pints (English) of water. This vitriol in its solid state dissolves easily in tepid water, or may be liquified in a small quantity of hot water before the rest of the prescribed water is added to it cold. This solution is then thrown down the public places, and to be so used in greater or lesser quantities, and more or less frequently, according to the intensity of the contagion of cholera prevalent.

Annexed to the above Ordinances was an instruction addressed by the Home Department to all Prefects of the kingdom, or Presidents of the different circles, from which the following passages are especially worthy of notice:—

It is, first, officially declared that no great apprehensions are as yet warranted, since not a single case of real cholera has yet occurred in Bavaria, and that the present sanitary state of the capital is such as to preclude the probability of any immediate outbreak of it.

Secondly, it is declared that quarantine regulations are not contemplated against the cholera.

Lastly, the instruction says:—

"It is now generally believed that the principle or germ of cholera is only contained in the emanations from a cholera patient. Nor is it immediately that such emanations are capable of spreading contagion, but only after having passed through a process of fermentation. It is therefore this latter process which it must be our endeavour to prevent, or where it has already commenced, to counteract its baneful effects. It is principally in the 'sulphur ammonium' arising from such emanations (evacuations) from a cholera patient that lies the poisonous substance which contains the germ of cholera, and whose volatility spreads contagion so far and wide. Hence the double object must be borne in mind, of destroying the said 'sulphur ammonium,' and of counteracting the principle of the disease, which can only be obtained by the strict observance of every rule of cleanliness, and by the general employment of a process of disinfection."

Then follow strict injunctions for the examination and supervision of the public fountains, &c.; for the prevention of the sale of quack medicines; for enforcing the observance of the laws and regulations attaching to apothecaries. To keep in each parish continually in readiness sufficient per-

sons and room for the care and lodging of cholera patients; also adequate quantities of soup and other warm articles of nourishment; and of blankets, bed and body-linen, &c., for the supply or care of the poor.

Stores of ice are especially recommended.

No cholera patient to be taken to a district hospital of which the parish is still free from the disease.

The prohibition of fairs and annual markets during the prevalence of cholera.

The Ministry of the Interior will, when necessary issue farther orders relative to the attendance at schools during the prevalence of the cholera. In no case may children belonging to districts free from the disease be permitted to attend schools in districts already infected.

In case of publication of official Returns as to the state of the disease, the amount of deaths to be named without the slightest reserve.

Cattle Plague.—The Bavarian Government have shown themselves equally vigilant and provident in the measures adopted by them against the possible introduction into this country of the murrain or "rinderpest," which has lately caused such deplorable ravages in England.

The regulations already enforced during a short period of menaces, and ready again to be put in vigour on the slightest renewal of the danger of this contagious disease, are as follows:—

"Whoever shall contravene the regulations ordained by the police, prohibiting the importation of cattle, shall be liable to arrest, or to a fine up to 150 florins; and whoever in consequence of such contravention, shall be cause of any cattle being attacked by the cattle plague, shall be liable to imprisonment up to one year, or a fine of 400 florins (30 guineas).

"Whosoever shall neglect, or delay beyond the prescribed time, to submit sheep or other domestic animal to examination, as ordered by the police for the prevention of the spread of the sheeprot or other cattle disease, shall be liable to a fine of 10 florins.

"Whosoever, after having perceived symptoms of a contagious disease in any animal belonging to him or placed under his charge, shall not at once give notice thereof to the local police authorities, and call in the aid of a properly licensed veterinary surgeon, shall be liable to a fine of 25 florins (2 guineas).

"Should any animal show symptoms of hydrophobia it

shall be instantly killed, or rendered otherwise harmless, for default of which the foregoing penalty of 25 florins shall be inflicted."

A veterinary surgeon of high repute in Bavaria has declared, on the ground of many years' experience, muriatic acid to be an ascertained cure for the rinderpest or cattle plague.

Treatment.—Make a decoction of linseed, and administer daily, morning and evening; to oxen, 60 drops; to calves, 20 drops, of pure muriatic acid in a "quart" Bavarian, or half a pint English, of the linseed decoction.

As preventive of the disease give to the sound animals, morning and evening, water to drink mixed with pure muriatic acid in the proportions of, to full grown animals, half an ounce of muriatic acid to one eimer (Bavarian) of water; to calves, one-eighth of an ounce of muriatic acid to an eimer of water.

N.B.—The Bavarian eimer is equal to 60 Bavarian measures.

The Bavarian measure is equal to four Bavarian quarts.

The Bavarian quart is equal to somewhat less than half a pint English.

The "Trichinen" Disease.—In this already so calamitous year, a new plague has committed great ravages of late in various parts of Central Germany, namely, the "Trichinen" disease, arising from the consumption of meat or sausages, taken from diseased swine. It has been marked by great mortality, and is attended with most excruciating sufferings.

The faculty of medicine has no remedy for this disease in its more virulent form and stages. It is then almost always followed by death.

The "Trichine" is a microscopic worm, of which millions, literally millions, are generated wherever the disease has taken root, and locating themselves in the various muscles throughout the body, gradually but completely consume them. The patient dies in a state of extreme emaciation.

There is also no preventive of this disease, which, however, is not otherwise infectious than by partaking of diseased pork, but microscopic examination of the meat, and hermetic exclusion of all infected swine; or by either boiling or roasting such pork at a temperature of 60° Réaumur, which is said effectually to kill the trichine.

Vaccination.—In the year 1863-64, vaccination being

compulsory by law, there were vaccinated in Bavaria 118,857 children, with full effect; 475 children without result; whilst 4,107 children were for various causes ordered for vaccination the ensuing; and 43 were exempt from vaccination in consequence of having already had the small-pox.

In the same year 4,762 persons were re-vaccinated with effect; 3,122 without effect; 1,984 with imperfect result; 812, result unknown.

Education.—Although the system of public education and of popular primary schools established throughout the German States is so deservedly reputed, it is, perhaps, nowhere better regulated and enforced, or forms the object of more conscientious solicitude on the part of the Government than in Bavaria.

Popular or elementary schools ("Volksschuleü") are established in every parish of the kingdom, under the immediate superintendence of both the local State and communal authorities, and under the supreme direction of a Board forming part of the Ministry of the Interior or Home Department.

Both the Church and State participate in the inspection and control of the popular schools of Bavaria.

They are divided into weekly day-schools, and schools for Sundays and holidays, and attendance at them is obligatory by law on all children, male or female, from their 6th year—at the weekly schools till their 14th year, at the Sunday schools till their 16th year.

Accordingly, children may not, before the latter age, be employed at factories, or elsewhere, beyond such limit of time as shall interfere with their regular attendance at the day schools.

The fees for these schools are exceedingly moderate, and poorer children, whose parents are unable to meet even that inconsiderable demand, are educated gratuitously.

The matters taught in the popular elementary schools are religion, reading, writing, and cyphering. A limited time also is devoted almost universally to singing, and in the girls' schools to needlework.

According to the latest statistics drawn up on this subject, for the capital especially, we find that, in the course of last year, there were at Munich 41 boys' schools and 47 girls' schools, attended by 5,430 boys, and 5,800 girls—total, 11,230 children; being an increase of 447 on

the preceding twelvemonth, and to which belonged 68 teachers, 69 female teachers, and 52 teachers of needlework.

The period prescribed for school attendance is weekly twenty hours, to which may be added, also weekly, for girls, eight hours for learning needlework, and for both boys and girls two or three hours for singing.

In some of the schools drawing is also taught, but neither of the latter three classes is obligatory. There are also schools for drawing especially.

Further, Munich may boast also of trade and apprentice schools, in which are taught according to the requirements of the two above categories, arithmetic and geometry, technological chemistry, descriptive geometry, knowledge of machinery, drawing, modelling, &c.

For the higher orders of education, Bavaria has three Universities,—those of Munich and Würzburg (Catholic), and Erlangen (Protestant); also numerous lyceums, gymnasiums, grammar schools, and seminaries for the education of teachers.

The number of students at the Munich University matriculated for last winter was 1,061 Bavarians, 200 foreigners, total, 1,261; having a library of 147,541 vols. and 5,294 MSS. At Würzburg, 414 Bavarians, 204 foreigners, total, 618, having a library of 100,000 vols. At Erlangen, 318 Bavarians, 155 foreigners, total 473, having a library of 140,000 vols. Total at the three Universities, 2,352 students; volumes at their disposal, 387,541.

Munich has, further, a Royal Academy of Fine Arts, an Academy of Arts and Sciences, Royal Conservatory of Music, a School of Agriculture, a Veterinary School, a School for the Cultivation of Forests, the Maximilianeum, the Royal Page Corps, the Cadet Corps, a Military School, a School of Medicine, a School of Pharmacy, Polytechnic School, the Blind Institute, the Deaf and Dumb Institute, zoological, mineralogical, and anatomical collections; the State Library, with a most numerous and valuable collection of works—22,000 MSS. and 800,000 volumes.

The capital of each circle has, further, a library open to the student and public on the easiest terms, thus forming a total of volumes in the public State Libraries of circa 2,000,000 volumes.

For the whole kingdom the total number of primary schools at the last returns was 7,113, with 946,275 scholars, and 8,937 teachers.

German Railways.—The detailed Tables of the railway traffic not being yet completed for last year for each State individually, I can here give only partial Returns to show that the traffic throughout Germany is continually and largely increasing.

Thus, if we take the common Returns of the five principal Railway Unions of Germany for the year 1864 we find:—

	Receipts.
North German Union.	
	Thalers.*
On traffic of passengers	1,809,475
Increase on 1863	110,946
On traffic of merchandise	6,438,627
Increase on 1863	1,314,602
Central German Union.	
On traffic of passengers	799,078
Increase on 1863	24,072
On traffic of merchandise	1,795,902
Increase on 1863	82,709
Rhenish-Thuringian Union.	
On traffic of passengers	178,011
Increase on 1863	22,840
On traffic of merchandise	1,449,151
Increase on 1863	177,296
West German Union.	
On traffic of passengers	220,268
Increase on 1863	7,091
On traffic of merchandise . ..	415,295
Increase on 1863	56,195
Hanoverian-Bavarian-Austrian Union.	
On traffic of passengers	14,466
Decrease on 1863	1,838
On traffic of merchandise	311,600
Increase on 1863	139,325
Westphalian Union. (Opened April 1, 1863.)	
On traffic of passengers	127,440
On traffic of merchandise	1,543,018
South German Union. (Opened July 1, 1863.)	
On traffic of merchandise	1,140,354

The above figures apply only to such portions of the total receipts of the German railways as belong in common to the members of each Union.

The official Returns of the Bavarian railways specially have not yet appeared.

* Equal to 3*s*.

Navigation of the Rhine.—The transport of merchandize by the watercourse of the Rhine is daily decreasing, and being superseded by the railway traffic on its banks.

Although not less a sum than 6,600,222 francs was expended in the year 1864, in the following proportions:—

	Francs.		Francs.
Netherlands	3,436,639	Nassau	116,538
Baden	1,071,532	Hesse	88,281
France	866,000	Bavaria	267,353
Prussia	753,878		

on the rectification and improvement of the river, yet we find the receipts of the navigation tolls to have amounted to only 1,192,377 francs in 1864, against 1,369,533 francs in 1863; being a decrease of 177,155 francs.

The number of vessels registered at Coblentz, one of the principal stations, was in 1862, 2,796; 1863, 2,577; 1864, 2,411; whilst the amount of goods conveyed diminished by 1,500,000 cwts.

At Mayence also the decrease was equal to 2,000,000 cwts.

The total traffic amounted to—

	Merchandise.	Passengers by the Cologne and Dusseldorf Company.
	Cwts.	
1862	32,380,986	1,028,697
1863	30,913,617	1,072,710
1864	27,070,333	955,767

But the amount of coal conveyed to the Rhine from Ruhrort and Duisburg equalled in 1863, 32,000,000 cwts.; in 1864, 34,000,000 cwts.

The traffic on the Bavarian-Ludwigs (or Maine and Danube) Canal is likewise continually diminishing. The year 1864—an exceptional year too—numbered 299 vessels less than 1863; and the transport of merchandize, with a total of 3,315,262 cwt., suffered a decrease of 331,324 cwt.

With the exception of the conveyance of corn, meat, wood, stones, and such articles, the traffic in all other goods by this canal has materially fallen off.

The special Bavarian returns of this inland navigation

show, for the flourishing river port of Ludwigshafen, a traffic of 2,250 vessels to and fro, carrying 2,413,446 cwt. of goods, in the year 1864 ; and Speyer, 37,457 cwt.

Mines.—The last published official Returns of the produce of the mines, iron, and salt works of the Zollverein, exhibit the following results for the year 1863 :—

Total number of active mines and works	6,322
Total number of workmen employed	276,001
Total amount of produce, raw and prepared ..	551,575,810 cwt.
Increase upon 1862	37,325,087 „

MINES.

Coal—		
Number of works	671	
Produce	338,134,152	cwts.
Value	28,489,558	thalers.
Workmen employed	90,561	
Lignite—		
Number of works	843	
Produce	109,189,899	cwts.
Value	5,061,241	thalers.
Workmen employed	20,060	

IRON WORKS.

Iron ore—		
Number of works	2,018	
Produce	47,494,909	cwts.
Value	3,915,992	thalers.
Workmen employed	23,540	
Raw iron—		
Number of works	307	
Produce	14,611,477	cwts.
Value	18,880,530	thalers.
Workmen employed	15,307	
Raw steel—		
Number of works	6	
Produce	447,969	cwts.
Value	817,525	thalers.
Workmen employed	136	
Ware, cast from ore—		
Number of works	40	
Produce	1,191,661	cwts.
Value	3,614,026	thalers.
Workmen employed	5,632	
Ware, cast from iron—		
Number of works	339	
Produce	3,363,809	cwts.
Value	12,414,413	thalers.
Workmen employed	17,230	
Bar and rolled iron—		
Number of works	489	
Produce	8,715,185	
Value	29,120,681	
Workmen employed	25,227	

Sheet iron—		
Number of works	34	
Produce	1,224,621	cwts.
Value	5,620,523	thalers.
Workmen employed	2,784	
Iron wire—		
Number of works	159	
Produce	633,638	cwts.
Value	2,971,949	thalers.
Workmen	2,587	
Steel—		
Number of works	177	
Produce	1,805,009	cwts.
Value	7,733,613	thalers.
Workmen employed	9,482	

Further—

Gold and silver ore	694,288½	cwts.
Quicksilver	55	„
Lead ore	3,216,948	„
Copper ore	2,811,586	„
Zinc ore	5,833,864	„
Tin ore	4,273	„
Cobalt ore	35,775	„
Arsenic ore	39,290	„
Antimony ore	5,247	„
Manganese ore	364,847	„
Alum ore	340,007	„
Vitriol ore	792,263	„
Graphite	16,077	„
Asphalt	10,300	„
Fluor spar (" fluss-spath ")	105,534	„

Lastly—

SALTWORKS.

Produce—		
Rock-salt	2,712,509	cwts.
Culinary salt	5,560,120	„
Black and yellow salt	183,982	„
Salt for manure	144,491	„
Total	8,601,102	
Number of works	90	
Value	6,139,222	thalers.
Workmen employed	6,148	

With a total produce, then, from mines, iron, and salt works, of 551,575,810 cwt., giving continual and unvarying employment to a population of 276,001 men, and these proportions annually increasing, Germany may well be thankful for her mineral riches.

Bavaria, specially, with her extensive and well-conducted salt-works, yields a good proportion of the above consider-

able produce, but the special Returns for Bavaria are not yet drawn up.

The consumption of coal in particular is so constantly and largely increasing throughout Germany for the service of the ironworks and numerous manufactories, that even the rich veins of Prussia can hardly meet the demand, and much discontent and ill-will towards the latter State has been caused, in consequence, by her recent contract with France for supply of coals from the mines of Saarbruck, which also has been the more distasteful from being deemed a political as well as commercial concession.

After Great Britain, the German Zollverein is, of all countries, the most considerable producer of coal, and yielded in the year 1863, as already shown, circa 447,500,000 cwt., and in the following proportions, as regards the several States of the Customs and Commercial Union, who are fortunate enough to possess that mineral.

The principal ones are as follows :—

Prussia, circa	.. .. ..	366,000,000 cwt.
Saxony „	.. .. ..	46,000,000 „
Anhalt „	.. .. ..	8,000,000 „
Hanover „	.. .. ..	6,000,000 „
Bavaria „	.. .. ..	5,000,000 „
Hesse „	.. .. ..	5,000,000 „
Altenburg „	.. .. ..	3,000,000 „

But the coal of Germany is usually of a description far inferior to that of England. It is mostly to be classed among the "lignites," the so-called "steinkohlen" of Germany being only of a better, and the "braunkohlen" of an inferior quality, of that denomination.

Population.—The population of Bavaria, of which the census is taken, as in every other State member of the Zollverein, on the 3rd of December every third year, shows for that of 1864 a larger increase than during any former triennial period since 1834.

The following figures exhibit the result for the whole kingdom, and also for the capital specially, of the census of December 3, 1864, compared with the last preceding one of 1861 :—

	1861.	1864.
Total population of the Kingdom ..	4,689,837	4,807,440 Including 118,082 military and their families.
,, ,, Munich ..	148,201	167,054 Including 23,738 military class and their families.

The large increase of the population of Bavaria since 1858 is in a great measure to be ascribed to the salutary effects which have been produced on the general condition and comforts of the people by the abolition or reduction of many as unwise as illiberal restrictions, which till then had attached to the establishment in domicile or trade in this country, and to the obtaining of the prescribed marriage licenses. Whilst under milder regulations also the disposition to emigrate has naturally decreased, the inducement to immigration, to settling, and to establishment in business, has proportionately increased.

But the above so desirable alteration in the laws has also been productive of a striking improvement, almost unparalleled considering the shortness of the period, in the moral habits of the people. The vexatious police and communal licenses, not always easy to obtain, which had hitherto been required to enable parties to contract marriage, had been undoubtedly the cause of, as they at the same time greatly excused, Bavaria counting a larger proportion of illegitimate births than almost any other country in Europe; and it is indeed manifest that such restrictive regulations must have been productive of many improvident unions. These illegitimate births accordingly have frequently been stated at a common average of 20 or 25 per cent. of the whole population of Bavaria, whilst in the capital specially they have been declared in some years to have exceeded the number of children born in wedlock.

Unfortunately, although the above may at one time have been correct as a general average, the minute statistical researches lately given to the public by the renowned Dr. F. B. von Hermann, of Munich, state positively the average of illegitimate births in Bavaria during the last thirty years to have been, in the seven circles this side the Rhine, equal to one-third of the whole, or 33 in 100, though in the Province of the Rhine Palatinate only one-

tenth, or 10 in 100, whilst the proportion of natural-born children, afterwards legitimated, was as 1 to 3·3 in the Palatinate, and 1 to 9·3 in the other provinces of the kingdom.

Yet in the seven circles of the kingdom, exclusive of the Palatinate, the triennial census period 1858–61 showed already an increase of 12,000, and the period 1861–64 of 16,000 in the general number of marriages.

For the capital specially, during the space between 1834 and 1858, the mean number of marriages contracted during a triennial period amounted only to 1,614. In the period 1858-61 they had increased to an average of 3,172, and in that of 1861–64 to 4,630.

The number of births had been on an average from 1834 to 1864 in the above seven circles, 407,385 per triennial period. In the period 1858–61 they had increased by 22,640, and in 1861–64 by 53,356.

Previous to 1858 also the mean number of marriages contracted in after life with a view of legitimating children born out of wedlock, was reckoned at as one to eight; in the period 1858–61 it was one in seven; in 1861–64 one in six.

Lastly, whilst during the triennial period of 1861–64 the proportion of illegitimate births in Bavaria as compared to those in wedlock, has considerably decreased, the number of legitimations of natural-born children has greatly augmented. Dr. Hermann states, that whilst the general average of such legitimations was 14,643 for every triennial period between 1834 and 1864, it increased in the period 1858-61 to 18,589, and in that of 1861-64 to 24,466.

Such, then, is the number of persons who, under the milder Government of to-day have been relieved from the stigma of illegitimacy, which under the circumstances and regulations formerly obtaining would have been allowed by their parents to rest upon them for life.

So great and beneficial results may, it is to be hoped, conduce to a further extension of such better rule, and in this direction very much may yet be done in Bavaria for the improvement, and moral as well as economical culture of the people.

The very marked difference observable throughout these statistics on the movements of the population, between the seven circles of the kingdom situate on the right bank of the Rhine and the single province on the

left bank of the Rhine Palatinate, is to be traced to a variety of causes.

In the statistics of births and deaths it may in some degree be ascribed to the differences of climate; but in those relative to the number of marriages, of illegitimate births, of immigration and emigration, it is to be attributed to the difference in the laws. Marriage, as well as freedom in domicile, establishment, and trade, are unfettered in the Code Napoleon, which still obtains unimpaired in that single province of Bavaria.

In every respect, indeed, the difference found in the statistics of the Palatinate, as compared to the rest of Bavaria, is, as we shall again see further on, remarkable, so widely different are the circumstances of that circle.

Thus the excess of births over deaths returned for that Province is as follows, taking the annual average for the last thirty years, 1834-64.

Upon every 1,000 of the total population of the Kingdom—

	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births.
In the Palatinate	38·2	25·9	12·3
This side the Rhine	34·7	29·8	5·1
Total of the Kingdom ..	35·1	29·1	6·0

And this is in great measure to be ascribed to the circumstances of climate, which cause a notably lesser number of deaths among children in the Palatinate than in the other Bavarian provinces or circles.

In the Palatinate the average is one marriage to every 138 of the inhabitants, whilst in the rest of the kingdom it is as 1 to 162.

As regards the statistics of age, the overweening proportion of persons under fourteen years of age is very remarkable as compared to those over that age, for whilst in the total population of the kingdom the average of the former is as 393 under 14 to 1,000 over that age, in the Palatinate alone it is computed at 512.

Here again the better life of children in the Palatinate is a principal cause, but also to a great degree the amount of continual emigration from that province must be considered, for that is large, and is necessarily recruited chiefly among the adult and able-bodied persons.

The total of the population of Bavaria, according to the last census (December 3, 1864) is computed and subdivided as follows:—

Civilian class—		
Male..	2,267,694	
Female	2,421,664	
		4,689,358
Military class and their families—		
Male..	113,479	
Female	4,603	
		118,082
Grand total		4,807,440

Of whom 3,477,469 over 14 years of age.
" 1,329,971 under " "

But no statistics are so difficult to return with correctness as those concerning the movements of a population; and often do inferences drawn at first sight from the most authentic figures prove erroneous. Thus the first inference which would suggest itself on perusing the above average excess of births over deaths in the Palatinate would ascribe much more than is really due to the better influence of climate in that province. Yet I have just shown that the greater emigration of adults from thence is no inconsiderable cause of that circumstance.

Emigration from the Bavarian Palatinate has at all times been great. The province is overpeopled; its inhabitants are of a more active and enterprising race; and the slightest rise in the price of the necessaries of life, or disturbance in the amount of employment offered them, will drive whole masses at a time from the densely-stocked Palatinate towns, to seek sustenance and work far from their native homes.

Emigration.—On the whole it would appear from authentic Returns of the principal German States, that the emigration to the New World from the poor lands or overpopulated districts of Germany is again diminishing.

The Emigrant Office of Bremen, which is perhaps the most active in Germany, shows the emigration from that port alone to have amounted in the course of thirty years, or from 1832 to 1862, to 793,267 souls; being an average per year of 25,589. The year 1862, however, counted only 15,087 emigrants, showing a notable decrease.

Of the numerous emigrants during the last ten years from the seaport of Bremen, 56 per cent. are said to have sailed for New York; 19 per cent. for Baltimore; 18 per

cent. for New Orleans; 3 per cent. for Galveston; 1 per cent. for Charleston, Quebec, and other foreign ports. By far the greater number of these sailed under the Bremen flag.

The most considerable number of emigrants *vid* Bremen left the shores of Europe in the year 1854, when there sailed from that port alone 76,875 souls; in 1852, 58,551; in 1853, 58,111.

The arrangements made by the Emigrant Office of Bremen for the comfort and safety of these poor exiles are said to be especially good, and from all parts of Germany the wanderers flock to that port.

Whilst the Bremen returns, however, show for the year 1862 a diminution of German emigration, those of Hamburgh, again, present a different result, and at the latter place 19,883 persons are shown to have embarked for the New World during the course of 1862, against 14,649 in 1861, and 13,012 in 1860.

The total number of persons who are *known* to have emigrated from Bavaria specially during the sixteen years between 1835 and 1851 was 132,788, or an average of 8,293 annually; but 1852 proved an exceptional year, and, in consequence of the general rise in the cost of the first necessaries of life during the triennial period 1852-55, it is computed that not less than 25,455 persons left the kingdom of Bavaria in that short period alone, whilst the tide of emigration has decreased for the period 1862–64 to 9,963.

The total emigration from Bavaria during the thirty years comprising 1834–64 amounted to 258,668.

It has been abundantly proved that it is not always an absolute over-population which is cause of the constant emigration to the New World from the plains of Germany, but that it is in great measure the regulations still attaching in many parts to trade, the hampering individuals in their establishment in life, and the enactments and restrictions that beset marriage, the acquisition of property, &c., &c., that drive people to relinquish their native country, seeking to better their condition and comforts in foreign lands and under sounder foreign legislation.

Emigration from Bavaria, where happily much has been done to alleviate the above evils, is now less frequent. Under the mild and equitable rule of this country, the people are generally contented, and remain proverbially, as all people of a mountainous region, attached to their

native land. Their generally simple and frugal habits, too, ward off the greater vicissitudes of life, whilst the considerable and fertile agricultural area of Bavaria, and the now continually-increasing industrial and manufacturing activity throughout the kingdom have afforded of late years a sufficiency of employment at good wages. In consequence, the large emigration of former years from the Rhine Palatinate has also of late diminished.

A new stream of emigration, however, has set in since the close of the American war. The laborious German is leaving his native country in large numbers to seek the abundant employment which the abolition of slavery in America must necessarily offer; and although official Returns have not yet verified the total amount of emigration of the past year, it is known to have been very great, and bound this time almost exclusively to America.

The neighbouring state of Wurtemberg, and especially the Black Forest, have lost of late a great number of young and able-bodied men and women.

I am informed that between the 1st of January and the 31st of December, 1865, 44,181 emigants, in 128 vessels, left the port of Bremen, against 27,486 persons and 88 vessels in 1864, and 18,022 persons and 85 vessels in 1863.

Of the emigrants of 1865, 38,676 embarked direct for New York; 4,749 for Baltimore; 6,666 for New Orleans; 61 for Galveston; 19 for Buenos Ayres.

From Hamburgh there sailed in 1865 94 vessels, with 36,878 emigrants, against 19,747 in 1864, and 21,886 in 1863.

A general survey of the emigration *viâ* Bremen for the last thirteen years shows for 1853—

	Vessels.	Emigrants.		Vessels.	Emigrants.
1853	288	58,111	1860	162	30,240
1854	362	76,875	1861	100	16,469
1855	165	31,477	1862	90	15,087
1856	185	36,483	1863	85	18,022
1857	220	49,399	1864	88	27,486
1858	143	23,109	1865	128	44,181
1859	128	21,947			

Many of the vessels employed in this traffic are now steamers, which afford a great additional comfort to the poor emigrants by shortening the period of their voyage and sufferings.

Criminal Statistics.—The last Report published by the Bavarian Ministry of Justice comprises the judicial statistics of the kingdom for the four years 1857–58 to 1860–61.

Instead, however, of transcribing here a separate return of the convictions, acquittals, penalties, &c., belonging to each of the above years, I will give the average annual amount for the whole period, only comparing such results with some foregoing returns.

A marked difference being always observable between the amount and nature of the crimes and misdemeanours committed in the province of the Rhine Palatinate as compared with the seven circles of Bavaria situate on the right bank of the Rhine, and arising from the difference in the laws, as well as the general condition of the people in those two portions of the kingdom, I must remark that the next following Tables apply only to the seven circles of Bavaria proper, and the Returns for the Palatinate shall be treated in juxtaposition subsequently.

The Seven Circles "this side the Rhine."—The number of judicial proceedings definitively adjudicated by juries or district courts averaged during the 4 years 1857–61, 6,375 per year, of which 5,421 crimes or misdemeanours against private persons, and 954 of a more public character, and during the same period also an average of 6,210 judgments were pronounced annually, of which 255 by the jury, and 5,955 by the smaller courts.

In the years 1858–59 and 1860–61 the number of cases was below the above average, for in those two years it was 6,024 cases and 6,022 judgments, whilst in 1857–58 and 1859–60 the numbers were 6,467 and 6,328.

Of the 6,210 judgments pronounced per annual average in the above 4 years, 563 were acquittals; 5,647 sentences to punishment, so that the average may again be stated at circa 10 convictions to 1 acquittal.

The proportion of the acquittals to the convictions is also before the assizes as 1 to 6·2; before the borough and district courts 1 to 10·6.

Further, among the aforesaid 6,210 judgments, 5,915 were for the commission or originating of the offence; 89 for aiding and abetting; 206 for connivance.

Of the 5,647 convictions and sentences to punishment, as above stated, 1,437 were for criminal offences, of which 22 sentences to death; 8 to hard labour in chains; 95 to house of correction; 1,305 to penitentiaries or imprison-

ment in a fortress; 6 to dismissal from employment; and 4,210 to various minor penalties of misdemeanour.

In the same period there were in each 100 convictions:

Men	83·39	Married	24·22
Women	16·61	Roman Catholics ..	80·17
Under 16 years of age	2·28	Protestants	19·21
Between 16 and 60 ..	95·02	Of other professions of faith	0·62
Over 60	2·70	Of legitimate birth ..	80·61
Unmarried persons ..	75·78	Illegitimate born ..	19·39

In the same period of 4 years 17 persons were executed, making an annual average of 4 capital punishments for murder, or the worst class of robbery with violence causing death.

In proportion to heads of the population the average during the four years was :—

One conviction for criminal offences to every 715 inhabitants.
One sentence to death, hard labour in chains, or house of correction to every 31,917 inhabitants.
One sentence to the penitentiary to every 3,098 inhabitants.
One sentence for misdemeanour to every 959 inhabitants.

But the average for the 4 years 1857–58 to 1860–61 shows to every 207 inhabitants one indictable offence giving rise to judicial proceedings, whilst in the 4 years 1851–54 it was one such offence to every 191 inhabitants, and in 1854–59 one to every 199.

On the whole, then, a decrease is observable in Bavaria in the worst order of crimes, and in the period of years 1857–61 there was a notable diminution in the number of crimes directed against the person, whilst there was an increase of offences against property.

The peculiar nature of the offences giving rise in 1857–61 to the annual average of 6,375 judicial proceedings aforesaid, was as follows :—

125 crimes or offences against the person, such as murder, homicide, aggravated assaults, and death caused by negligence.
1,566 injury to the person, as ill-treatment, &c.
2,925 offences against property, as robbery, theft, fraudulency, &c.
148 injury to property, as arson, &c.
657 offences against private rights, as imposture, fraud, &c.
0·7 offences against the security of the State.
19 offences against Majesty.
529 offences against the authorities.
171 offences against public rights.
32 offences against religion.
13 offences against public property, as injury to the telegraphs, &c.

180 offences on the part of public or State officials (of which 145 bribery and corruption).
9 offences of the press.

The judicial proceedings in matter connected with offences of the press, inclusive of mere transgression of police regulations, averaged in the years 1857–61 145 cases annually, of which 85 were dismissed; 28 summarily disposed of by the police magistrates; 27 referred to courts of appeal, of which again 18 were dismissed, and 9 sent before the jury; 5 disposed of by other authorities.

This average shows for every three cases one sentence, if not against the person, at least against the publication.

The following comparison with the Returns of two preceding periods exhibits the movements of crime observable in the seven circles of the kingdom this side the Rhine during the last ten years:—

	1850–54.	1854–57.	1857–61.
Total number of convictions ..	19,554	17,699	22,589
In every 100 persons convicted were—			
Men	82	79	83·39
Women	18	21	16·61
Under 16 years of age ..	2	2·9	2·28
Between 16 and 60 ..	95·5	94·5	95·02
Over 60 years of age ..	2·5	2·6	2·70
Unmarried	74·9	74·1	75·78
Married	25·1	25·9	24·2
Roman Catholics	..	79·7	80·17
Protestants	..	19·7	19·21
Of other persuasions ..	..	0·6	0·62
Of legitimate birth ..	..	82	80·61
Illegitimate born	..	18	19·39
Showing also an average of—			
One conviction for crime or misdemeanour to every ..	Inhabitants. 804	Inhabitants. 670	Inhabitants. 715
One conviction for crimes liable to penalty of death, hard labour in chains, or house of correction	15,712	21,720	31,917
One conviction for crimes liable to penalty of the penitentiary.	2,881	2,545	3,098
One conviction for misdemeanour	1,149	953	959
Total number of proceedings against the press	980	538	579
Of which sent to the assizes ..	47	25	35

The Rhine Palatinate.—In the province of Palatinate, or "the left bank of the Rhine," with a population counting,

according to the census of December 3, 1861, 608,059 souls, the judicial statistics for the period of 4 years 1857–61, show an average of 40 convictions for crimes; 2,153 for misdemeanours, or

One conviction on account of crimes to every 15,044 inhabitants.
One conviction on account of misdemeanours to every 279 inhabitants.
One conviction generally for either class of offence to every 274 inhabitants.

Further, 14 persons were condemned to death during these 4 years, though the penalty was carried out in only one instance, namely, for murder, the remainder having been commuted to hard labour in chains, &c.

	1850–54.	1854–57.	1857–61.
There was an average of—	Inhabitants.	Inhabitants.	Inhabitants.
One conviction for crimes to every	15,250	17,226	21,166
One conviction for misdemeanour to every	162	177	242
One conviction for contravention of mere police regulations to every	13	13·5	14·2

In the Province of the Rhine Palatinate also, therefore, it is satisfactory to find a diminution of indictable offences.

Patents.—At a moment when the question is everywhere under so lively discussion how far protective duties should be afforded to native industry, and doubts are expressed whether even inventions should enjoy any longer the privilege of the Patent, it may not be without interest to note the appreciation of these questions in Germany, and to state the number of patents now on an average annually issued within the limits of the Zollverein, or German Customs' Union.

In the year 1863 the various States of the Zollverein issued, according to official Returns, 637 patents, of which the greatest number, or 176, were granted in Saxony; 91 in Bavaria; 85 in Wurtemberg; 71 in Prussia.

However, 637 is not the precise number of new inventions registered, but 448; for in many cases the inventors took out patents in various different States of the Zollverein at the same time.

Of the above 448 new inventions, 256 belong to the branch of machinery; and of these 256 again, 97 relate exclusively to spinning, weaving, preparations of stuffs, &c.;

109 relate to agriculture; 69 to the preparation of chemical products, colours, photographic processes, &c.; 5 to the manufacture of sugar; 21 to improvements in firearms.

But so far behind is the industrial intelligency of Germany, and above all the spirit of enterprize and improvement, that of at the least one-third of the cases here referred to it might conscientiously be asserted that the inventions have hardly paid the amount of the patent fees, and were not worthy to aspire to any privilege soever.

Weights and Measures.—The desire which for many years has been so loudly expressed and strongly supported by the public press throughout Germany, to see one uniform system of weights and measures introduced in all States of the Confederation, would seem at last to be near its realisation.

On the 23rd of February, 1860, a proposition to the above affect was brought before the Federal Diet at Frankfort, by Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, the two Hesses, Nassau, Meiningen, and Altenburg, collectively, and on the 28th of June of the same year, a special Federal Commission was appointed to deliberate and report upon the question, which held its first sitting accordingly at Frankfort, January 12, 1861, whilst in the meantime several other States of Germany, as also Austria, had adhered to the project.

The absolute necessity of some comprehensive reform in the above sense, of the present vexatious state of things, in an union of States so intimately connected in commerce, trade, and intercourse, as are those of the Germanic Confederation, will be best understood when I state that at this moment more than thirty different systems of weights, measures, or money, are in force in Germany, and that, under every variety of denomination, whole volumes would be required to contain the numerous acts, and describe correctly the divers matters connected with them.

It would be difficult to pourtray all the inconveniences, controversies, difficulties, and loss of time, which in every transaction are at present entailed on the trading communities by this custom, so prejudicial too to the unity of Germany, which is the general aspiration of the nation.

As it became manifest to all rational persons that the establishment anew in Germany, occupying the vast centre of Europe, of a system of weights and measures differing widely, or even at all, from those adopted in the other large centres of commerce and business, would be unwise,

the first question for the consideration of the Commission was, whether the system current in Great Britain, or that of France (already common to several other States of Europe), should have the preference.

The circumstance, however, of the ever increasing leaning even in England towards an abandonment of our current system, and its assimilation to the more simple, metrical and decimal one of France, ultimately prevailed with the Transport Board, and on the 1st of December, 1865, their Report was drawn up, whose fundamental propositions may be briefly stated as follows :—

"The basis of weights and measures is the 'metre,' namely, the 'mètré des Archives de Paris,' at the temperature of molten iron.

"*Long Measure.*—The metre with its known decimal subdivisions.

"*Square Measure.*—The square metre.

For surface or area the "are," namely, decametre square, or 100 square metres.

"*Cube Measure.*—The cubic metre.

"*Liquid Measure.*—The 'litre,' or cubic decametre.

"For weights, the 'gramme' is proposed to be taken as base or unit.

"Five hundred grammes, or half a kilogramme, equal to one pound.

"The 'centner,' (French quintal) to be equal to 100 lbs. or 50 kilogrammes.

"The 'last' equal 4,000 lbs., or 2,000 kilogrammes."

All further more minute details of the decimal and metrical system are too apparent and well known to require to be repeated here.

Abolition of Passports.—By a Convention signed during the course of last year between the Governments of Bavaria, Hanover, Wurtemberg, and Saxony, and to which those of Baden and Oldenburg have since adhered, the formality of passports is henceforth abolished in those several States.

The first Article of the above Treaty says :—

Art. I. Travellers are henceforward exempt, on entering as well as leaving any of the States of this Union, from the necessity of bearing passports.

Art. II. The traveller, however, may be called upon by the competent authorities to give his name and habitual address, and, according to circumstances, to furnish also evidence of his possessing sufficient means of subsistence during his stay in the country.

Art. XIII. Maintains the right of each State of this Union to re-establish the passport system, temporarily or otherwise, in case of war, popular disturbances, &c. &c.

Art. XIV. Gives the right to each State party to this Convention to withdraw from its engagements after a year's notification.

Art. XV. Provides to all other States of the German Confederation the faculty to adhere to this Treaty and become members of the Union.

The stipulations of the above Convention came into force January 1, 1866.

Finances and State of Public Debt and Credit.

The eighth financial period of Bavaria, comprising the six years 1861–67, has still a third of its course to run.

My former Reports have already fully detailed the state of the public debt in all its various branches, tracing it step by step from its earliest origin, and so little embarrassed are the finances of this country, and regular their administration, that no important movements have to be recorded regarding them during late years.

One only circumstance, of considerable moment as regards the future, has to be stated, namely, the curtailing the financial period henceforth to three years, instead of six as hitherto. This wise reform had been long and loudly called for, and for a length of time had formed the subject each year of at times angry discussion in the Bavarian Diet, and of complaint against the Government.

One of the first acts of the reigning Sovereign, King Louis II., was to accede to the desire of his Chambers, and in their session of last year it at length became law that thenceforth no budget should be voted for longer than a triennial period.

The following figures give the estimates of revenue and expenditure voted, after much hesitation and debate, in the autumn of 1861, for the eighth financial period, the last of six year's duration, which is still in force, and will obtain till October 1st, 1857.

Public Funded Debt.

	Florins	kr.
"Old Debt" (previous to 1848)	96,029,715	51
"New Debt"	15,245,499	37
Military Debt..	22,010,700	0
	133,285,915	28

Terminable Debts.

Railway Debt..	94,030,001	50
Ground Rents Redemption Debt	102,367,275	0
Pensions Sinking Fund Debt	774,418	0
	197,171,684	50
Grand Total	330,457,600	18

Demanding a yearly interest of 13,556,376 florins, but showing on the total a decrease of—

	Florins	kr.
On the "Old Debt"	3,672,143	36
On the "New Debt"	1,501,378	2
Total	5,173,521	38

And an increase of—

	Florins	kr.
On the Military Debt	10,453,578	22
On the Railway Debt	5,386,167	10
Total	15,839,745	32

As compared with the foregoing financial period.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE.

	Florins.	Florins.
Interest on the Public Debt		13,556,376.
Royal Household and the Court—		
Civil List	2,350,580	
Appanages	620,000	
Pensions	25,024	
		2,995,604
Council of State	..	74,905
Diet or Parliamentary expenses ..	..	75,000
Ministerial Departments—		
King's Household and Foreign Office	..	472,712
Justice..	..	3,373,192
Interior	..	1,650,000
Public Worship and Education ..	..	99,037
Commerce and Public Works ..	..	252,846
Finance	..	879,712
Public Institutions—		
Education	1,153,073	
Religious Worship—		
Catholic	1,240,522	
Protestant	433,623	

Public Health	289,830	
Charitable Works	218,111	
Public Security	1,304,504	
Industry and Agriculture	404,657	
Roads, Bridges, Canals, &c. ..	2,954,887	
Communal Subventions	95,481	
Registration of Lands	290,000	
Mint	11,328	
Royal Glass Painting Establishment .	3,000	
		8,399,036
Provincial Circles—Supplemental Sums	..	503,900
Military Establishment—		
Army	9,500,000	
Gendarmerie	962,800	
Topographical Office	50,000	
Subvention to the Widows, Orphans, and Invalid Funds	92,000	
Pensions and Medals	700,000	
Extraordinary expenses	95,200	
Regimental Chaplaincies	15,000	
		11,415,000
Public buildings	..	774,003
Widows and orphans of public servants .	..	716,000
Reserve Fund	..	1,008,274
Guarantee of interest—		
On the "Max" Railway Line ..	25,000	
On the "Eastern" Railway Line ..	450,000	
		475,000
Total	..	46,720,597

ESTIMATED REVENUE.

	Florins.	Florins.
A. Direct Taxes—		
Land Tax	4,804,031	
House Tax	717,076	
Trade Tax	1,222,921	
Property Tax	536,171	
Income Tax	232,708	
		7,512,907
B. Additionally imposed—		
Land Tax	1,601,344	
House Tax	107,561	
Trade Tax	61,145	
Property Tax	26,809	
Income Tax	23,271	
		1,820,230
Indirect Taxes—		
Excise	6,200,000	
Customs	6,350,000	
Stamp and Registration Fees ..	1,210,343	
Sundry Taxes—not specified ..	4,500,000	
		18,260,343
State Monopolies—		
Salt Mines	3,130,000	

Mines in the Palatinate	250,000	
Railways	5,003,256	
Post Office	570,000	
Danube Steam Navigation.. ..	25,149	
Maine and Danube Canal	26,133	
Official Gazette	11,597	
Electric Telegraph	30,000	
Nürnberg Branch Bank	150,000	
Sundry Royalties	8,656	
		9,204,791
Crown Lands—		
Forests and chases, &c.	5,000,000	
Farms and works	305,911	
Feudal and other dues	4,116,234	
Interest due	1,543	
		9,423,688
Indemnity paid by Austria		102,083
Additional Taxes in the Palatinate		100,000
Contributions to Widows' and Orphans' Funds ..		66,506
Sale of furniture, stores, &c.		1,604
Miscellaneous receipts		27,545
Accidental		1,000
Total		46,520,597
(Deficit, 200,000 florins.)		
Taken from surplus of foregoing financial period ..		200,000
Total		46,720,597

The total amount of the Bavarian Municipal and Rural Communal Debt was, at the close of the year 1862-63, 15,316,636 florins 50½ kreutzers.

(Signed) A. G. G. BONAR.

BLOOMSBURY
PALL MALL

Hanover.

Report by Mr. Doria, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, on the Harbour of Geestemunde.

Hanover, January 1866.

BEING led to suppose that the harbour of Geestemunde, which has been constructed by the Hanoverian Government, and which was opened on the 21st of July, 1863, remains comparatively but little known, and that the said port is possessed of many advantages, at the same time that the harbour dues levied on vessel is proportionately low, I have chosen it for the subject of my half-yearly Report. Another reason for my selecting it as a subject to report on, is my having observed that even in some of the most recently published maps the Harbour of Geestemunde is not laid down.

The accompanying plan of the harbour points out that portion of the port and buildings which are "free," and not included within the Zollverein territory; it shows also its relative position to its rival, Bremerhafen, with which it is situated in such immediate proximity.

The three German rivers, Elbe, Weser, and Ems, which flow into the North Sea, not only have their course through the Kingdom of Hanover, but also their embouchures are on the Hanoverian Coast, and they cease to become navigable for sea ships within the Hanoverian territory.

Notwithstanding the advantage to which such favourable circumstances might be turned, Hanover has not established any transatlantic commercial relations of any importance, nor has her commerce much increased even with more neighbouring States. The reasons for this almost total absence of commercial enterprize exist in a great measure even at the present day. Hanover, like most of the German States, has confined her attention more particularly to agriculture; nor did she belong to the German Customs' Union till the year 1854.

The produce of Hanover, viz., corn and cattle, did not

find favourable markets in other countries where, till recently, taxes on their importation used to be levied, the consequence was that no large quantity of produce destined for exportation was raised in Hanover. Another cause of the insignificance of Hanoverian commerce is to be found in the flourishing state of her two great rivals, the free towns of Bremen and Hamburg, which for a long series of years have attracted to themselves the commerce of the North of Germany, owing to the wealth, intelligence, and their extended mercantile connection with the whole world.

Circumstances are, however, somewhat altered to a more favourable state. Hanover, although especially an agricultural country by her connection with the Zollverein States, which she joined in 1854, has obtained a protection for the establishment of manufactures, the increasing consumption of which, by her own population, is of the greatest importance to her, and has also lead to the fact of her constructing within her own territory the rival port of Geestemunde to that of Bremerhafen, belonging to Bremen. Whether the Port of Geestemunde, however, will ever rise to that state to become a successful rival to the Port of Bremerhafen remains to be seen, which is thought to be unlikely if not impossible.

It is not, however, undeserving the attention of other nations, that at Geestemunde a port has been constructed, the advantages of which may become of consequence. Austria has already availed herself of this harbour. In 1864, three men-of-war belonging to her navy, were for a long time stationed there—the "Kaiser," the "Max," and "Friederick"—which proves that the harbour is capable of containing vessels of considerable size, and drawing many feet of water.

The port is protected by solid embankments, and affords perfectly safe and convenient shelter for ships, which can run in and out when the Elbe and the Ems are full of ice, and therefore shut to shipping. The reason is that a very low temperature is generally accompanied by east wind, which drives the ice from the eastern shore on which Geestemunde is situated.

The railway terminus from Bremen is in connection with the warehouses, and is consequently in direct communication with the railway system of the whole of Germany.

The port, including warehouses and the greater part of the railway station, as also the "Place" of Geestemunde, is not included in the territory of the Zollverein, but is a

free port in which neither import or export duties are levied, but goods are subjected to the supervision of the Custom-house authorities when intended to be sent into the Zollverein.

The large harbour basin is 1,734 feet long, and 400 feet broad. Its projected depth of water is $26\frac{3}{4}$ Hanoverian feet, equal to $25\frac{1}{3}$ feet English. When opened on the 21st of July, 1863, the harbour had not attained that depth, and was only accessible to ships of 22 feet Hanoverian, draught. Since that time the depth in the eastern side has reached 26 feet, Hanoverian measure; on the western side of the harbour 22 feet. The work will be continued until a depth of $26\frac{2}{3}$ feet has been obtained. The sluice by which entrance is obtained to the harbour basin is constructed on the principle of a chamberlock, with iron flood and ebb gates, so that ships can run in and out at almost any time during the twenty-four hours, and are not restricted to a short time before and after high water. The lock has a clear breadth of 80 Hanoverian feet, ($76\frac{2}{3}$ English feet), and the chamber a length of 250 Hanoverian feet, equal to $239\frac{2}{3}$ English feet. Ships, therefore, of 230 Hanoverian feet in length (220 feet English), can use the sluice as a chamber-lock, and ships of greater length, during the time the flood-gates are open, can pass in and out, that is, at high water.

To connect the harbour with the railway station a bridge has been constructed over the main canal; it is constructed as a swing bridge, and as such, has two openings each of a clear width of 63 Hanoverian feet. The canals are furnished with quays of brick and stone work in the same manner as the harbour basin, comprising in all a length of 6,000 feet. The rails are on the same level as the quays, and are brought so near to the water that the shipment of goods can be effected from the railway waggons direct into the ship, and *vice versâ*.

To facilitate such shipment and discharge of goods, the quays are furnished with several iron cranes of various capacity. Warehouses for goods have also been erected. In front of the warehouses on the basin are placed the cranes already mentioned. In the warehouses, special care has been taken to guard against fire.

A branch railway runs from the station at Geestemunde to the docks at Bremerhafen. Ships can undergo repair in the harbour or in the dry docks, or on slips, of which there are a great number in the River Geeste.

Waterworks have been constructed at the south end of the railway station in order to supply ships with fresh water, which is conveyed by pipes to the harbour-basin, so that water-casks can be filled direct from the pipes.

The management of the harbour is vested in the Royal Harbour Board, to which a harbour-master and other subordinate officials belong.

Ships are required to pay harbour-dues in accordance with the Tariff, for the use of the lock, basin and canals, which may be seen from the accompanying Table A.

Having considered the capabilities and the conveniences of the harbous at Geestemunde, it remains to consider the amount of money which has been expended in its construction.

As far as I can make out by the inquiries, the cost of construction up to the year 1864 was about 3,100,000 thalers. There is to be added to this sum the amount expended on the construction of the railway from Geestemunde to Bremen which is about 2,700,000 thalers. The total cost up to the year 1864, therefore incurred by Hanover for the construction of the port of Geestemunde and the railway which connects it with Bremen, and thus with all railways in Germany (which is to be considered one undertaking), may be stated at least at 5,800,000 thalers. It is very likely this amount will still be increased considerably, as by the increase of commerce other warehouses, and a part for wood especially, will become necessary.

The Hanoverian Government expects that the interest on the outlay incurred for the construction of the railway will be paid by itself; but the expenses for the maintenance of the port will, it is expected, exceed the amount obtained from port dues, rent of warehouses, and other sources of income. A comparison of these charges with those of other ports will show that they are extraordinarily low, but present circumstances would not render it advisable to increase the charges, nor would such a measure be prudent, even when Geestemunde may have established a reputation as a convenient port.

With regard to annual expenses, it is further to be considered that the keeping clear the basin and the entrance to the harbour, and of the embouchure of Geestemunde, requires a large sum of money; the Weser brings down a quantity of fine earthy matter (called schlick), for the

clearing away of which two large steam dredging machines are continually employed.

The port has been, up to the present time, less frequented than was expected, which may be attributed to the following causes:—

1st. That the harbour has not become sufficiently known.

2nd. That commerce generally has suffered very much every where during the American war; and,

3rd. That under all circumstances, it is difficult to bring a new creation into notice, even though superior in many respects to one already well known; and,

Lastly, to the efforts made by the inhabitants of Bremen to prevent Geestemunde from injuring the interests of Bremerhafen, the commercial institutions of which are superior to its growing rival.

The Hanoverians, however, make no doubt that Geestemunde will become a very flourishing port when the advantages offered by it have become more generally known, which are especially greater depth of water and greater facility to freight and unfreight vessels, and also the excellency of the warehouses.

Geestemunde has already in a measure succeeded in transferring to itself the petroleum trade (as far as it concerns the Weser), and it is hoped that the transfer of the wood trade will also follow, as the arrangements at Bremerhafen for warehousing and stacking wood are very indifferent.

The efforts of the Government to establish a regular steam communication with England have entirely failed. The pecuniary means of the respective persons who undertook to carry the attempt into effect were insufficient to compete with the Company, Nord Deutsche Lloyd, the members of which for the most part are merchants and capitalists at Bremen. This Company has monopolized nearly all the communication on the Weser, at least as regards the regular communication with England and with America, which the Company is determined to keep to itself by every means in its power.

Nevertheless, I am given to understand that an English firm wished to establish a regular steam communication with England, but abandoned the scheme because the Hanoverian Government declined then to grant them a subsidy.

It appears the Hanoverian Government has no inten-

tion of granting any direct aid for such a purpose, being persuaded that the advantages and conveniences for vessels in the harbour of Geestemunde must eventually attract a vast number of ships, and that even the merchants of Bremen, notwithstanding their interest in Bremerhafen, will give Geestemunde the preference, where they can despatch their vessels more expeditiously and cheaper.

The warehouses and buildings at Geestemunde, I am informed, are considered extremely good, and are supplied with facilities and conveniences in every way for the purposes to which they are destined.

The accompanying Table B shows the number of vessels of all nations which have entered the harbour of Geestemunde during last year.

(Signed) WM. DORIA.

(A.)—TARIFF of Harbour Dues at Geestemunde.

	Th.	gr.	pf.
There is to be paid—			
I. For the use of the sea-harbour basin and the channels—			
A. Harbour dues—			
1. For each last (ton) of sea ships—			
a. If they are lying up to 30 days inclusive in the harbour ..	0	2	5
b. If they are lying up to 60 days inclusive in the harbour ..	0	5	0
c. If they are lying longer, for every full or begun period of 30 days	0	0	5
B. Pilotage—			
a. For piloting inward and outward, to and from the place where the ships are lying—			
For ships up to 60 lasts (tons)	2	0	0
,, above 60 lasts up to 120 lasts	2	15	0
,, ,, 120 ,, 300 ,, ...	3	22	5
,, ,, 300 ,, 500 ,, ...	5	0	0
,, ,, 500 lasts	5	15	0
For steamboats in transatlantic course	6	15	0
Ships which only go in and out pay half of the above.			
b. For towing of ships up to 100 lasts (tonnage)	0	15	0
,, ,, above 100 up to 400 lasts	1	0	0
,, ,, above 400 lasts	1	15	0
II. For the use of the place which is destined for ships in the River Geeste, for each last of the sea-ships—			
a. If they are lying up to 15 days inclusive there	0	1	0
b. If they are lying up to 30 days inclusive there	0	2	0
c. If they are lying longer, for every further full or begun period of 30 days	0	0	5

(B.)—TABLE of the Sea-ships which entered in 1862 the Harbour of Geestemunde.

	Under which Flag the Ships arrived.																
	Hanoverian.	American.	Bremen.	Danish.	English.	French.	Hamburgh.	Hawaian.	Dutch.	Holstein.	Italian.	Norwegian.	Austrian.	Oldenburg.	Portuguese.	Prussian.	Russian.
From English harbours ..	62	..	6	..	61	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	19	2	..	2
Greenland	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bremish harbours ..	7	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Prussian ditto	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	2	..	7	..
Norwegian ditto ..	33	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	25	..	3	..	1	..
Russian ditto	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	17	..	..	3
Brazilian ditto	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North American ditto ..	2	2	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hanoverian-Weser ditto ..	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	5	..	2	..
Belgian ditto	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Indian ditto ..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Oldenburg ditto ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	3	..	2	..
French ditto	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Portuguese harbours ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Spanish ditto	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Italian ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
East Indian ditto ..	..	1	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dutch ditto	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lübeck ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hamburgh ditto ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hawaian ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	128	3	27	3	71	2	6	1	26	13	1	29	1	53	3	17	9

Total 393 ships, of 45,467 lasts (tonnage). Among these were 21 sea steam-ships, viz., 16 English, 2 Bremish, 1 Dutch, and 2 Prussian men-of-war.
Besides the above, 802 coast-faring and dredging-ships and 451 river-faring ships have entered the harbour.

Wurtemberg.

Report by Mr. Baillie, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, on Agriculture, &c.

Carlsruhe, January 31, 1866.

1. Account of the Extent of Land in Wurtemberg under the principal description of Crops; the Average Rate of Produce per Morgen in 1863 and 1864, and in the Ten Years 1853–61. Total Produce in 1863 and 1864.

Species of Grain.	Average Produce per Morgen, 10 Years, 1853–61.	Per Morgen, 1863 and 1864.	Years.	Morgen in Crop.	Produce.
	Scheffel.	Scheffel.			Scheffel.
Winter wheat	3·20	3·51	1863	28,590	98,358
		3·8	1864	32,770	125,216
,, rye	2·82	3·33	1863	110,561	368,142
		3·2	1864	113,560	359,043
,, barley	3·59	4·07	1863	5,762	23,456
		4·1	1864	5,707	23,573
Spelt	6·55	7·16	1863	635,798	4,553,678
		7·4	1864	638,036	4,730,741
Summer wheat	2·70	2·88	1863	8,796	25,322
		3	1864	9,039	27,048
,, rye	2·57	2·82	1863	22,738	64,268
		2·8	1864	20,385	57,153
,, barley	3·78	4·29	1863	299,006	1,283,820
		4·3	1864	296,544	1,284,757
Oats	4·50	5	1863	402,124	2,008,585
		5·2	1864	402,956	2,077,886
Peas	2·25	2·66	1863	11,156	29,705
		2·9	1864	11,952	35,165
Linseed	2·30	2·73	1863	14,065	38,436
		2·5	1864	14,430	36,750
Vetches	2·84	3·31	1863	36,069	119,544
		3·3	1864	44,036	144,669
Beans	2·71	3·26	1863	11,213	36,558
		3·4	1864	11,414	38,526
Welsch korn	2·75	3·83	1863	5,590	21,414
		3·7	1864	5,470	20,268
Potatoes	12·2	16·84	1863	213,187	4,657,898
		15·1	1864	207,287	2,532,225

2. Account of the Remaining Description of Crops; Extent of Land in Crop; Total Produce; Average Produce, 1853–62.

Description of Produce.	Average Produce per Morgen.		Years.	Morgen in Crop.	Total Produce.
	10 Years, 1853–62.	1863 and 1864.			
Cabbages	2,605	3,286	1863	19,071	62,672,309
		2,785	1864	19,014	52,925,518
Rapeseed	2·40 sch.	3·10 sch.	1863	40,424	110,673scheffel
		1·7 „	1864	28,355	48,463 „
Poppy-seed ..	2·86 „	2·10 „	1863	8,444	24,153 „
		2·8 „	1864	10,740	30,305 „
Flax	93·20 lbs.	143 lbs.	1863	24,196	34.734centner
		128 „	1864	24,923	31,838 „
Hemp	125·0 „	108 „	1863	24,865	41,636 „
		174 „	1864	24,040	41,929 „
Hops	3·70 ctr.	4·56 ctr.	1863	7,013	31,296 „
		3·9 „	1864	7,882	30,668 „
Tobacco	7·80 „	7·92 „	1863	549	4,369 „
		9·1 „	1864	910	8,245 „

The cultivation of hops, notwithstanding the expense attending it owing to the high price of hop-poles, has been continually on the increase for some years.

The principal district is Rottenburg, where there are at present about 1,230 morgen under cultivation. Purchasers appear at harvest time from all parts of Germany, France, Italy, and England, the quality of Rottenburg hops being equal to the best produce of Bavaria and Bohemia.

In 1864, a Nürnberg house established a branch business, with warehouses, kilns for drying, and presses, as yet the only establishment of the kind in Wurtemberg.

The successes achieved by the Rottenburg hop growers have acted as a stimulus to hop growing throughout the country.

The prices for Rottenburg hops in 1864 varied from 60 to 100 florins.

The total produce in that year, as given above, of 30,668 centners at 70 florins, yields a value of 2,146,760 florins.

Tobacco is grown to a very limited extent in Wurtemberg, as will be perceived from the above account. The average prices in 1863 and 1864 were 9 florins 14 kreutzers, and 9 florins 15 kreutzers for the cwt. of dried leaves.

3. Account of the Fodder Produce.

Species of Crop.	Average Produce per Morgen.		Years.	Extent in Crop.	Produce.
	10 Years, 1853–62.	In 1863 and 1864.			
	Centners.	Centners.		Morgen.	Centners.
Red clover, luzerne, and "esper"	37·15	39·04	1863	277,502	10,667,340
		30·5	1864	272,640	8,248,369
Hay and "oemd" ..	29·90	33·48	1863	881,607	29,472,088
		29	1864	881,607	23,364,905
Beet-root	148·3	177·8	1863	47,183	8,365,590
		136	1864	51,966	7,067,376

4. *Fruit Produce.*—The ten years' average produce of fruit from 1853 to 1862 was 4,297,925 simri seed fruit, and 771,709 simri stone fruit.

	Seed Fruit.	Stone Fruit.
	Simri.	Simri.
1863 ..	1,724,800	396,000
1864 ..	3,807,700	314,900

Note.—The Simri equal to $\frac{1}{8}$ English sack.

Wine.—There are 78,906 morgen of vineyard, of which the produce in the five years 1860–64 was as follows :—

Years.	Produce.	Average Prices.	Value.
	Eimers.	Fl. kr.	Florins.
1860	87,586	23 30	2,070,398
1861	69,571	60 13	4,177,923
1862	171,309	50 52	8,702,905
1863	203,560	42 54	8,736.008
1864	55,338	38 25	2,126,389

Note.—The Wurtemberg Eimer equal to about 160 gallons.

The vintage of the past year, 1865, has been remarkably luxuriant, owing to the long continued hot weather, not no much, however, as regards the quantity yielded as the quality of the grapes. The wine produced has been sold at unusually high prices; the actual Returns, however, are not yet published.

The exports of Würt wines to America are said to have improved, especially the red wines.

The trade with Prussia, Saxony, Hanover, &c., will, it

is hoped, be a good deal extended when the transit tax ("übergangs-steuer") in those countries is done away with.

Great improvements, however, must be made in the Wurtemberg wines, which are very inferior to those in Baden, before the demand for them in foreign countries will increase.

Corn Trade.

The Wurtemberg corn trade has been greatly affected by the large supplies of Hungarian corn which for some time past have been pouring into the country.

During the last three years especially, this competition has been so much felt that the larger landed proprietors are already beginning to contemplate a change in their system of farming in districts where hitherto nothing but corn has been produced, and both soil and climate would permit almost everywhere a remunerative substitute in commercial plans, if either want of labourers or high wages did not stand in the way.

Smaller farmers who depend on their own labour are now abandoning more and more the growth of corn, and already realize good prices for hops, flax, hemp, and other such products.

The present state of things was clearly foreseen by many persons at a time when the extension of railways to the west had already given great expansion to the Wurtemberg corn trade, and when complaints were heard on all sides of the high price of bread.

In 1856 the Stuttgardt Chamber of Commerce observed as follows:—

"It is a fact that with the extension of railways South German corn has been gradually advancing to more and more distant markets.

"In addition to the old importers of Switzerland and the Tyrol, purchasers from the thickly populated shores of the Rhine, from continually increasing distances, and in greater numbers, appear in the South German corn markets whenever the harvests permit of supplies being drawn from thence.

"Cattle are exported in larger numbers than before. Fresh meat is sent to Paris, meat of all kinds to the Rhenish towns, even butter to England.

"It is further a fact and a consequence of the other

facilities of communication, that the large market is continually obtaining more and more the preponderance over the small market.

"International trade in corn has become almost unawares a regular and constant business in Wurtemberg.

"If bread is to become cheaper, it can only be effected by the railway system of South Germany being extended more in the direction of the agricultural states of Eastern Europe, to Galicia, and to the Austrian and Turkish Danube provinces, and in regular connexion with steam navigation on that river.

"As the railways now (1856) bring us corn purchasers from different countries, with dear bread, so will they hereafter bring corn sellers with cheap bread, and effect an adjustment of prices in the opposite direction.

"We shall be amply compensated for the 'old cheap times' by far greater advantages. We shall be secured against extreme high prices, and against the scourge of such years of want and distress as were formerly experienced."

These predictions have already begun to receive their fulfilment, and probably sooner than was expected when the above was written, although, however, the price of bread has not yet been reduced in proportion to the fall in the prices of corn.

The following is an account of the average prices of corn in the markets of Wurtemberg during the last thirty years:—

Years.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Spelt.		Oats.	
	Fl.	kr.	Fl.	kr.	Fl.	kr.	Fl.	kr.	Fl.	kr.
1833–38	10	44	7	32	7	14	4	36	4	15
1839–44	14	36	9	32	8	46	6	18	4	42
1845–50	16	1	11	15	9	30	6	33	4	56
1851–56	19	20	14	6	11	40	7	33	5	45
1857–62	16	8	11	52	10	46	6	57	6	22
1863	15	57	10	12	9	16	6	28	5	23
1864	14	51	9	35	9	7	6	12	5	41

The six years 1851 to 1856 were marked by several bad harvests.

The description of corn principally grown in Wurtemberg is spelt (dinkel). In the undermentioned eight years the prices per scheffel were as follows:—

	Fl.	kr.		Fl.	kr.
1857	6	58	1861	7	56
1858	5	40	1862	6	56
1859	5	22	1863	6	28
1860	6	51	1864	6	12

Expressed in centners (the measure according to which corn has been sold since 1862) the average prices of wheat and spelt in the year 1864 and the commencement of 1865 were respectively :—

	Fl.	kr.
In July 1864, the average price of wheat	6	41
In December 1864 and January 1865, ditto.. ..	4	28
In July 1864, the average price of spelt	4	46
In December 1864 and January and February 1865, ditto	3	11

Showing a fall respectively of 33 per cent. and 33·21 per cent.

With the period of the general expansion of trade and improvements in industry which began in 1856 and 1857, the prices rise. From the time when the Munich-Salzburg-Vienna Railway was fully opened to traffic in 1862, they begin to fall.

The wages of labour which occupiers of land have now to pay, have risen nearly 100 per cent. as compared with the past, and the rent of farms 50 per cent.

It is obvious, therefore, that if the present prices of corn continue or a still greater fall takes place, the effect must be very injurious to the agriculturists, unless some salutary measures are adopted in good time so as to render them less dependent upon the growth of corn.

That prices will continue to fall can scarcely be doubted.

Railways are being rapidly extended to the corn-growing regions of the Danube. Hungarian agriculturists will naturally avail themselves of the facilities of communication to increase their production of corn in proportion to the importing States of Southern Germany find themselves obliged to diminish their own. With the more favourable conditions of soil, climate, and wages, besides cheaper land, they will long be able to undersell the South German producer, and there does not seem to be any reason why the importation of Hungarian corn should not continue until the prices in Hungary and in Wurtemberg are reduced to the same level, with the difference only of the cost of carriage.

As long as the rate of wages and the value of land are so

much lower in Hungary than in South Germany, as to render the exports of corn profitable, it will appear in the Wurtemberg markets, and no doubt also cattle, when cattle farming is better understood in Hungary, and large numbers of fat animals can be supplied for exportation.

To maintain the balance between the cost of production, and in that way between the prices of corn in the two producing countries, wages must rise in Hungary up to those in Wurtemberg, or the rate in Wurtemberg fall to the level of that in Hungary.

In Wurtemberg the tendency is rather to a rise than to a fall, owing to the demand for labour in the manufactories, and also to emigration, which is likely to increase since the American war has been terminated; and in Hungary, which is mainly an agricultural country, it must necessarily be an affair of some time before the rate of wages and the value of land can reach the elevation they have already attained in Southern Germany.

It seems, therefore, very probable that the farming system in Wurtemberg will undergo a gradual change, and that more attention will be directed to cattle husbandry, and the growth of commercial plants extended.

The corn business in the Wurtemberg markets in the following years was:—

		Value.
	Centners.	Florins.
1861	2,539,154	14,381,354
1862	2,351,713	12,477,761
1863	2,332,526	11,411,804
1864	2,188,684	10,347,862

The yearly diminution in the amount of corn brought to the markets arises principally from the habit which has gained ground among producers of selling at home, thus sparing themselves the time and expense required for frequenting the market places, also to the increase of commercial mills, which make their purchases either directly from the producers in the neighbourhood, or from native or foreign corn dealers.

Heilbronn is an important staple place for corn in Wurtemberg, and considerable quantities, especially barley and oats, are exported by water to the Rhine and Holland.

The amount conveyed by water from Heilbronn in 1863 and 1864 was:—

	1863.	1864.
	Centners.	Centners.
Wheat and corn	32,058	5,075
Rye	15,832	9,816
Barley and malt	143,047	63,641
Oats and some spelt	60,441	88,224
Peas, beans, &c.	2,111	2,450
Total	253,489	169,206

The year 1864 having been in general unfavourable to trade, the demand in Holland was much less brisk, and the exports thence and also to the Palatinate and Lower Rhine less than in 1863.

The exports of the same products amounted in the undermentioned preceding years to :—

Years.	Centners.	Years.	Centners.
1856	391,042	1860 ..	238,132
1857	277,618	1861 ..	213,437
1858 ..	386,171	1862 .	283,892
1859	244.622	1863 ..	253,489

From 1846 to 1854, with the exception of 1848 and 1849, the imports by water exceeded the exports. Before the year 1836, the latter never exceeded 2,000 centners.

Beer.—The fall of the prices of barley from 1862 to 1863 continued in 1864, notwithstanding the luxuriant harvest of that year, so that at the close of that year they were reduced to 3 florins and 3 florins 30 kreutzers the centner.

The consequence has been that a large number of small brewers have begun to brew.

In Ulm especially the production of beer is very considerable. The amount of malt-tax paid there was 125,043 florins in 1864; from this it is calculated that 312,600 eimers of malt were brewed, which, taking into consideration the different sorts and qualities, yields a quantum of production of nearly 70,000 eimers (22,400,000 bottles), in value about 1,500,000 florins.

The brewers expect to be able to carry on a very profitable trade with France, especially to Alsace, in consequence of the reduction of the import duties by the Franco-Prussian Commercial Treaty.

Even under the former high duties on beer a not inconsiderable quantity was always sent to France.

It is also hoped that a reduction of the duty on beer in Switzerland will be one of the results of the conclusion of a Commercial Treaty by the Zollverein with that country, and that in consequence the present beer exports there will be increased.

The brewers are greatly interested in the approaching change in the excise law on spirits. As it stands at present, the employment of the brewery leavings for distilleries is rendered very difficult, almost impossible.

The produce of the excise on malt in 1863 and 1864 amounted respectively to 1,444,814 florins 36 kreutzers, and 1,553,862 florins 14 kreutzers.

The total production of malt and beer in Wurtemberg in the years 1860 to 1864 was as follows :—

Years.	Produce of Malt, calculated from an Excise of 24 kreutzers per Wurtemberg simri (equal $\frac{1}{8}$th sack.)	Production of Beer, reckoning $4\frac{1}{2}$ simri malt to 1 Wurtember eimer (equal to 160 Imperial gallons.)
	Simri.	Eimer.
1859–60	3,072,363	682,747
1860–61	2,398,376	532,972
1861–62	3,291,491	731,442
1862–63	3,609.536	802,119
1863–64	3,884,656	863,257

Showing a gradual increase in the production of malt and beer since 1861–62, owing to the fall in the prices of barley.

A similar increase has taken place in the production of spirits during the same period :—

Years.	Produce of Excise on Brandy.	Yearly Production of Brandy, calculated from Excise of 10 fls. 40 krs. per eimer, at 50 tralles.
	Florins kr.	Eimer.
1860–61	262,593 45	24,618
1861–62	148,741 23	13,944
1862–63	184,396 40	17,287
1863–64	194,734 47	18,256

ACCOUNT of the Raw Beet-root Sugar produced, the Number of Centners of Beets consumed, and the Amount of Duty paid in the different Sugar Factories of Wurtemberg in the year 1863–64.

	Amount of Beet on which Duty was paid for manufacture of Sugar.	Duty at 26¼ per centner on Fresh Beets.	Total Produce of Raw Sugar (20 centners beet-root, yield 1 centner sugar).
	Centners.	Florins kr.	Centners.
Heilbronn factory..	360,159	159,569 30	15,008
Böblingen „ ..	143,000	62,623 46	7,150
Altshausen „ ..	273,506	119,658 49	13,675
Züttlingen „ ..	250,150	109,438 21	12,507
Stuttgardt „ ..	265,446	116,132 27	13,272
Total ..	1,292,261	567,407 54	61,612

The total value of the sugars and molasses produced at Heilbronn in the above year is calculated at from 650,000 to 700,000 florins.

The Böblingen factory will produce a great deal more than it does at present when it has the advantage of railway communication. It was originally constructed on a large scale, capable of consuming annually from 400,000 to 500,000 centners of beet-root.

In the Altshausen factory, with which two drying-houses at Ertingen and Ravensburg are connected, about 32,500 centners of various kinds of sugars were sold, 1,900 centners of molasses, 1,500 centners of bone black powder, and 3,500 centners of spirits.

The average prices of loaf sugar were 31 florins 4 kreutzers, and 29 florins 4 kreutzers in the preceding year.

The extent of land under beet-root cultivation was considerably enlarged in 1864—from 1,374 morgen in 1863 to 1,790 morgen—and the quantity produced increased by 45,000 centners.

In 1865 the number of morgen producing beet-root, connected with the factory was 2,043. The harvest was inferior, yielding only 191,285 centners of beet-root, not 100 centners to the morgen, and the prices of sugar fell.

A good deal of turf is used for fuel, but in a bad turf year, as was the case in 1864, the factory is chiefly dependent on coal. In that year the Altshausen establishment

imported 93,000 centners of coal by railway from Mannheim to Aulendorf.

The Züttlingen factory is under the same administration as that of Altshausen. The net profit of the two factories together amounted to 15½ per cent., of which 2½ per cent. was divided among the shareholders, and the remainder applied to covering the defect in the working capital which had been considerably reduced owing to building expenses and other causes, and which has now reached again the amount of 406,000 florins.

In 1864–65 the Züttlingen factory received for consumption 250,151 centners beet-root.

The Stuttgardt factory is the only one in private hands in Wurtemberg. In 1864–65 it consumed 192,000 centners of beet-root.

The following account shows the amount of beet-root consumed in Wurtemberg in each of the years from 1859–60 to 1864–65, the produce of raw sugar, and the duty paid:—

Years.	Total quantity of Beet-root on which duty was paid for sugar manufacture.		Total Produce of Raw Sugar.		Duty at 26¼ per centner of Fresh Beets.	
	Centners	lbs.	Centners	lbs.	Florins	kr.
1859–60..	1,032,160	81	51,608	4	451,569	53
1860–61..	623,682	68	31,184	13	272,861	14
1861–62..	596,710	0	29,835	50	261,060	31
1862–63..	994,332	0	49,716	60	435,020	31
1863–64..	1,292,261	0	61,612	0	567,407	54
1864–65..	1,121,739	0	56,089	95	490,760	40

(Signed) EVAN P. M. BAILLIE.

ALL MALL

REPORTS

BY

HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARIES

OF

EMBASSY AND LEGATION,

ON THE

MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, &c.,

OF THE

COUNTRIES IN WHICH THEY RESIDE.

No. 13.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
April 1866.

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Florence, February 1866.

TABLES, which are subjoined, have been published by the Finance Department, showing approximatively the amount of each of the principal articles of trade imported into and exported from the Kingdom of Italy during the first six months of 1865 and the corresponding period of 1864, together with the amount of duty received on each article. They likewise show, in separate columns, the quantities of the goods entered at the Custom-house, and the duties paid on them .under the General Tariff, and under what is termed the Conventional Tariff annexed to the Commercial Treaty of 1863 between France and Italy, and in the benefits of which Great Britain and other countries are equally entitled to participate.

The financial result of the comparison is a total increase of 2,658,219 francs in the receipts for the first half-year of 1865.

Under the head of Import Duties, the augmentation was 2,520,639 francs. Sugar alone yielded 2,654,054 francs more than in the previous half-year, the excess in the quantity imported having been 5,425,823 kilogrammes. An addition of upwards of 1,000,000 francs was obtained from a new duty of 50 centimes per hectolitre on corn and of 75 centimes per hectolitre on flour. Of the other items of increase, the most noticeable were cottons, woollens, and iron.

Wine, spirits, and coffee were the articles in the receipts from which there was the most remarkable decrease.

The greatly diminished importation of wine and brandy is ascribed to the almost entire disappearance of the grape disease in Italy, and the consequent increase of home production. On coffee, the loss to the revenue amounted to 700,000 francs, representing a falling off of more than 3,000,000 kilogrammes in the quantity imported—a result which is attributed to the accumulation of stocks towards

the close of 1864, in anticipation of the coming into operation of the additional duty then imposed.

The duties on exports gave an increase of 137,580 francs—being the difference between the excess of the receipts from oil and sulphur, and the diminution of those from all other articles liable to duty.

These Tables show an increase in the quantities imported of the following articles:—

Olive oil, sugar, chemical products, colour, cheese, leather, linen manufacturers, raw cotton, cotton manufactures, wool, woollen tissues, silk manufactures, paste, charcoal, furniture wood and furniture, paper-hangings, millinery and haberdashery, machinery, rags, iron ore, iron bars, sleepers, rails, &c.; wrought iron, copper, lead, pottery, glass.

They exhibit, on the other hand, a diminished importation of wine, brandy, various oils, cocoa, coffee, pepper, dye-stuffs, wax, soap, oil seeds, fish, animals, raw hides, hemp and flax, linen yarn, woollen yarn, raw silk, corn, flour, firewood, paper, books, hardware, pig iron, cast iron, manufactures, sulphur, coals.

Under the head of Exportation, there appears an increase in wine, olive oil, salt, oil seeds, fish, leather, cordage, cotton fabrics, silk tissues, corn, charcoal, cork, paper, iron, lead, sulphur, pottery; and a decrease in volatile oils, confectionery, manna, liquorice, lemon and orange peel, &c.; chemical products, dye-stuffs, soap, soda, fruit, almonds, cheese, animals, hempen fabrics, cotton yarns, silk, rice, paste, fire-wood, books, rags, bones.

I have endeavoured, by comparing the Returns for 1865 with those for the corresponding period of 1863, to ascertain how far the revenue was affected by the several reductions of duty contained in the Conventional Tariff, which came into operation in 1864; but after a careful examination of each item I have found it impossible, without more detailed statements, to arrive at any accurate conclusion.

The difference between the Customs receipts for the first half-year of 1863 and those for the first half-year of 1865 appears from the following figures:—

Import Duties.

	Francs.
1863	21,567,539
1865	23,256,485
Increase in 1865 ..	1,688,946

EXPORT DUTIES.

	Francs.
1863	2,336,789
1865	1,740,437
Decrease in 1865 ..	596,352

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

	Francs.
1863	23,904,328
1865	24,996,922
Increase in 1865 ..	1,092,594

In looking at the increase of the receipts from duties on imports, it must be borne in mind that nearly two-thirds of the amount was derived from the new duties on corn and flour, which produced 1,029,740 francs in the first six months of 1865.

The decrease under the head of Exports is almost entirely accounted for by the reduction of the duties on oil and sulphur, and a diminished exportation of the latter article.

IMPORTS.

Articles Imported.		Under the General Tariff.	Under the Conventional Tariff.	Total during first six months, 1865.	Total during first six months, 1864.	Increase in 1865.	Decrease in 1866.	Duty how charged.	Amount of Duty Received.					
									Under General Tariff.	Under Conventional Tariff.	Total during first six months, 1865.	Total during first six months, 1864.	Increase in 1865.	Decrease in 1864.
Wine	Litres	12,357,826	..	12,357,826	16,286,977	...	3,929,151	Litre	Lire. 418,866	Lire ...	Lire. 418,866	Lire. 525,181	Lire. ...	Lire. 106,315
Spirits	„	4,299,773	381,764	4,681,537	7,672,933	...	2,991,396	„	441,488	33,335	474,823	741,817	...	266,994
Oil—														
Olive	Kilog.	127,430	759,217	886,647	363,600	523,047	...	Kilog.	12,707	19,740	32,447	16,137	16,310	...
Various	„	1,240,923	1,115,105	2,356,028	2,878,107	...	522,079	„	56,811	57,858	114,669	157,836	...	43,167
Cocoa	„	188,764	...	188,764	312,542	...	123,778	„	56,582	...	56,582	78,105	...	21,523
Coffee	„	2,590,506	...	2,590,506	5,678,527	...	3,088,021	„	1,035,178	...	1,035,178	1,703,164	...	667,986
Pepper	„	299,966	...	299,966	500,537	...	200,571	„	89,948	...	89,948	124,508	...	34,560
Sugar	„	32,253,741	...	32,253,741	26,827,918	5,425,823	...	„	7,751,628	...	7,751,628	5,097,604	2,654,024	...
Chemical products	„	4,050,770	2,145,602	6,196,372	5,716,428	479,944	...	„	76,827	22,304	99,131	116,077	...	16,946
Colours	„	334,228	323,492	657,720	621,364	36,356	...	„	32,582	12,457	45,039	44,220	819	...
Dye stuffs	„	5,037,000	212,619	5,249,619	7,135,041	...	1,885,422	„	15,432	890	16,322	11,270	5,052	...
Wax...	„	529,502	...	529,502	565,488	...	35,986	„	66,272	...	66,272	71,098	...	4,826
	Value	...	18,284	18,284	7,326	10,958	...	*Ad val.*	...	476	476	198	278	...
Soap	Kilog.	182,908	169,658	352,566	359,127	...	6,561	Kilog.	18,195	9,118	27,313	29,666	...	2,353
Oil seeds	„	1,482,528	304,495	1,787,023	3,005,241	...	1,218,218	„	14,812	Free	14,812	27,079	...	12,267
Cheese	„	1,763,294	254,242	2,017,536	1,912,913	104,623	...	„	257,412	8,721	266,133	258,382	7,751	...
Fish...	„	8,914,303	964,448	9,878,751	11,366,724	...	1,487,973	„	366,354	38,949	405,303	460,949	...	55,646
Animals—														
Horses and mules	Number	6,218	263	6,481	9,789	...	3,308	Number	47,010	1,127	48,137	85,798	...	37,661
Oxen, &c.	„	12,095	...	12,095	12,702	...	607	Free	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep	„	12,966	...	12,966	17,158	...	4,192	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and leather—														
Raw	„	5,151,170	...	5,151,170	5,270,400	...	119,230	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prepared	„	130,858	265,562	396,420	314,046	82,374	...	Kilog.	52,584	35,715	88,299	96,074	...	7,775
Various	„	171,860	25,771	197,631	203,060	...	5,429	„	57,785	11,155	68,940	82,848	...	13,908
Worked	„	26,040	17,770	43,810	19,871	23,939	...	„	17,260	7,712	24,972	12,129	12,843	...
	Value	...	13,266	13,266	1,519	11,747	...	*Ad val.*	...	584	584	66	518	...
Furriery	Kilog.	33,522	...	33,522	30,144	3,378	...	Kilog.	2,018	...	2,018	1,806	212	...
Hemp and flax	„	513,030	7,433	520,463	610,509	...	90,046	„	3,054	Free	3,054	4,164	...	1,110
„ yarns	„	1,542,205	26,645	1,567,850	2,489,199	...	921,349	„	173,918	2,660	176,578	299,693	...	123,115
„ cloths ...	„	1,013,581	15,722	1,029,303	1,057,950	...	28,647	„	429,393	6,644	436,037	479,147	...	43,110
	Value	...	76,437	76,437	1,402	75,035	...	*Ad val.*	...	6,638	6,638	126	6,512	...
„ manufactures ..	Kilog.	46,707	17,601	64,308	41,852	22,456	...	Kilog.	14,461	6,594	21,055	15,460	5,595	...
Cotton, raw	„	1,675,956	...	1,675,956	1,310,540	365,416	...	Free	...	...	...	...	...	...

Imports—*continued.*

Articles Imported.		Under the General Tariff.	Under the Conventional Tariff.	Total during first six months, 1865.	Total during first six months, 1864.	Increase in 1865.	Decrease in 1865.	Duty how charged.	Amount of Duty Received.					
									Under General Tariff.	Under Conventional Tariff.	Total during first six months, 1865.	Total during first six months, 1864.	Increase in 1865.	Decrease in 1864.
									Lire.	Lire.	Lire.	Lire.	Lire.	Lire.
Cotton yarn	Kilog.	2,918,170	1,462	2,919,632	1,587,847	1,331,785	...	Kilog.	472,921	433	473,354	252,855	220,499	...
„ tissues	„	3,400,853	71,411	3,472,264	3,261,633	210,631	...	„	2,511,282	50,704	2,561,986	2,425,685	136,301	...
	Value	...	26,636	26,636	8,220	18,416	...	*Ad val.*	...	2,247	2,247	720	1,527	...
„ Other manufactures ...	Kilog.	186,783	8,059	194,842	157,539	37,303	...	Kilog.	143,270	13,169	156,439	128,343	28,096	...
Wool	„	2,653,037	...	2,653,037	2,419,620	233,417	...	„	49	...	49	91	...	42
Woollen yarn	„	28,410	123	28,533	34,579	...	6,046	„	14,319	59	14,378	18,612	...	4,234
„ tissues	„	1,316,557	115,274	1,431,831	1,514,946	...	33,115	„	1,925,195	182,597	2,107,792	2,210,677	...	102,885
	Value	...	3,354,251	3,354,251	45,072	3,349,179	...	*Ad val.*	...	286,905	286,905	5,725	281,180	...
Other woollen manufactures ...	Kilog.	48,104	5,977	54,081	32,559	21,522	...	Kilog.	53,586	4,593	58,179	36,719	21,460	...
Silk, raw	„	446,792	...	446,792	460,613	...	13,821	Free	...	...	...	...	...	...
„	„	79,272	655	79,927	75,015	4,912	...	Kilog.	1,218	1,133	2,351	1,120	1,231	...
Silk tissues	„	63,191	43,741	106,932	98,637	8,295	...	„	248,492	191,020	439,512	470,102	...	30,590
	Value	...	3,823	3,823	6,669	...	2,846	*Ad val.*	...	347	347	566	...	219
Other silk manufactures ...	Kilog.	4,383	16,308	20,691	21,736	...	1,045	Kilog.	30,363	45,383	75,746	104,550	...	28,804
	Value	...	544,524	544,524	357,003	187,521	...	*Ad val.*	...	31,757	31,757	15,466	16,291	...
Wheat	Kilog.	193,816,000	...	193,816,000	292,257,612	...	98,441,612	Kilog.	929,422	...	929,422	...	929,422	...
Other grain	„	13,804,183	...	13,804,183	9,954,393	3,849,790	...	„	63,961	...	63,961	...	63,961	...
Flour	„	4,888,138	...	4,888,138	5,063,504	...	175,366	„	36,357	...	36,357	...	36,357	...
Paste	„	63,118	...	63,118	51,516	11,602	...	Free	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charcoal	„	8,924,176	...	8,924,176	6,001,257	2,922,919	...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood	„	14,143,504	...	14,143,504	16,335,652	...	2,192,148	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture woods	„	605,355	...	605,355	436,894	168,461	...	Kilog.	12,741	...	12,741	9,783	2,958	...
Furniture	„	118,402	...	118,402	84,606	33,796	...	„	21,963	...	21,963	17,952	4,011	...
	Value	...	27,853	27,853	8,514	19,339	...	*Ad val.*	...	2,425	2,425	833	1,592	...
Wooden utensils, &c. ...	Kilog.	122,335	...	122,335	128,843	...	6,508	Kilog.	8,198	...	8,198	8,308	...	110
	Value	...	3,666	3,666	2,345	1,321	...	*Ad val.*	...	308	308	199	109	...
Paper	Kilog.	372,570	174,564	547,134	575,216	...	28,082	Kilog.	41,529	19,634	61,163	63,000	...	1,837
Paper hangings	„	24,585	182,768	207,353	183,412	23,941	...	„	7,381	39,596	46,977	45,981	996	...
Books	„	137,118	48,793	185,911	206,658	...	20,747	„	21,090	223	21,313	26,128	...	4,815
Mercery and hardware	„	516,183	338,124	854,307	882,464	...	28,157	„	263,159	153,187	416,346	437,983	...	21,637
	„	3,106	...	3,106	3,599	...	493	„	45,469	...	45,469	53,699	...	8,230
Millinery and haberdashery	„	...	2,750	2,750	1,231	1,519	...	Kilog.	...	11,787	11,787	5,231	6,556	...
	Value	...	308,076	308,076	156,656	151,420	...	*Ad val.*	...	13,393	13,393	6,609	6,784	...
Machinery	„	9,475,587	...	9,475,587	2,098,116	7,377,471	...	„	59,413	...	59,413	18,811	40,602	...
Rags	Kilog.	645,469	...	645,469	588,254	57,215	...	Free	...	...	...	...	...	...

Imports—*continued.*

Articles Imported.		Under the General Tariff.	Under the Conventional Tariff.	Total during first six months, 1865.	Total during first six months, 1864.	Increase in 1865.	Decrease in 1865.	Duty how charged.	Amount of Duty Received.					
									Under General Tariff.	Under Conventional Tariff.	Total during first six months, 1865.	Total during first six months, 1864.	Increase in 1865.	Decrease in 1864.
									Lire.	Lire.	Lire.	Lire.	Lire.	Lire.
Cast iron railway sleepers	Kilog.	7,900,386	...	7,900,386	9,737,709	...	1,837,323	Free	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,,	1,180,654	580,172	1,760,826	2,917,683	...	1,156,857	Kilog.	45,177	20,162	65,339	113,535	...	48,196
	,,	1,601,441	...	1,601,441	502,487	1,098,954	...	,,	575	...	575	1,235	...	660
Iron ore	,,	11,889,475	...	11,889,475	6,689,410	5,200,065	...	Free	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—														
Of first fabrication	,,	19,341,346	57,284	19,398,630	19,031,214	367,416	...	Kilog.	928,241	2,831	931,072	705,348	225,724	...
Wrought...	,,	8,278,805	442,442	8,721,247	7,438,259	1,282,988	...	,,	667,892	20,143	688,035	577,428	110,607	...
Rails	,,	10,695,221	...	10,695,221	2,411,669	8,283,552	...	,,	22,333	...	22,333	14,757	7,576	...
Copper and brass—														
Unwrought	,,	721,557	36,678	758,235	677,881	80,354	...	,,	32,295	2,433	34,728	33,562	1,166	...
Wrought	,,	537,486	59,475	596,961	637,835	...	40,874	,,	62,687	7,243	69,930	72,340	...	2,410
Lead—														
Unwrought	,,	1,467,442	321,498	1,788,940	850,217	938,723	...	,,	7,881	1,383	9,264	4,002	5,262	...
Wrought...	,,	71,080	74,870	145,950	196,580	...	50,630	,,	4,482	1,943	6,425	11,679	...	5,254
Sulphur	,,	102,264	115,849	218,113	658,681	...	440,568	,,	1,358	Free	1,358	4,651	...	3,293
Coal...	,,	234,506,404	...	234,506,404	327,296,853	...	92,790,449	Free	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware	,,	962,879	524,379	1,487,258	1,400,377	86,881	...	Kilog.	64,600	33,260	97,860	73,128	24,732	...
Porcelain	,,	90,128	151,337	241,465	210,990	30,475	...	,,	18,333	23,942	42,275	41,427	848	...
Glass	,,	2,210,380	4,651,788	6,862,168	4,616,343	2,245,825	...	,,	152,417	143,888	296,305	299,748	...	3,443
		33,349	...	33,349	18,322	15,027	...	,,	11,290	...	11,290	8,986	2,304	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,439,316	1,590,805	22,030,121	18,868,176	4,888,066	1,726,121
Other articles not enumerated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,150,869	75,495	1,226,364	1,867,670	...	641,306
General Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,590,185	1,666,300	23,256,485	20,735,846	4,888,066	2,367,427

EXPORTS.

Description of Articles.		Under the General Tariff.	Under the Conventional Tariff.	Total for first six months, 1865.	Total for first six months, 1864.	Increase in 1865.	Decrease in 1865.	Duty how charged.	Amount of Duty Received.					
									Under General Tariff.	Under Conventional Tariff.	Total during first six months, 1865.	Total during first six months, 1864.	Increase in 1865.	Decrease in 1864.
									Lire.	Lire.	Lire.	Lire.	Lire.	Lire.
Wine	Litres	13,493,955	...	13,493,955	12,785,812	708,143	...	Free	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil—														
Olive	Kilog.	43,871,125	...	43,871,125	27,616,352	15,754,773	...	Kilog.	435,535	...	435,535	276,125	159,410	...
Volatile unspecified	,,	171,315	...	571,315	287,177	...	115,862	Free	...	...	...	...	...	...
Confectionery	,,	32,223	...	32,223	52,466	...	20,243	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manna	,,	100,834	...	100,834	148,456	...	47,622	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquorice—														
Root	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juice	,,	306,426	...	306,426	334,873	...	28,447	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lemon and orange peel ...	,,	46,720	...	46,720	61,736	...	15,016	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical products	,,	1,600,414	...	1,600,414	2,453,556	...	853,142	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt—														
Sea	,,	65,896,168	...	65,896,168	63,578,173	2,317,995	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rock	,,	1,031,445	...	1,031,445	1,157,954	...	126,509	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dye stuffs—														
Unground	,,	2,069,839	...	2,069,839	3,738,603	...	1,668,764	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ground	,,	15,897,739	...	15,897,739	14,815,548	1,082,191	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap	,,	48,041	...	48,041	149,024	...	100,983	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soda	,,	165,596	...	165,596	357,294	...	191,698	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruit	,,	45,618,005	...	45,618,005	46,906,579	...	1,288,574	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Almonds—														
In the shell	,,	201,783	...	201,783	347,016	...	145,233	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shelled	,,	1,742,577	...	1,742,577	1,609,148	133,429	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil seeds	,,	3,534,883	...	3,534,883	2,687,364	847,519	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheese	,,	1,113,337	...	1,113,337	1,559,892	...	446,465	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fish—														
Tunny	,,	134,639	...	134,639	66,951	67,688	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Various	,,	840,606	...	840,606	774,941	65,665	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals—														
Horses and mules	Number	600	...	600	628	...	28	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oxen, bulls, and cows ...	,,	13,130	...	13,130	15,047	...	1,917	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep	,,	15,360	...	15,360	15,037	323	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and leather—														
Raw	Kilog.	802,315	...	802,315	802,411	...	96	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prepared	,,	53,416	...	53,416	34,001	19,415	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...

Exports—*continued.*

Description of Articles.		Under the General Tariff.	Under the Conventional Tariff.	Total for first six months, 1865.	Total for first six months, 1864.	Increase in 1865.	Decrease in 1865.	Duty how charged.	Amount of Duty Received.					
									Under General Tariff.	Under Conventional Tariff.	Total during first six months, 1865.	Total during first six months, 1864.	Increase in 1865.	Decrease in 1864.
									Lire.	Lire.	Lire.	Lire.	Lire.	Lire.
Hempen cordage	Kilog.	620,657	...	620,657	594,462	26,195	...	Free	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ cloths	„	201,955	...	201,955	229,477	...	27,522	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton yarns	„	20,895	...	20,895	75,605	...	54,710	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ stuffs	„	37,824	...	37,824	30,143	7,681	...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—														
Raw	„	840,954	...	840,954	996,397	...	155,443	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyed	„	921	...	921	2,771	...	1,850	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waste	„	492,175	...	492,175	471,392	20,783	...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tissues	„	15,835	...	15,835	15,027	808	...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat	„	28,454,149	...	28,454,149	9,117,469	19,336,680	...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other grain	„	13,964,922	...	13,964,922	15,147,406	...	1,182,484	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	„	20,316,010	...	20,316,010	23,482,189	...	3,166,179	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paste	„	967,395	...	967,395	1,747,508	...	780,113	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charcoal	„	17,056,100	9,635,379	26,691,479	26,021,639	669,840	...	Kilog.	83,922	Free	83,922	99,467	...	15,545
Firewood	„	6,682,571	298,000	6,980,571	8,007,335	...	1,026,764	„	6,689	„	6,689	7,749	...	1,060
Cork	„	441,588	...	441,588	224,931	216,657	...	Free	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper	„	1,453,166	...	1,453,166	1,314,014	139,152	...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printed books	„	57,585	...	57,585	67,460	...	9,875	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rags	„	3,829,671	...	3,829,671	4,732,756	...	903,085	Kilog.	291,688	...	291,688	352,543	...	60,855
Bones	„	2,142,363	...	2,142,363	2,345,358	...	202,995	Free	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pig iron	„	2,633,120	...	2,633,120	1,512,863	1,120,257	...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead ore	„	4,027,234	...	4,027,234	3,895,359	131,875	...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sulphur	„	90,966,979	...	90,966,979	85,005,650	5,961,329	...	Kilog.	909,653	...	909,653	850,077	59,576	...
Common pottery	„	722,765	...	722,765	657,688	65,077	...	Free	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,727,487	...	1,727,487	1,585,961	218,986	77,460
Other articles not enumerated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,950	...	12,950	16,896	...	3,946
General Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,740,437	...	1,740,437	1,602,857	218,986	81,406

Some progress has been made in commercial statistics. Those for the year 1862 showed in detail for the first time the commercial movement of the whole Kingdom of Italy, and a comparison of one year with another has now been rendered possible by a recent compilation of Tables of a similar nature for 1863.

This work contains twenty tabular statements.

The three first comprise the importation, exportation, and transit of the several articles specified in the Tariff, showing in separate columns their quantities and value, both official and commercial; their origin and destination; the mode of transport, whether by land or by sea; and under foreign or national flag.

Tables 4, 5, and 6 give, in a more condensed form, recapitulations of the preceding statements of imports and exports.

Under No. 7 there is a series of tables exhibiting in detail the trade of Italy with foreign countries separately, in the order of their importance of their commercial transactions during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863. The figures for 1861, however, are of little use for the purpose of comparison, as they are quite imperfect, the Returns from Sicily being wanting. The general results are recapitulated in Tables 8, 9, 10, and 11.

No. 12 gives the value of goods sent in transit through Italy. No. 13 the receipts of the Custom-house for 1862-63, and No. 14 the official value of imports and exports in 1861 (without Sicily), 1862, and 1863. Nos. 15, 16, and 17 are devoted to the mode of transport of imports and exports.

Tables 18, 19, and 20 are confined to the statistics of movement of the free port of Genoa.

The several articles specified in all these tables are not enumerated in alphabetical order, but are arranged according to their classification in the Tariff in twenty categories, viz. :—

1. Waters, beverages, and oils.
2. Colonial produce, vegetable juices, drugs, chemical products, colours, dye stuffs, perfumery, &c.
3. Fruit, seeds, vegetables, plants, &c.
4. Fatty substances, provisions, &c.
5. Fish.
6. Cattle.
7. Hides, leather, &c.
8. Hemp, flax, and article manufactured therefrom.
9. Cottons.
10. Woollens.
11. Silks.
12. Grain, pulse, and paste.
13. Wood.
14. Paper and books.
15. Mercery, hardware, &c.
16. Common metals.
17. Gold and silver, jewellery, &c.
18. Stones, earths, minerals, &c.
19. Pottery and glass.
20. Tobacco.

The amount of each article imported or exported is stated in parallel columns headed General Commerce, and Special Commerce. The former designation includes all articles which enter the kingdom whatever may be their ultimate destination, and all articles which are sent abroad whatever may be their origin. The latter applies, with regard to imports, to all goods taken for home consumption, or to such as previous to re-exportation may have given rise to commercial transactions, and for exports to national produce, or to articles deemed to be assimilated thereto, by reason of the payment of duties on their importation, or in consequence of commercial transactions.

The valuation of each article is twofold—official and commercial. The former is permanent, and the latter is determined by taking the mean of the prices fixed by the Chamber of Commerce.

An analysis of the several statements to which I have referred, gives the following general results :—

The commercial or computed real value of the whole of the imports and exports together (general commerce) amounted in 1863 to 1,682,559,288 francs, against 1,568,633,994 francs in 1862, being an increase of $7\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

In special commerce it was 10 per cent., the total commercial value of the united imports and exports being 1,536,044,118 francs in 1863, and 1,407,497,704 francs in 1862.

An increase of 8 per cent. is apparent in the general commerce of importation, which amounted in 1863 to 982,293,652 francs, and in 1862 to 911,145,161 francs.

In the general commerce of exportation amounting to 700,265,636 francs in 1863, and to 657,488,833 francs in 1862; the augmentation was 9 per cent.

A comparison of the special commerce of 1863 with that of 1862 shows an increase of 9 per cent. in imports, and 10 per cent. in exports. The total commercial value of the former was, in 1863, 902,185,066 francs, and in 1862, 830,029,347 francs. The value of the latter was, in 1863, 633,859,052 francs, and in 1862, 577,468,357 francs.

Of the imports 72 per cent. belonged to six classes of articles :—

	Francs.
Silks, &c.	175,445,615
Colonial produce, &c.	128,104,338
Cereals	121,352,320
Cottons, &c.	88,669,967
Woollens, &c.	73,089,708
Common metals	63,516,179
	650,178,127
All other classes	252,006,939
Total	902,185,066

Six principal classes comprised 84½ per cent. of the exports, thus—

	Francs.
Silks, &c.	246,757,462
Waters, beverages, and oils	13,224,761
Fruit, &c.	66,182,784
Cereals	57,160,208
Colonial produce	41,578,970
Stones, earths, &c.	41,407,843
	536,312,028
All other classes	97,547,024
Total	633,859,052

The increase or decrease of the special commerce of 1863, as compared with that of 1862, in each of the categories into which it is divided will appear from the following summary:—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	Commercial Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Commercial Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Francs.	P.ct.	P.ct.	Francs.	P.ct.	P.ct.
1. Waters, beverages, oils ..	31,116,984	8	..	83,224,761	16	..
2. Colonial produce, &c. ..	128,104,338	9	..	41,578,970	7	..
3. Fruit, seeds, &c.	4,954,741	..	7	66,182,784	18	..
4. Fatty substances, provisions, &c.	16,591,049	16	..	8,546,234	17	..
5. Fish	18,338,169	31	..	639,549	22	..
6. Animals	14,908,150	..	4½	10,002,329	..	43
7. Hides and leather	31,324,819	35	..	6,911,866	29	..
8. Hemp and flax	18,345,161	35	..	17,551,538	..	18
9. Cottons	120,851,501	..	17	4,642,162	22	..
10. Wool	73,089,708	12	..	3,706,565	7	..
11. Silk	175,445,615	7½	..	246,757,462	8⅓	..
12. Cereals	121,352,320	20	..	57,160,208	54	..
13. Wood	17,290,725	..	41	11,696,465	7	..
14. Paper and books	6,205,341	1	..	6,228,668	18	..
15. Mercery and hardware, &c. ..	44,142,373	14	..	21,066,130	15	..
16. Common metals	63,516,179	15	..	4,743,526	..	26
17. Gold and silver, &c. ..	6,210,693	35	..	893,302	..	55
18. Stones, &c.	22,034,964	..	16	41,407,843	12	..
19. Pottery and glass	12,978,931	2	..	501,589	55	..
20. Tobacco	7,564,849	..	99	407,104	..	306

The total value of the special commerce of Italy (imports and exports together) was 1,536,044,118 francs, of which amount more than three-fourths represented the dealings with four countries—France, Great Britain, Austria, and Switzerland.

The value of the importations from France was 266,894,487 francs; exceeding that of the previous year by 14 per cent.

The exports to France show an increase of 24½ per cent., their value being 237,464,819 francs.

The principal articles imported and exported were as follows:—

IMPORTS.

	Francs.		Francs.
Silk, raw and thrown	45,074,926	Glass, plate and cut	4,225,212
Silk tissues	21,065,656	Coffee	4,002,889
Woollen tissues	24,399,034	Paper and books	3,671,141
Sugar	26,240,344	Leather	3,333,678
Cotton tissues	19,454,868	Copper and brass	2,857,745
Guns	8,901,902	Fish	2,437,887
Hardware and mercery	8,345,124	Clocks and watches	2,440,401
Iron	6,725,126	Linen manufactures	2,319,677
Fermented liquors	6,512,663	Silk cocoons	2,154,568
Chemical products	4,907,316	Horses and mules	2,399,240
Gold and silver	4,751,993	Oils of all kinds	2,368,068
Silkworms' eggs	4,460,850	Spirits	2,320,192
Raw wool	4,462,003	Coals	2,383,650
Raw hides	4,397,166		

EXPORTS.

	Francs.		Francs.
Silk, raw and thrown	121,266,758	Hides	2,157,329
Oils of all kinds	18,406,371	Iron ore	2,524,383
Wheat	16,447,415	Cotton	2,049,387
Sulphur	11,061,393	Chemical products	1,691,014
Waste silk	6,971,733	Marble and alabaster	1,894,444
Cattle	6,111,020	Wool (raw), hair, &c.	1,905,188
Rice	4,966,370	Calves, goats, &c.	1,616,254
Fruit	3,916,555	Charcoal	1,400,620
Dye stuffs	3,555,812	Silk cocoons	1,430,858
Fatty substances, &c.	3,354,937	Cereals	1,318,408
Hemp and flax	2,236,773	Seeds	1,165,532

It must be borne in mind that many of the articles which appear in the statement of the trade with France in reality only passed through that country from and to other countries—England in particular.

The imports from Great Britain in 1863 are valued at 203,006,046 francs, an amount exceeding by 5½ per cent. that of the imports of the previous year. The principal articles were,—

	Francs.
Iron of the first fabrication	31,674,890
Cotton tissues	27,321,423
Woollen tissues	16,216,581
Cotton yarn	15,696,758
Coals	11,813,733
Fish	10,716,630
Sugar	8,425,330
Hides	7,807,746
Coffee	6,190,062
Linen yarn	4,884,457
Raw cotton	4,979,562
Chemical products	3,662,345
Spirits	3,620,703
Copper and brass	3,734,798
Dye stuffs	3,591,334
Wheat	3,181,477
Silk tissues	3,043,965
Fatty substances, &c.	3,135,194
Oils of all kinds	2,676,777
Silkworms' eggs	2,665,350
Machinery	2,084,222
Silk, raw and thrown	1,937,220
Sulphur	1,608,726
Hardware and Mercery	1,400,809

In exports to Great Britain there was a decrease of 8 per cent., there being 87,516,225 francs in 1863 against 94,827,970 francs in 1862.

The principal articles were,—

	Francs.
Oils of all kinds	17,232,083
Fermented liquors	11,495,308
Fruit	12,447,817
Dye stuffs	8,489,950
Sulphur	9,066,125
Chemical products	6,926,543
Silk, raw and thrown	2,950,918
Furniture wood	1,691,548
Sundry articles of hardware and mercery	1,441,644
Seeds	1,947,914
Wheat	1,305,072
Vegetable juices	952,616
Silk tissues	870,886
Paper and books	647,067
Drugs	599,092
Timber	582,841
Raw hides	527,382

The country which stands next on the list is Austria. It sent to Italy in 1863 goods to the value of 146,531,729 francs against 138,570,068 francs in 1862. In export from Italy to Austria there was an increase of 24 per cent., from 56,426,827 francs in 1862, to 69,847,033 francs in 1863.

The imports consisted principally of the following articles:—

	Francs.
Silk	38,177,290
Corn	10,506,662
Silkworms' eggs	8,869,950
Timber	8,624,364
Cocoons	6,354,930
Woollen tissues	6,016,339
Sugar	5,012,468
Iron, cast and wrought	5,602,751
Cattle	4,863,657
Waste silk	3,978,495
Wool	3,018,178
Cotton tissues	2,969,778
Spirits	2,917,987
Cereals	2,323,571
Coffee	1,813,833
Fatty substances, &c.	1,736,991
Raw hides	1,784,238
Calves, goats, &c.	1,541,123
Plate and cut glass	1,752,473
Mercery and hardware	1,309,529
Manufactures of hemp and flax	1,248,999
Horses, mules, &c.	1,220,000
Dye stuffs	1,171,726
Copper and brass	1,101,703
Glass	1,116,672

The principal articles of export to Austria were,—

	Francs.		Francs.
Fruit	17,067,448	Sundry articles of mercery and hardware..	1,026,371
Oils	9,565,412	Vegetable juices ..	667,758
Hemp and flax ..	7,557,640	Wheat	828,892
Fermented liquors ..	5,645,661	Waste silk	706,617
Grain, &c.	4,185,536	Cordage	651,094
Raw and thrown silk .	3,467,326	Paper and books ..	625,019
Rice	2,133,432	Drugs	472,849
Sulphur	1,699,283	Cattle	437,535
Cheese	1,457,848	Leather	409,654
Seeds	1,276,180	Linen yarn.. ..	413,774
Linen tissues, &c. ..	1,561,297	Iron	350,609
Silk tissues.. ..	1,508,260		

The value of the imports from Switzerland in 1863 is estimated at 73,617,428 francs, being a decrease of 10 per cent. as compared with the imports of the previous year. In the exportation of Italian produce to Switzerland there was a falling off of 18 per cent., its value being 114,977,282 francs in 1863 against 136,031,153 francs in 1862.

The principal imports were,—

	Francs.		Francs.
Silk	22,870,240	Leather	1,025,465
Cotton tissues ..	9,801,743	Dye stuffs	795,408
Woollen tissues ..	9,731,512	Linen tissues ..	952,197
Cheese	5,568,597	Paper and books ..	632,339
Timber	3,151,754	Horses and mules, &c.	596,465
Silk tissues.. ..	2,926,635	Gold and silver ..	562,767
Cattle	1,682,129	Firewood	519,162
Hardware and mercery	1,555,541	Linen yarn ..	499,253
Clocks and watches ..	1,401,808	Raw wool	494,819
Cotton yarn ..	1,497,513	Waste silk	469,656

The exports to Switzerland consisted chiefly of—

	Francs.		Francs.
Raw silk	93,391,931	Hats	690,584
Waste silk	5,571,306	Hides	643,079
Fermented liquors ..	2,077,479	Cocoons	588,042
Mercery, &c. ..	1,845,086	Silk tissues.. ..	344,690
Cereals	1,362,467	Calves, goats, &c. ..	246,373
Rice	1,006,251	Raw cotton .	200,872
Hemp and flax ..	769,203	Leather	193,547
Wheat	918,991		

The same observation will apply to the trade with Switzerland as to that with France, namely, that it is made to appear much larger than it was in reality by including many articles belonging to the commerce of other countries with Italy.

The transit of goods through Italy in 1863 was considerably less than in 1862, their value having fallen from

80,020,476 francs to 66,406,586 francs. The countries from which they arrived were principally Switzerland, France, England, Austria, Tunis, and Tripoli, and the South American Republics. They were destined chiefly for Austria, Switzerland, the Roman States, France, North America, and Turkey.

The principal articles of transit were those included in the classes of wool, cotton, colonial produce, chemicals, &c., silk, beverages, and mercery and hardware.

With regard to means of transport, it appears that 35½ per cent. of the whole of the imports and exports in 1863 were conveyed by land and 64½ per cent. by sea; 26 per cent. under Italian and 38½ per cent. under foreign flags. As compared with 1862, there was a diminution of 1½ per cent. in land traffic and an equivalent augmentation of sea carriage under foreign flags, the proportion of transport under the national flag remaining the same.

The goods introduced into the free Port of Genoa in 1863 were to the value of 93,791,025 francs against 127,008,108 francs in 1862, and 103,201,729 francs the average of the five years 1858–62.

A series of Tables will be found annexed, showing in a summary form for 1863 the amount of imports and exports in each class of the Tariff, the amount of the imports from and exports to each of the foreign countries trading with Italy, the amount of the transit trade, and the receipts from Customs duties in each of the years 1862 and 1863.

(Signed) EDWARD HERRIES.

General Recapitulation of Imports.

No. of Category.	Nature of the Category.	Degree of Importance, 1863. Off. Val. General Comrce.	Degree of Importance, 1863. Off. Val. Special Comrce.	General Commerce. Commercial Value. 1862.	General Commerce. Commercial Value. 1863.	General Commerce. Official Value. 1862.	General Commerce. Official Value. 1863.	Special Commerce. Commercial Value. 1862.	Special Commerce. Commercial Value. 1863.	Special Commerce. Official Value. 1862.	Special Commerce. Official Value. 1863.	Duties Received. 1863.
1	Waters, beverages, oils .	8	9	34,814,233	36,724,407	23,402,540	26,028,382	28,601,281	31,116,984	19,422,589	22,271,100	2,506,057
2	Colonial products, &c. .	4	2	125,576,448	134,959,671	105,147,906	109,421,668	116,671,751	128,104,338	96,795,761	103,404,336	18,046,944
3	Fruit, seeds, &c. ..	20	20	6,472,919	5,540,562	6,055,874	4,983,548	5,297,278	4,954,741	4,758,117	4,321,210	179,530
4	Fatty substances, &c. ..	14	15	15,713,806	18,259,085	9,806,125	12,027,402	13,895,389	16,591,049	8,608,564	10,892,704	1,012,590
5	Fish	13	13	13,609,844	18,782,157	10,226,197	14,034,533	12,678,706	18,338,169	9,562,706	13,722,193	1,186,364
6	Animals	16	14	16,087,261	14,931,785	11,652,652	11,138,948	15,603,081	14,908,150	11,321,802	11,121,998	127,567
7	Hides, leather, &c. ..	11	12	26,558,415	36,326,876	12,270,904	16,920,427	20,270,437	31,324,819	9,411,082	14,636,359	488,900
8	Hemp and flax, &c. ..	10	10	13,462,958	20,083,224	13,779,738	20,161,404	11,824,317	18,345,151	12,129,946	18,410,812	925,024
9	Cotton, &c.	1	1	113,563,309	101,869,909	156,338,675	139,691,342	104,049,972	88,669,967	142,764,757	120,851,501	5,957,884
10	Wool, &c.	2	4	81,084,744	89,643,044	110,041,843	122,903,692	64,310,199	73,089,708	83,815,957	98,240,331	5,309,815
11	Silk, &c.	3	3	169,090,407	183,280,882	97,235,533	106,284,510	162,255,478	175,445,615	92,078,810	100,426,209	1,582,690
12	Cereals, &c.	5	5	96,719,855	121,358,305	64,703,692	81,284,321	96,602,857	121,352,320	64,636,752	81,280,611	38,109
13	Wood	12	11	24,784,432	17,444,533	24,006,608	16,678,642	24,364,798	17,290,725	23,572,104	16,529,165	131,461
14	Paper and books ..	19	19	6,486,783	6,589,627	5,155,977	5,249,574	6,111,454	6,205,341	4,868,223	4,936,489	320,027
15	Mercery, hardware, &c.	7	7	44,313,941	52,700,078	42,566,491	51,493,915	38,064,903	44,142,373	36,765,772	42,789,350	1,860,433
16	Common metals ..	6	6	58,756,983	66,312,366	61,138,958	68,800,754	54,164,389	63,516,179	56,957,881	66,712,358	4,014,891
17	Gold and silver and jewellery	18	17	6,777,519	7,657,775	6,754,654	7,656,803	4,047,576	6,210,693	4,032,769	6,204,973	194,558
18	Stones, earths, &c. ..	9	8	26,047,381	22,103,155	29,344,338	24,219,062	25,849,732	22,034,964	29,110,183	24,134,275	53,888
19	Pottery and glass ..	17	16	11,224,559	13,385,847	8,555,270	10,363,960	10,322,852	12,978,931	7,924,831	10,091,562	893,637
20	Tobacco	15	18	19,999,364	14,340,364	14,996,672	11,501,466	15,042,897	7,564,849	11,383,699	6,180,948	336,016
				911,145,161	982,293,652	813,180,647	860,844,353	830,029,347	902,185,066	729,922,305	777,158,484	45,166,385

General Recapitulation of Exports.

No. of Category.	Categories.	Degree of Importance, 1863. Off. Val. General Comrce.	Degree of Importance, 1863. Off. Val. Special Comrce.	General Commerce. Commercial Value. 1862.	General Commerce. Commercial Value. 1863.	General Commerce. Official Value. 1862.	General Commerce. Official Value. 1863.	Special Commerce. Commercial Value. 1862.	Special Commerce. Commercial Value. 1863.	Special Commerce. Official Value. 1862.	Special Commerce. Official Value. 1863.	Duties Received. 1863.
1	Waters, beverages, oils .	3	4	103,035,075	88,959,028	63,211,419	49,396,212	96,669,720	83,224,761	59,071,012	45,493,930	1,058,986
2	Colonial products, &c. .	2	2	48,426,183	49,037,501	51,229,431	57,730,445	38,819,051	41,578,970	42,283,092	51,476,284	..
3	Fruit, seeds, &c. ..	4	3	54,799,718	66,677,300	37,924,905	48,449,133	53,928,211	66,182,784	36,996,934	47,891,516	..
4	Fatty substances, &c. ..	14	11	8,053,161	9,646,400	5,236,875	6,295,048	7,108,295	8,546,234	4,610,446	5,527,927	..
5	Fish	19	17	1,201,763	1,269,381	1,170,219	1,519,163	494,176	639,549	683,969	1,067,703	..
6	Animals	13	10	14,841,487	10,025,964	9,489,278	6,406,082	14,357,307	10,002,329	9,158,428	6,389,132	..
7	Hides and leather, &c. .	15	15	11,188,978	10,732,298	5,641,634	5,742,318	5,102,494	6,921,866	2,835,876	4,006,831	..
8	Hemp, flax, &c. ..	10	8	21,974,194	18,834,344	15,024,052	12,951,805	20,755,029	17,551,538	13,809,512	11,665,929	..
9	Cotton, &c.	7	13	15,915,653	17,116,839	21,407,112	22,427,150	3,632,675	4,642,162	3,971,815	4,641,974	..
10	Wool, &c.	8	16	20,674,402	16,325,442	29,749,572	22,084,073	3,465,038	3,706,562	2,899,795	2,639,639	..
11	Silk, &c.	1	1	232,766,466	254,281,489	138,920,829	150,864,083	225,716,722	246,757,462	133,604,328	145,210,371	..
12	Cereals, &c.	5	5	26,470,190	57,166,731	18,650,166	39,855,575	26,331,557	57,160,208	18,570,605	39,850,934	..
13	Wood, &c.	11	9	11,250,290	11,873,692	9,804,886	9,231,171	10,888,988	11,696,465	9,467,870	9,045,719	309,046
14	Paper and books ..	16	14	5,551,883	6,685,690	4,404,917	4,868,845	5,032,842	6,228,668	4,006,685	4,518,966	..
15	Mercery and hardware .	9	7	26,197,917	25,439,353	20,672,430	19,596,234	18,871,310	21,066,130	13,727,512	15,465,012	431,080
16	Common metals ..	12	12	8,584,568	8,583,290	7,764,795	8,433,713	6,060,366	4,743,526	5,641,371	5,413,177	..
17	Gold & silver & jewellery	18	18	4,095,332	1,897,913	4,088,405	1,906,289	1,384,228	893,302	1,384,920	900,314	..
18	Stones, earths, &c. ..	6	6	36,614,830	41,453,835	27,995,136	32,172,929	36,427,126	41,407,843	27,769,256	32,127,286	1,581,133
19	Pottery and glass ..	20	19	1,329,854	840,092	1,226,342	739,830	770,361	501,589	815,087	506,077	..
20	Tobacco	17	20	4,516,883	3,419,054	3,202,744	2,868,579	1,652,861	407,104	1,188,981	357,130	..
	Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	280,699
				657,488,833	700,265,636	476,815,147	503,538,677	577,468,357	633,859,052	392,497,494	434,195,851	3,660,944

General Recapitulation of Imports and Exports united.

No. of Category.	Categories.	Degree of Importance. 1863. Official Value. General Commerce.	Degree of Importance. 1863. Official Value. Special Commerce.	General Commerce. Value. Commercial. 1862.	General Commerce. Value. Commercial. 1863.	General Commerce. Value. Official. 1862.	General Commerce. Value. Official. 1863.	Special Commerce. Value. Commercial. 1862.	Special Commerce. Value. Commercial. 1863.	Special Commerce. Value. Official. 1862.	Special Commerce. Value. Official. 1863.	Duties received. 1863.
1	Waters, beverages, and oils	7	7	137,849,308	125,683,435	86,613,959	75,424,594	125,271,001	114,341,745	78,493,601	67,765,030	3,565,043
2	Colonial products, &c.	2	2	174,002,631	183,997,172	156,377,337	167,152,113	155,490,802	169,683,308	139,078,853	154,880,620	18,046,944
3	Fruits, seeds, &c.	10	10	61,272,637	72,217,862	43,980,779	53,432,681	59,225,489	71,137,525	41,755,051	52,212,726	179,530
4	Fatty substances, &c, ...	14	15	23,766,967	27,905,485	15,043,000	18,322,450	21,003,684	25,137,283	13,219,010	16,420,631	1,012,590
5	Fish	16	16	14,811,607	20,051,538	11,596,416	15,553,696	13,172,882	18,977,718	10,246,675	14,789,896	1,186,364
6	Animals, &c.	15	14	30,928,748	24,957,749	21,141,930	17,545,060	29,960,388	24,910,479	20,480,230	17,511,130	127,567
7	Hides, leather, &c.	13	13	37,747,393	47,059,174	17,912,538	22,663,745	25,372,931	38,246,685	12,246,958	18,643,190	488,000
8	Hemp and flax, &c.	11	11	35,137,152	38,917,568	28,083,790	33,113,209	32,579,346	35,896,689	25,939,458	30,076,741	925,024
9	Cotton, &c.	3	3	129,478,962	118,986,748	177,745,787	162,118,492	107,682,647	93,312,129	146,736,572	125,493,475	5,957,884
10	Wool, &c.	4	5	101,759,146	105,968,486	139,791,415	144,987,775	67,775,237	76,796,270	86,715,752	100,879,970	5,309,815
11	Silk, &c.	1	1	401,856,873	437,562,371	236,156,362	257,148,593	387,972 200	422,203,077	225,683,138	245,636,580	1,582,690
12	Cereals, &c.	5	4	123,190,045	178,525,036	83,353,858	121,139,896	122,934,414	178,512,528	83,207,357	120,131,545	38,109
13	Wood, &c.	12	12	36,034,722	29,318,225	33,811,494	25,909,813	35,253,786	28,987,190	33,039,974	25,574,884	440,507
14	Paper and books	19	18	12,038,666	13,275,317	9,560,894	10,118,419	11,144,296	12,434,009	8,874,908	9,455,455	320,027
15	Mercery, hardware, &c.	8	8	70,511,858	78,139,431	63,238,921	71,090,149	56,936,213	65,208,503	50,493,284	58,254,362	2,291,513
16	Common metals	6	6	67,341,551	74,895,656	68,903,753	77,234,467	60,224,755	68,259,705	62,599,252	72,125,535	4,014,891
17	Gold and silver, and jewellery	20	19	10,872,851	9,555,688	10,843,059	9,563,092	5,431,804	7,103,995	5,417,689	7,105,287	194,558
18	Stones, earths, &c.	9	9	62,662,217	63,556,990	57,339,474	56,391,991	62,276,858	63,142,807	56,879,139	56,261,561	1,635,021
19	Pottery, glass, &c.	18	17	12,554,413	14,225,939	9,781,612	11,103,790	13,093,213	13,480,520	8,739,918	10,597,639	893,637
20	Tobacco	17	20	24,516,247	17,759,418	18,199,416	14,370,045	16,695,758	7,971,953	12,572,680	6,538,078	336,016
	Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280,699
				1,568,633,994	1,682,559,288	1,289,995,794	1,364,383,040	1,407,497,704	1,536,044,118	1,122,419,799	1,211,354,335	48,827,329

Countries from which Imported.	Degree of Importance, 1863. Off. Val. General Comrce.	Special Comrce.	General Commerce. Commercial Value. 1862.	Commercial Value. 1863.	Official Value. 1862.	Official Value. 1863.	Special Commerce. Commercial Value. 1862.	Commercial Value. 1863.	Official Value. 1862.	Official Value. 1863.	Duties Received, 1863.
France	1	1	248,470,604	285,409,211	225,382,677	256,447,267	233,378,290	266,894,487	211,432,597	235,821,608	16,357,613
Algeria	25	25	637,081	233,365	366,791	144,554	632,007	222,461	363,080	144,025	1,912
Zollverein	19	18	2,291,855	2,323,836	2,137,414	2,739,442	2,277,073	2,286,144	2,109,974	2,690,158	188,895
Holland	7	7	29,672,204	25,910,768	22,947,100	19,928,494	28,585,044	25,316,772	22,039,381	19,276,960	4,266,083
Belgium	11	8	11,192,928	8,638,348	11,116,002	8,927,562	10,357,684	8,413,216	10,229,460	8,806,400	853,079
England	2	2	205,651,883	216,227,120	226,114,212	225,358,143	192,284,211	203,006,045	211,137,830	213,299,326	12,743,099
Portugal	23	23	1,369,552	1,592,352	818,125	935,348	1,005,554	1,529,806	617,481	887,431	53,349
Spain	15	15	8,354,257	7,738,226	5,004,665	4,840,718	6,787,693	6,785,274	3,685,812	4,424,182	362,983
Austria-Veneto	3	3	144,864,464	151,232,684	110,421,928	112,970,379	138,570,068	146,534,729	103,754,376	107,943,594	3,782,324
Roman Provinces	10	9	9,038,022	11,431,064	6,802,850	9,042,919	8,159,689	10,867,107	5,946,806	8,435,734	473,238
Switzerland	4	4	107,412,365	100,830,228	105,886,256	103,118,123	80,883,361	73,617,428	72,290,820	69,027,853	2,976,111
Turkey	6	6	32,343,058	44,710,133	21,329,323	27,597,724	31,040,908	44,413,283	20,072,902	27,336,992	59,443
Egypt	20	20	6,119,040	3,207,930	4,105,533	2,486,817	6,663,771	3,216,505	4,069,523	2,487,627	17,513
Tunis and Tripoli ..	12	12	5,906,005	13,540,903	3,621,496	8,899,431	4,121,439	10,676,684	2,378,501	6,884,294	86,439
Morocco	26	26	486,072	2,814	313,368	2,130	485,052	2,814	312,586	2,130	39
United States of America ..	13	14	18,330,040	9,597,738	13,377,699	7,233,321	15,907,380	6,139,929	11,716,804	4,432,283	163,934
Brazil	18	19	5,978,353	4,333,823	4,251,759	2,790,881	5,048,598	3,977,190	3,629,106	2,542,450	341,600
South American Republics ..	14	16	15,817,641	10,144,320	9,141,150	5,826,047	11,517,803	7,488,542	7,051,822	4,137,430	242,631
West India Islands and Central America	8	11	7,780,118	12,653,324	5,627,298	9,409,392	6,037,766	9,491,689	4,451,049	7,567,675	1,293,683
Mexico and other countries of North America	24	24	2,054,912	282,080	1,402,297	207,761	1,260,680	268,778	866,406	195,697	15,394
Russia	5	5	29,795,222	45,954,527	20,220,487	31,057,994	29,723,971	45,766,456	20,182,060	30,919,106	13,318
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark	17	17	2,804,246	3,800,213	2,328,041	3,518,486	2,466,732	3,632,989	2,059,959	3,397,874	183,204
Hanse Towns	21	21	2,697,656	2,402,946	2,409,799	2,205,801	1,839,043	2,224,553	1,736,120	2,013,511	184,709
Greece	16	13	10,586,648	7,169,929	6,808,545	4,836,897	10,453,541	7,139,931	6,713,426	4,795,182	28,966
East Indies and other parts of Asia	22	22	761,363	1,253,345	521,701	1,269,120	567,790	1,266,299	387,513	1,272,351	105,139
Other countries	9	10	728,872	11,682,425	724,231	9,049,602	674,699	11,008,961	686,911	8,415,911	371,687
			911,145,161	982,293,652	813,180,647	860,844,353	830,029,347	902,185,066	729,922,305	777,158,484	45,166,385

GENERAL RECAPITULATION of the Amount of Exports to Foreign Countries.

Destination.	Degree of Importance, 1863. Off. Val. General Comrce.	Degree of Importance, 1863. Off. Val. Special Comrce.	General Commerce. Commercial Value. 1862.	General Commerce. Commercial Value. 1863.	General Commerce. Official Value. 1862.	General Commerce. Official Value. 1863.	Special Commerce. Commercial Value. 1862.	Special Commerce. Commercial Value. 1863.	Special Commerce. Official Value. 1862.	Special Commerce. Official Value. 1863.	Duties Received, 1863.
France	1	1	196,860,494	240,849,171	132,629,106	158,111,657	188,882,952	235,194,874	125,098,017	153,389,784	855,702
Algeria	24	24	1,098,666	163,122	877,076	132,803	1,018,493	109,252	818,059	72,995	159
Zollverein	21	21	688,768	1,288,663	489,403	959,416	688,768	1,288,663	489,403	959,416	19,891
Holland	14	12	9,860,884	5,871,542	7,272,206	4,883,242	9,843,054	5,837,941	7,251,545	4,857,645	107,208
Belgium	16	16	3,622,784	3,180,491	2,663,151	2,580,820	3,311,302	2,998,647	2,493,932	2,455,016	15,965
England	3	3	99,610,556	88,780,590	76,957,314	63,738,271	94,827,970	87,516,225	71,255,568	62,520,693	1,235,289
Portugal	22	22	1,458,041	840,188	1,330,494	659,521	707,333	646,329	580,283	540,767	1,841
Spain	13	13	5,735,923	6,810,469	4,626,669	5,002,997	4,367,803	5,909,210	3,431,390	4,316,811	160,933
Austria-Veneto	4	4	75,752,357	78,574,056	55,385,860	52,273,025	56,426,827	69,847,033	34,644,776	43,622,370	352,431
Roman Provinces	7	7	32,354,970	18,315,396	33,510,291	17,794,834	13,163,058	12,957,767	10,295,727	11,600,691	31,891
Switzerland	2	2	144,694,371	121,138,163	90,077,664	74,940,927	136,031,153	114,977,282	80,340,880	68,125,524	4,668
Turkey	8	6	11,943,534	18,548,102	10,809,064	15,697,890	7,840,718	16,724,343	6,960,362	14,360,974	14,552
Egypt..	18	19	646,539	1,961,223	515,929	1,721,748	486,818	1,617,827	318,760	1,258,379	29
Tunis and Tripoli	17	18	3,591,908	2,241,529	3,225,059	1,793,512	2,147,310	1,830,753	1,495,950	1,335,093	65
Morocco	26	26	3,872	14,054	5,400	23,017	3,872	14,054	5,400	23,017	..
United States..	10	10	18,717,938	10,417,975	15,092,399	7,268,792	17,202,663	10,168,746	14,135,466	7,142,411	154,240
Brazil..	23	23	3,660,208	1,047,751	2,916,530	565,104	2,449,369	521,720	2,068,284	313,973	2,831
Republics of South America..	6	5	18,889,938	34,331,526	16,570,632	28,671,078	13,542,190	28,810,243	11,990,239	24,358,350	111,714
West India Islands and Central America ..	12	11	1,152,057	6,664,003	1,275,414	6,112,161	370,499	6,384,684	421,710	5,835,123	14,354
Mexico and other parts of North America	20	20	818,435	1,125,077	718,962	1,672,433	521,929	1,098,219	429,881	1,048,971	..
Russia	9	8	15,375,600	11,391,235	11,701,571	9,545,619	14,946,784	11,170,967	11,274,590	9,357,298	126,705
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark	11	9	1,755,746	4,140,169	2,210,517	7,262,620	1,753,121	4,139,049	2,209,158	7,261,436	6,402
Hanse Towns	19	17	5,684,127	2,904,084	3,300,525	1,710,345	4,787,478	2,776,252	2,867,235	1,614,284	64,219
Greece	15	14	2,869,638	6,058,063	2,169,080	4,669,246	1,754,775	5,405,493	1,341,216	4,090,433	44,239
East India and other parts of Asia	25	25	171,901	47,699	124,612	35,147	66,611	40,626	40,395	30,525	..
Various destinations	5	15	469,578	33,561,312	361,219	36,312,452	325,507	5,872,853	239,268	3,703,872	54,917
											3,380,245

General Recapitulation of the Amount of Trade (Imports and Exports together), with Foreign Countries.

Countries.	Grade of Importance. 1863. Official Value. General Commerce.	Grade of Importance. 1863. Official Value. Special Commerce.	General Commerce. Value. Commercial. 1862.	General Commerce. Value. Commercial. 1863.	General Commerce. Value. Official. 1862.	General Commerce. Value. Official. 1865.	Special Commerce. Value. Commercial. 1862.	Special Commerce. Value. Commercial. 1863.	Special Commerce. Value. Official. 1862.	Special Commerce. Value. Official. 1863.	Duties received. 1863.
France	1	1	445,331,098	526,258,382	358,011,783	414,558,924	422,261,242	502,089,361	336,530,614	389,211,392	17,213,315
Algeria	25	25	1,735,747	386,487	1,243,867	277,357	1,650,500	331,713	1,181,139	217,020	2,071
Zollverein	20	19	2,980,623	3,612,499	2,626,817	3,698,858	2,965,841	3,574,807	2,599,377	3,650,274	208,786
Holland	10	8	39,533,088	31,782,292	30,219,306	24,811,736	38,428,098	31,154,713	29,290,926	24,134,605	4,373,291
Belgium	13	13	14,815,712	11,818,839	13,779,153	11,508,382	13,668,986	11,411,863	12,723,392	11,261,416	869,044
England	2	2	305,262,439	305,007,710	303,071,526	289,096,414	287,012,181	290,532,270	282,393,398	275,820,019	13,978,388
Portugal	22	22	2,827,593	2,432,540	2,148,619	1,594,869	1,712,987	2,176,135	1,197,764	1,428 198	55,190
Spain	16	16	14,090,180	14,548,695	9,631,334	9,843,715	11,155,496	12,694,484	7,117,202	8,740,993	523,916
Austria-Veneto	4	3	220,616,821	229,806,740	165,807,788	165,243,404	194,996,895	216,378,762	138,399,152	151,565,964	4,134,755
Roman Provinces	9	9	41,392,992	29,746,460	40,313,141	26,837,753	21,322,147	23,824,874	16,242,533	20,036,425	505,129
Switzerland	3	4	252,106,736	221,968,391	195,963,920	178,059,050	216,914,514	188,594 710	152,631,700	137,153,377	2,980,779
Turkey	6	5	44,286,592	63,258,236	32,138,387	43,295,614	38,881,626	61,137,626	27,033,264	41,697,966	73,995
Egypt	18	18	6,765,579	5,169,153	4,621,462	4,208,565	6,550,589	4,834,332	4,388,283	3,746.006	17,542
Tunis and Tripoli	15	17	9,497,913	15,782,432	6,845,555	10,692,943	6,268,749	12,507,437	3,874,451	8,219,387	86,504
Morocco	26	26	489,944	16,868	318,768	25,147	488,924	16,868	317,986	25,147	39
United States	12	12	37,047,978	20,015,713	28,470,098	14,502,113	33,110,043	16,308,675	25,852,270	11,574,694	318,174
Brazil	21	21	9,638,561	5,381,574	7,168,289	3,355,985	7,497,967	4,498,910	5,697,390	2,856,423	344,431
Republics of South America	8	7	34,707,579	44,475,846	25,711,682	34,497,125	25,059,993	36,298,785	19,042,061	28,495,780	354,345
West Indies and Central America	11	10	8,932,175	19,317,327	6,902,712	15,521,553	6,408,265	15,876,373	4,872,759	13,402,798	1,308,037
Mexico and other Countries of North America	24	24	2,873,347	1,407,157	2,121,359	1,280,194	1,782,609	1,366,997	1,296,287	1,244,668	15,394
Russia	7	6	45,170,822	57,345,762	31,922,058	40,603,613	44,670,755	56,937,417	31,456,650	40,276,404	140,023
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark	14	14	4,560,692	7,940,882	4,528,558	19,781,106	4,219,853	7,772,038	4,269,117	10,659,310	189,606
Hanse Towns	19	20	8,381,783	5,307,030	5,710,324	3,916,146	6,626,521	5,000,805	4,603,355	3,627,795	248,928
Greece	17	15	13,456,286	13,227,992	8,977,625	9,506,143	12,208,316	12,545,424	8,054,642	8,885,615	73,205
East Indies and other Countries in Asia	23	23	933,264	1,301,044	646,313	1,304,267	634,401	1,306,925	427,908	1,302,876	105,139
Various places	5	11	1,198,450	45,243,737	1,085,450	45,362,054	1,000,206	16,881,814	926,179	12,119,783	426,604
			1,568,633,994	1,682,559,288	1,289,995,794	1,364,383,030	1,407,497,704	1,536,044,118	1,122,419,799	1,211,354,335	48,546,630

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the Import and Export Trade with each Country in the Year 1863.

GENERAL COMMERCE.

Countries.	Commercial Value.				Official Value.			
	Importation.	Exportation.	Excess.		Importation.	Exportation.	Excess.	
			Importation.	Exportation.			Importation.	Exportation.
France	285,409,214	240,849,171	44,560,040	..	256,447,267	158,111,657	98,335,640	..
Algeria	223,365	163,122	60,243	..	144,554	132,803	11,751	..
Zollverein	2,323,836	1,288,663	1,035,173	..	2,739,442	959,416	1,780,026	..
Holland	25,910,768	5,871,524	20,039,244	..	19,928,494	4,883,242	15,045,252	..
Belgium	8,638,348	3,180,491	5,457,857	..	8,927,662	2,580,820	6,346,742	..
England	216,227,120	88,780,590	127,446,530	..	225,358,143	63,738,271	161,619,872	..
Portugal	1,592,352	840,188	752,164	..	935,348	629,521	275,827	..
Spain	7,738,226	6,810,469	927,757	..	4,840,718	5,002,997	..	162,279
Austria	151,232,684	78,574,056	72,658,628	..	112,970,379	52,273,025	60,697,354	..
Roman Provinces	11,431,064	18,315,396	..	6,884,332	9,042,919	17,794,834	..	8,751,915
Switzerland	100,830,228	121,138,163	..	20,307,935	103,118,123	74,940,927	28,177,196	..
Turkey	44,710,133	18,548,103	26,162,030	..	27,597,724	15,697,890	11,889,834	..
Egypt	3,207,930	1,961,223	1,246,707	..	2,486,817	1,721,748	765,069	..
Tunis and Tripoli	13,540,903	2,241,529	11,299,374	..	8,899,431	1,793,512	7,105,919	..
Morocco	2,814	14,054	..	11,240	2,130	23,017	..	20,887
United States	9,597,738	10,417,975	..	820,237	7,233,321	7,268,792	..	35,471
Brazil	4,333,823	1,047,751	3,286,072	..	2,790,881	565,104	2,225,777	..
Republics of South America	10,144,320	34,331,526	..	24,187,206	5,826,047	28,671,078	..	22,845,031
West Indies and Central America ..	12,653,324	6,664,003	5,989,321	..	9,409,392	6,112,161	3,297,231	..
Mexico & other Countries of North America	282,080	1,125,077	..	842,997	207,761	1,072,433	..	864,672
Russia	45,954,527	11,391,235	34,563,292	..	31,057,994	9,545,619	21,512,375	..
Sweden	3,800,213	4,140,169	..	339,956	3,518,486	7,262,620	..	3,744,134
Hanse Towns	2,402,946	2,904,084	..	501,128	2,205,801	1,710,345	495,456	..
Greece	7,169,929	6,058,063	1,111,866	..	4,836,897	4,669,246	167,651	..
East Indies and other Countries in Asia ..	1,253,345	47,699	1,205,646	..	1,269,120	35,147	4,233,973	..
Various Places	11,682,425	33,561,312	..	21,878,887	9,049,602	36,312,452	..	27,262,850
	982,293,652	700,265,636	357,801,944	75,773,928	860,844,353	503,538,677	420,992,913	63,687,239

SPECIAL COMMERCE.

Countries.	Commercial Value.				Official Value.			
	Importation.	Exportation.	Excess.		Importation.	Exportation.	Excess.	
			Importation.	Exportation.			Importation.	Exportation.
France	266,894,487	235,194,874	31,699,613	..	235,821,608	153,389,784	82,431,824	..
Algeria	222,464	109,252	113,209	..	144,023	72,995	71,030	..
Zollverein	2,286,144	1,288,663	997,481	..	2,690,858	959,416	1,731,442	..
Holland	25,316,772	5,837,941	19,478,831	..	19,276,960	4,857 645	14,419,315	..
Belgium	8,413,216	2,998,647	5,414,569	..	8,806,400	2,455,016	6,351,384	..
England	203,006,045	87,516,225	115,489,820	..	213,299,326	62,520,693	150,778,633	..
Portugal	1,529,806	646,329	883,477	..	887,431	540,767	346,664	..
Spain	6,785,274	5,909,210	876,064	..	4,424,182	4,316,811	107,371	..
Austria	146,531,729	69,847,033	76,684,696	..	107,943,594	43,622,370	64,321,224	..
Roman Provinces	10,867,107	12,957,767	..	2,090,660	8,435,734	11,600,691	..	3,164,957
Switzerland	73,617,428	114,977,282	..	41,359,854	69,027,853	68,125,524	902,329	..
Turkey	44,413,283	16,724,343	27,688,940	..	27,336,992	14,360,974	12,976,018	..
Egypt	3,216,505	1,617,827	1,598,678	..	2,487,627	1,258,379	1,229,248	..
Tunis and Tripoli	10,676,684	1,830,753	8,845,931	..	6,884,294	1,335,093	5,549,201	..
Morocco	2,814	14,054	..	11,240	2,130	23,017	..	20,887
United States	6,139,929	10,168,746	..	4,028,817	4,432,283	7,142,411	..	2,710,128
Brazil	3,977,190	521,720	3,455,470	..	2,542,450	313,973	2,228,477	..
Republics of South America	7,488,542	28,810,243	..	21,321,701	4,137,430	24,358,350	..	20,220,920
West Indies and Central America ..	9,491,689	6,384,684	3,107,005	..	7,567,675	5,835,123	1,732,552	..
Mexico & other Countries of North America	268,778	1,098,219	..	829,441	195,697	1,048,971	..	853,274
Russia	45,766,450	11,170,967	34,595,483	..	30,919,106	9,357,298	21,564,808	..
Sweden	3,632,989	4,139,049	..	506,060	3,397,874	7,261,436	..	3,863,562
Hanse Towns	2,224,553	2,776,252	..	551,699	2,013,511	1,614,284	399,227	..
Greece	7,139,931	5,405,493	1,734,438	..	4,795,182	4,090,433	704,749	..
East Indies and other Countries in Asia ..	1,266,299	40,626	1,225,673	..	1,272,351	30,525	1,241,826	..
Various Places	11,008,961	5,872,853	5,136,108	..	8,415,911	3,703,872	4,712,039	..
	902,185,066	633,859,052	339,025,486	70,699,472	777,158,484	434,195,851	373,796,361	30,833,728

General Recapitulation of the Value of Goods sent in transit through Italy, according to the Classes, Origin, and Destination of the Articles.

Value of Articles according to Classes.

Classes.	Value			
	Declared.		Official.	
	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.
Waters, beverages, oils	6,365,355	5,734,267	4,140,409	3,902,282
Colonial produce, &c.	9,697,132	7,458,531	8,946,339	6,254,161
Fruit, &c.	871,507	494,546	927,971	557,617
Fatty substances, &c.	944,866	1,100,166	626,429	767,121
Fish	707,587	629,832	486,250	451,460
Cattle	484,180	23,635	330,850	16,950
Hides	6,086,484	2,810,432	2,805,758	1,735,487
Hemp and flax, &c.	1,219,165	1,282,806	1,214,540	1,285,876
Cotton, &c. ...	12,282,978	12,474,677	17,435,297	17,785,176
Wool, &c.	17,209,364	12,318,880	26,819,777	19,444,434
Silk, &c.	7,049,744	7,524,027	5,316,501	5,653,712
Cereals, &c. ...	138,633	6,523	79,561	4,641
Wood, &c. ...	361,302	177,227	337,016	185,452
Paper and books ...	519,041	457,022	398,232	349,879
Mercery and hardware	7,326,607	4,873,223	6,944,918	4,131,222
Common metals ...	2,524,202	3,639,764	2,123,424	3,020,536
Gold and silver ...	2,711,104	1,004,611	2,703,485	1,005,975
Stores, &c. ...	117,710	45,992	225,880	45,643
Pottery and glass .	559,493	338,503	411,255	233,753
Tobacco	2,864,022	3,011,050	2,013,763	2,511,449
Total ...	80,020,476	66,406,586	84,317,655	69,342,826

Value of Articles according to Countries of Origin.

Arrived from.	Value			
	Declared.		Official.	
	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.
France	16,671,980	15,202,408	15,721,867	16,464,541
Algeria	4,700	1,500	3,200	1,500
Zollverein ...	183,673	22,076	168,242	23,779
Holland	1,088,935	345,620	842,704	268,827
Belgium	330,978	623,381	287,614	557,809
England	14,288,937	11,071,186	15,936,319	10,809,382
Portugal	236,789	67,948	125,205	47,169
Spain	1,517,277	865,740	1,246,435	486,707
Austria	6,149,848	3,964,401	6,505,290	4,601,357
Roman Provinces	679,983	492,051	632,761	486,887
Switzerland ...	26,604,952	22,426,883	35,139,205	27,572,165
Turkey	905,440	330,732	714,219	297,399
Egypt	56,351	12,535	38,628	8,870
Tunis and Tripoli	1,729,276	2,949,932	1,206,998	2,091,946
Morocco	1,020	...	782	...
United States ...	1,102,791	679,952	724,926	806,806
Brazil	919,955	510,325	593,717	363,977
South American Republics ...	4,098,769	2,862,225	2,034,351	1,841,560
West Indies ...	1,695,606	2,900,049	1,161,392	1,654,721
Mexico	767,227	18,161	516,592	14,573
Russia	74,037	112,981	41,208	102,568
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark...	130,076	298,186	105,105	230,522
Hanse Towns ..	524,513	120,923	387,970	107,021
Greece	73,753	22,925	51,200	42,839
East Indies, &c...	141,413	37,951	104,609	31,027
Various	42,167	475,525	27,116	428,874
Total ...	80,020,476	66,406,586	84,317,655	69,342,826

Value of the Articles according to Destination.

Sent to.	Value.			
	Declared.		Official.	
	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.
France	7,979,957	5,654,297	7,578,538	4,721,873
Algeria	80,474	53,870	59,015	59,808
Zollverein ...	...	...	...	...
Holland	20,199	33,583	22,653	25,597
Belgium	208,886	181,844	113,374	125,804
England	4,791,511	1,264,365	5,688,964	1,217,578
Portugal	751,895	193,859	740,937	118,754
Spain	1,354,824	901,259	1,192,387	686,186
Austria	19,387,963	8,727,023	20,744,385	8,650,655
Roman Provinces	19,205,637	5,357,629	23,224 843	6,194,143
Switzerland ...	8,602,834	6,160,882	9,653 060	6,815,403
Turkey	4,124,006	1,823,760	3,950 291	1,336,916
Egypt	159,864	343,396	197 569	463,369
Tunis and Tripoli	1,444,669	410,776	1,728,226	458,419
Morocco	...	...	...	...
United States ...	1,516,273	249,229	957,933	126,381
Brazil	1,207,829	526,032	849,298	251,131
South American Republics ...	5,421,636	5,521,283	4,579,087	4,312,728
West Indies ...	781,190	279,319	853,345	277,038
Mexico	292,316	26,858	289,132	23,462
Russia	428,983	220,268	427,980	188,321
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark...	1,625	1,130	1,359	1,184
Hanse Towns ...	896,648	127,832	433,200	96,061
Greece	1,111,985	652,570	825,853	578,813
East Indies, &c...	105,290	7,073	84.217	4,622
Various	143,982	27,688,459	121,912	32,608,580
Total ...	80,020,476	66,406,586	84,317,655	69,342,826

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Produce of the Customs in 1863 and 1862.

Categories.	Importation. Receipts. 1862.	Importation. Receipts. 1863.	Importation. Difference in 1863. Increase.	Importation. Difference in 1863. Decrease.	Exportation. Receipts. 1862.	Exportation. Receipts. 1863.	Exportation. Difference in 1863. Increase.	Exportation. Difference in 1863. Decrease.	Transit. Receipts. 1862.	Transit. Receipts. 1863.	Transit. Difference in 1863. Increase.	Transit. Difference in 1863. Decrease.	Re-exportation by Sea. Receipts. 1862.	Re-exportation by Sea. Receipts. 1863.	Re-exportation by Sea. Difference in 1863. Increase.	Re-exportation by Sea. Difference in 1863. Decrease.	Other Receipts. Receipts. 1862.	Other Receipts. Receipts. 1863.	Other Receipts. Difference in 1863. Increase.	Other Receipts. Difference in 1863. Decrease.
1	2,207,051	2,506,057	299,006	...	3,771,437	1,058,986	...	2,712,451												
2	17,274,748	18,046,944	772,196	...	...	...	...	...												
3	173,729	139,530	5,801	...	...	...	...	...												
4	785,068	1,012,590	227,522	...	...	...	...	...												
5	829,031	1,186,364	357,333	...	...	...	...	...												
6	82,042	127,567	45,525	...	...	...	...	...												
7	447,577	488,900	41,323	...	...	...	...	...												
8	641,472	925,024	283,552	...	...	...	...	...												
9	7,004,178	5,957,884	...	1,046,294	...	...	...	...												
10	4,444,101	5,309,815	865,714	...	...	...	...	...												
11	1,271,702	1,582,690	310,988	...	...	...	...	...	3,789	...	...	3,789	41,126	43,515	2,389	...	10,104,100	10,648,558	544,458	...
12	60,186	38,109	...	22,077	...	...	...	...												
13	102,203	131,461	29,258	...	344,096	309,046	...	35,050												
14	288,087	320,027	31,940	...	...	...	...	...												
15	1,534,729	1,860,433	325,704	...	326,689	431,080	104,391	...												
16	3,227,857	4,014,891	787,034	...	...	...	...	...												
17	116,715	194,558	77,843	...	...	...	...	...												
18	50,238	53,888	3,650	...	1,518,047	1,581,133	63,086	...												
19	749,112	893,637	144,525	...	...	...	...	...												
20	274,874	336,016	61,142	...	...	...	...	...												
Sundries	106,952	...	...	106,952	959,591	280,699	...	678,892												
Total ...	41,671,632	45,166,385	4,670,056	1,175,323	6,919,860	3,660,944	167,477	3,426,393	3,789	...	...	3,789	41,126	43,515	2,389	...	10,104,100	10,648,558	544,458	...

	Increase.	Decrease.
Import duties	3,494,733	...
Export duties	...	3,258,916
Transit	...	3,789
Re-exportation	2,389	...
Other receipts	544,458	...
Total	4,041,580	3,262,705
Increase in 1863	778,875	

Recapitulation of Receipts in 1863.

Import duties	45,166,385
Export duties	3,660,944
Transit	...
Re-exportation by sea	43,515
Other receipts	10,648,558
Total	59,519,402

Denmark.

Report by Mr. Petre, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Danish Exports to Great Britain in 1865.

Copenhagen, February 20, 1866.

Until the official Returns are published by the Danish Government (and they are usually twelve months in arrear), I have no statistical data for a complete and comprehensive review of the foreign trade of Denmark during the past year. But as regards the export trade to Great Britain, which constitutes by far the most important element of the commercial prosperity of Denmark, I am able to give an approximate analysis of it for the past year by collating the Returns which have been lately published by the two or three great exporting agents through whose hands pass the whole, or nearly the whole, of the exports to Great Britain from Copenhagen and the ports of Jutland. These Returns deal only with exports.

One of the natural consequences of the separation of the Duchies from Denmark has been to divert the export trade in cattle and agricultural produce from its ancient channels, and to create an active direct export trade from the Jutland ports, Aarhuus and Aalborg, and at the same time to increase that branch of trade from Copenhagen, to Leith, Newcastle, Hull, and London. For the first time direct and regular steam communication has been established between the ports of Jutland and Great Britain.

Owing to the prolonged severity of the winter of 1864-65, the summer had set in before the steamers employed in this trade began to ply, but even this short experience augurs well for the future importance of this natural outlet for the rich agricultural and animal produce of Jutland and Fünen. Previous to the late war it was a common practice of the Jutland farmers to send their cattle destined for exportation to fatten in the Duchies, and nearly the whole of the cattle exported to Great Britain were shipped at Tönning or at Hamburg.

The Danish Government learnt with some surprise and considerable satisfaction from the British Returns of imports and exports during the first three quarters of 1865, published by the Board of Trade, that the value of Danish exports to Great Britain during the nine months in question not only exceeded the value of those exports for the corresponding period of 1864 by 382,846*l.* sterling (an increase which the war might reasonably account for), but even exceeded by some few thousand pounds the united value of the exports from the Kingdom and the Duchies together in 1863. These figures show conclusively, at all events as far as Great Britain is concerned, that Denmark has not suffered in the value of her export trade by the loss of the Duchies. The ravages of the cattle plague in England and Scotland, from which Denmark has hitherto been spared, have doubtless given an exceptional impetus and value to her cattle trade.

From a compilation and comparison of the Returns before alluded to, I have framed the subjoined approximate statement of the quantities of the principal articles exported to Great Britain in 1865, showing, at the same time, what proportion of those exports went to Scotland as compared with England, and how they were divided between Copenhagen and the ports of Jutland.

EXPORTS to Great Britain in 1865.

Exports.	To Leith.	To Newcastle, Hull, and London.	Total.	
Butter	4,918,749 lbs.	973,568 lbs.	5,892,317 lbs.	
Bacon and hams ..	3,024,339 ,,	2,634,008 ,,	5,658,347 ,,	
Bacon and meat ..	323 barrels	..	323 barrels	
Hides and skins ..	892,910 lbs.	884,260 lbs.	1,777,170 lbs.	
Flour	2,591,520 ,,	237,915 ,,	2,829,435 ,,	
Rice	96,100 ,,	135,720 ,,	231,820 ,,	
Dried fish	348,886 ,,	..	348,886 ,,	
Horned cattle ..	5,893	2,291	8,184	
Sheep and lambs ..	20,054	9,344	29,398	39,617
Pigs	808	1,227	2,035	
Rags	22,040 lbs.	20,215 lbs.	42,255 lbs.	
Shoddy	..	10,775 ,,	10,775 ,,	
Wool	714,547 lbs.	569,075 ,,	1,283,622 ,,	
Oil-cake	3,004,360 ,,	81,600 ,,	3,085,960 ,,	
Bran	248,260 ,,	772,180 ,,	1,020,440 ,,	
Alum	261,980 ,,	..	261,980 ,,	
Iron and machinery ..	522,240 ,,	92,684 lbs.	614,924 ,,	
Corn	15,213 töndes	1,796 töndes	17,009 töndes	

The Danish "tönde" (corn measure) is equivalent to 3·8270 buchels.

STATEMENT showing what portion of the Danish exports to Great Britain in 1865 went from Copenhagen, as compared with Jutland.

Exports.	From Copenhagen.	From Jutland.
Butter	3,867,685 lbs.	2,024,632 lbs.
Bacon and hams	5,254,097 „	404,250 „
Bacon and meat	..	323 barrels
Hides and skins	1,757,870 lbs.	19,300 lbs.
Flour	2,554,835 „	274,600 „
Rice	231,820 „	..
Dried fish	348,886 „	..
Horned cattle	2,069	6,115
Sheep and lambs	17,602	11,796
Pigs	1,558	477
Rags	42,255 lbs.	..
Shoddy	10,775 „	..
Wool	1,239,072 „	44,550 lbs.
Oilcake	2,974,780 „	111,180 „
Bran	1,020,440 „	..
Alum	261,980 „	..
Iron and machinery	614,924 „	..
Corn	5,638 töndes	11,371 töndes

Scotland, as will be seen from the first of the foregoing Tables, absorbs the greater part of the Danish exports to Great Britain. Taking the most important items, such as butter, bacon, flour, dried fish, and oil-cake, the exports to Leith were in the aggregate three times greater than the whole of the exports to the three English ports above-named. Of the 39,617 head of cattle, including sheep and pigs, exported, 26,754 went to Leith. With the exception of bran, wool, and alum, the Returns show a considerable increase in all the exports as compared with the previous year, but the most notable increase was in the exports of butter and bacon; nearly 6,000,000 lbs. of the former, valued at 330,000*l.* sterling, were sent to Great Britain in 1865, as against 4,000,000 lbs. in 1863, and of bacon and hams 3,500,000 lbs. as against 1,500,000 lbs. There was an increase, too, of 500,000 lbs. of oil-cake over 1864, which is a considerable article of exportation and goes chiefly to Leith; this increase is somewhat remarkable in a year when fodder was so scarce as it was in Denmark in 1865. The economical wisdom of exporting such a large quantity of oilcake instead of fattening cattle with it at home has been called in question, particularly as Danish farmers naturally look to the requirements of the English market,

where fat cattle command a higher price in proportion than half-fattened beasts. The number of cattle, sheep and pigs, exported from Denmark to England and Scotland in 1864 was only 206; in 1865, as already stated, 39,617 were exported. The almost total cessation of the exportation of cattle in 1864 is assignable, of course, to the war.

The development and future success of this newly established branch of direct export trade to Great Britain is a matter of much interest and importance to Danish agriculture, and the efforts of the Royal Agricultural Society of this kingdom have already been directed towards those ends by recommending that only first-class steamers should be fitted up for the transport of cattle, by appointing agents to superintend their shipping and to see that proper care is taken of the cattle on their voyage. It appears from a statement of one of these supercargoes that the average losses in the voyage during the past year were as follows:—of horned cattle 1 in 500; of sheep 3 in 500; of pigs 16 in 500.

Considering that the journey across the North Sea occupies generally four days, and often more, the per-centage of loss is trifling enough, and indicates careful management. Freights were moderate in the summer, but increased in the autumn of the year. The prices were as follows:—cattle 1*l.*, and later 1*l.* 5*s.* per head; sheep 2*s.* 6*d.*, and later 3*s.* Three-fourths of the cattle exported to Great Britain went, as will be seen above, from Jutland, the great cattle-breeding province of the Kingdom; whereas nearly two-thirds of the sheep and pigs were exported from Copenhagen. The exports of corn by steamer, which alone figure in the returns which I have analysed, constitute presumably but a small proportion of the total exports of that article in the year. These can only be ascertained with precision, at least from Danish sources, when the official returns for 1865 are published.

In conclusion, it may fairly be said that a country of the now narrowed dimensions and reduced population of Denmark which can send in one year to the British markets alone about 6,000,000 lbs. of butter, 6,000,000 lbs. of bacon, 3,000,000 lbs. of flour, in addition to nearly 40,000 head of cattle and sheep, although it has suffered cruelly in many respects by the late war, is a country which still possesses the essential elements of vitality and of future material prosperity.

(Signed) GEORGE PETRE.

P.S.—The official tables showing the Danish exports and imports for the year 1864 have recently been published by the Statistical Department, and, as soon as I have had time to analyse them, will form the subject matter of a supplementary Report.

G. P.

Spain.

Report by Mr. West, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Madrid, January 1, 1866.

I HAVE already had occasion to allude to the state of the Spanish population. It is, perhaps, one of the most unfortunate results of the system of government adopted in former times, and the most serious impediment to future political, social, and commercial progress. The division of the adult male population and the numbers of each class is a remarkable confirmation of this. I find, according to statistical information recently published, the following distribution in the year 1860:—42,765 clergy, 11,166 sacristans, 1,335 bellringers, 4,233 choristers and acolytes, 1,350 singers, 906 organists, 322 porters and beadles, and 1,683 religious establishments composed on the low average of 50 monks each; the whole ecclesiastical class, therefore, numbered 146,227. The Government employés in active service numbered 65,879, and 7,215 received pensions. There were only 5,009 merchant captains, and the mercantile marine consisted of only 39,437 seamen. 19,528 professors, teachers, and schoolmasters, 36,140 students of the second class, 11,375 of the first class, and 7,029 destined for special professions. 11,991 avocats, 5,061 notaries, and 2,549 procureurs; 13,994 doctors, and 8,152 veterinaries; 1,834 architects, 2,329 land surveyors, 1,466,061 proprietors, 510,527 tenant farmers, 71,556 merchants, 13,457 manufacturers, 278,829 persons engaged in industrial pursuits, 551,002 artisans, 23,358 miners, 99,728 manufacturing workmen, 2,354,110 common labourers, 401,833 servants, 88,957 poor, 6,346 deaf and dumb, 39,020 blind and infirm, and 3,989 chemists and druggists. According to the source from which I have drawn these figures, the military force in 1860 was stated to be composed of 147,145 regular troops, 11,192 veterans, and 10,280 marines, making a total of 168,617. I will not, however, vouch for the accuracy of this last state-

ment at the present moment, as it is a matter of extreme difficulty to ascertain the correct numbers of the effective forces employed.

Taking these figures, which are probably under the mark, it will appear that over 6 per cent. of the adult population of 6,461,153 is lost to the agricultural and commercial interests of the country, without taking into account the lawyers and professors.

It is when some signs appear of increasing prosperity, some indications of future amelioration, that such facts unfortunately present themselves, and seem at once to destroy all hope. We look in vain for the material. Railroads have been made and are making, but this very paucity of population and consequent want of traffic, combined with the difficulties of access, have rendered them, hitherto at least, complete failures in a financial point of view. The following quotation of the shares in 1860 and 1865 is a sufficient proof:—

	1860.		1865.	
	Fr.	c.	Fr.	c.
Madrid- aragossa	560	0	232	0
Seville-Xeres	521	75	45	0
Cordova	480	0	160	0
North Line	485	0	182	50
Pampluna	482	50	115	0
Barcelona-Saragossa	472	50	105	0

This is not an encouraging state of affairs. It rests, however, with the Government to find some means of saving these lines from complete bankruptcy. There can be no doubt as to the ultimate advantage of their construction, but it is a question of time. There are a great many proposed lines which, if ever completed, would form a tolerably perfect net-work. The line along the Portuguese frontier would entirely deprive that country of the carrying trade of the interior of Spain, which would find issue to the north at Santander, and to the south at Huelva and Cadiz. It is almost impossible that with a population under 16,000,000, in a country nearly as large as France, there should be any considerable traffic, more especially as the trunk lines traverse those portions of the country in which there are no roads; but the mere construction of them is an immense gain. If this railway system were honestly and fairly worked out by the Govern-

ment, and the investment of foreign capital properly protected as well as encouraged, it would become the means of regenerating the country, and do more than anything else towards civilising the people and uprooting their inveterate prejudices. A striking example of injury to the national interests is to be found in the maintenance of the differential duties on merchandise imported in foreign ships.

The number of Spanish ships which entered Spanish ports between the years 1850 and 1862 was 4,216; the quantity of merchandise, 226,224 tons; and the number of seamen employed, 59,969.

The number of foreign ships during the same period was 4,199, with cargoes to the amount of 943,873, and employing 40,961 seamen.

The number of Spanish ships which cleared was 3,466, cargoes 209,915, seamen 45,012, and the number of foreign ships, 3,216; cargoes, 529,014; seamen, 34,697. It results, therefore, that although there were 267 more Spanish than foreign ships, they carried 1,036,748 tons of merchandize less, and required 29,053 seamen more. The Spanish ships measured 934,724 tons, and carried only 436,139 tons of cargo; thus showing a loss of space of 53·34 per cent., while this loss in the foreign ships was 0·46 per cent. The average amount of cargo carried by each Spanish ship was 56·92 tons, while the foreign ships averaged 196·64 tons.

Each Spanish ship employed one man for every 4 tons. Each foreign ship one man for every 17 tons.

Unless there is a change in the system, it is clear that ere long the Spanish mercantile marine will be forced to content itself with the coasting trade. In almost every other country the greatest pains are taken to build as cheaply, and at the same time as commodiously, as possible. But in Spain it is otherwise. Means are adopted to enhance the cost of ship-building, and maritime regulations increase the cost of navigation. To counterbalance this, then, the Government have adopted the differential duty, and such appears to be the attachment for this species of protection, that although the produce of the northern provinces is oftentimes sent to Bordeaux for shipment in French bottoms on account of the high rate of Spanish freights, still the fact that the national shipping is only bolstered up in this manner in order to enable it just to

hold its own against the foreign, seems not to be recognized. The very idea of the abolition of this duty is alarming to the shipping interest; for relying on its privileges to maintain its superiority, it has made no exertion to improve its material, and foresees with dread, if they should be withdrawn, the successful competition of the foreigner. The same system which in former times ruined the internal commerce of the country, is still at work to ruin its external commerce.

The following is a return of the Spanish and foreign shipping, exclusive of British, for the district of Barcelona, from 1861 to 1865 :—

Years.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Value of Cargo.	Vessels.	Tons.	Value of Cargo.
			£			£
1861	5,475	586,285	7,494,496	5,405	514,200	2,417,975
1862	5,333	564,939	6,815,000	5,156	499,963	2,055,120
1863	5,540	554,271	6,434,625	5,377	504,070	2,363,000
1864	3,469	526,762	5,824,040	3,390	568,218	3,112,120
1865	2,955	418,824	5,374,580	2,870	404,815	2,488,110

The British shipping during the same period fell from 133 vessels to 91, and the value of the cargoes from 308,605*l.* to 101,850*l.* Mr. Consul Barrie reports from Alicante that "the trade of this port has diminished considerably." He gives a return of 163 British ships in 1864, and 107 in 1865; Spanish ships, 558 in 1864, and 464 in 1865. At Valencia he reports a like diminution. I now turn to the Government Returns for 1861, which uniformly show an increase over the previous year 1860, but which are unable to conceal the decrease over five years. The following is the official Table :—

Ships entered and cleared under national and foreign flag ..	21,882
Diminution over 5 previous years	2,188
Under national flag	10,755
Diminution over 5 previous years	1,558
Under foreign flag	11,127
Diminution over 5 previous years	1,100

The number of Spanish ships which entered Spanish ports during the same year was only 3,221, measuring 273,638 tons, against 4,093 foreign ships, measuring 745,228 tons.

The number of ships under national flag which entered the ports of the Balearic Islands was 7,289, and the number of those which cleared 5,645. The number under foreign flag was 7,135 entered, and 5,701 cleared.

In the Canary Islands the Returns were :—

Entered under national flag	205
Cleared, ditto	94
Entered under foreign flag..	167
Cleared, ditto	115

Such, then, is the state of the Spanish mercantile marine under a system of differential duties, and it is another proof that the spirit of former legislation is still alive; for, notwithstanding facts which are patent to all, the Government still continue to maintain them. Señor Pastor, in a speech during the last session of the Spanish Cortes, proved most conclusively the inutility of them to protect the shipping interest. He took the amount of imports and exports in 1850 as compared with 1862, and showed that the quantity of goods imported and exported in Spanish bottoms decreased from 303,000 to 202,000 tons, while the quantity imported and exported in foreign bottoms increased from 269,000 to 818,000 tons.

The cost of ship-building in Spain is considerably greater than in other countries, and is always brought forward as an argument in favour of its protection against competition; but the fact that it is so solely because of the enormous duties levied on all materials necessary for the construction of ships seems hitherto to have been ignored. The attention of the Government has, however, of late been turned to this subject, and it is to be hoped that some modification of the existing rates of duty on these articles may be made. Such a measure would likewise greatly benefit the coasting trade, which is already considerable.

The following is a Return showing the value of the merchandise circulated by the coasting trade during the year 1863 in each of the maritime provinces :—

Provinces.	Entered.	Cleared.	Total Entered and Cleared.
	Reals vellon.	Reals vellon.	Reals vellon.
Alicante.. ..	213,248,475	151,677,333	364,925,808
Almeria.. ..	50,637,725	40,993,511	91,631,236
Barcelona ..	361,056,533	558,375,269	949,431,802
Cadiz	298,737,948	183,752,667	482,490,615
Castellon ..	18,457,219	17,950,297	36,407,516
Corunna.. ..	108,868,321	68,517,766	177,386,087
Gerona	25,563,311	9,701,876	35,265,187
Granada.. ..	13,939,212	21,449,572	35,388,784
Guipuzcoa ..	20,275,140	14,721,446	34,996,586
Huelva	37,685,793	40,544,920	78,230,713
Lugo	16,512,411	8,855,883	25,368,294
Malaga	161,548,734	108,855,800	270,404,534
Murcia	116,017,392	42,698,520	158,715,912
Oviedo	101,275,847	32,066,306	133,342,153
Pontevedra ..	58,648,470	52,748,629	111,397,099
Santander ..	53,481,767	110,007,432	163,489,199
Seville	164,012,110	82,490,560	246,502,670
Tarragona ..	116,164,862	110,845,718	227,010,580
Valencia.. ..	90,368,625	173,346,445	263,715,070
Vizcaya	39,050,762	44,668,803	83,719,565
Balearic Islands ..	115,185,940	80,772,349	195,958,289
Canaries.. ..	19,704,133	18,952,250	38,656,383

	Reals vellon.
Total value of merchandise entered	2,200,440,730
Total value of merchandise exported ..	2,003,993,352
Difference	196,447,378

If these figures can be relied upon, it would seem that the value of the merchandize transported by the coasting trade exceeds that of the whole foreign commerce of the country.

Thus—

	Reals vellon.
Value of coasting trade, 1863	4,204,434,082
Value of foreign commerce, 1861	3,300,094,274
Difference	904,339,808

an excess of over 9,000,000*l.* sterling in favour of the value of the coasting trade. It has increased likewise during the last five years in value 545,209,906 reals vellon, and over the previous year 72,795,891 reals vellon.

The principal articles of national produce transported are—oils, olives, starch, brandy (aguardiente), cotton twists, different kinds of almonds, sugars, prepared clays and earths, wax candles, boots and shoes, raw hemp and flax, coal, wax, copper of different sorts, nutritious pre-

serves, coral in its natural state, cork in all states, barks, tanned leathers, drugs and medicinal articles, esparto, powder, salt, tobacco, matches, dried fruits, green fruits, pigs, sheep and all kinds of live stock, grain of all kinds, and fish, flour, iron in bars, mineral products, tin, lead, paper, wool and woollen goods, silk and silken goods.

The number of ships engaged in this trade was, in 1863, 58,670, measuring 2,900,259 tons, and carrying 430,411 seamen.

The following Table shows the number which entered and cleared for each of the maritime Provinces :—

Provinces.	Ships Entered.	Ships Cleared.
Alicante	4,024	4,141
Almeria	1,677	1,663
Barcelona	6,645	6,741
Cadiz	5,440	5,428
Castellon	1,833	1,659
Corunna	2,760	2,877
Gerona	1,542	1,530
Granada	904	868
Guipúzcoa	1,238	1,260
Huelva	2,774	2,929
Lugo	606	627
Malaga	4,087	4,069
Murcia	3,070	3,128
Oviedo	2,315	2,392
Pontevedra	1,556	1,774
Santander	1,526	1,351
Seville	1,641	1,631
Tarragona	4,337	4,475
Valencia	4,158	4,138
Vizcaya	1,642	1,614
Balearic Islands.. ..	2,902	2,802
Canaries	1,993	1,974

As compared with the previous year there is an increase of 1,843 ships, measuring 259,487 tons. Thus, notwithstanding the impediments thrown in its way, this trade maintains itself and prospers to a certain extent. These impediments are, however, unfortunately not looked upon as such, but on the contrary seem to be considered in the light of measures necessary for its protection. The idea even of opening the coasting trade would, I should suppose, produce a state of things similar to what would occur in Catalonia if any injury should be done to the contraband trade in those Provinces by the reduction of the Custom duties, or other measures which in other countries are now

generally considered to be conducive to commercial progress, but which in Spain would be considered as tantamount to selling Spanish interests to the foreigner.

By fortuitous events this country was once raised to the highest pitch of national prosperity, and her rulers and statesmen fondly imagined that no competitors could arise to dispute her ascendancy; but events have proved how illusory such ideas were, and the force of circumstances is at length effecting, it may be hoped, what legislation has not only never attempted, but ever impeded, namely, the development of the internal resources of the country.

(Signed) L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

United States.

Report by Mr. Burnley on the Iron and Steel Trade in the United States.

Sir F. Bruce to the Earl of Clarendon.

My Lord, *Washington, March* 6, 1866.

I INCLOSE a very valuable Report prepared by Mr. Burnley, on the iron and steel trade in the United States.

The heavy existing duties appear insufficient to check foreign competition, and a higher tariff is recommended.

In the meantime strikes for higher wages prevail among the workmen, and the eight hours movement is spreading, the men arguing that as the masters are protected against the foreigner by legislation, they are entitled to be secured by legislation in an increased share of the profits.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

Inclosure 1.

Mr. Burnley to Sir F. Bruce.

Sir, *Washington, March* 5, 1866.

A MEETING took place recently in this city of the American Iron and Steel Association, a full account of which is herewith inclosed, at which some statistics of a valuable nature were presented, bearing upon the present state of the trade and its probable future.

The meeting was attended by delegates from Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Massachusetts; the object of the meeting being the development of the industrial sources of the country, and the protection of American industry.

The main question was "whether manufactured iron can be produced at lower than the present ruling rates; if not, then the American mills must either cease work or lower the wages of their workmen;" that wages must be

reduced "below the living rate of sustaining a good class of workmen, or the business of supplying the American market with rails and bar iron must be yielded to foreigners," and the only way in which such a disastrous result could be avoided, was by increasing the duty on imported iron by Act of Congress.

"Our only security," says the Secretary, "under high taxation and high cost of living lies therefore in the expectation of procuring an alteration of the tariff laws, and perhaps some abatement of the internal revenue tax upon iron."*

A statistical comparison of the past two years shows that the total production of anthracite iron in the United States was, for 1864, 684,018 tons; for 1865, 479,558 tons; or a decrease for the latter year of 204,460 tons, something like 30 per cent. less than was made in 1864.

Of raw coal and coke iron, manufactured principally in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, and Maryland, the total for 1864 was 202,171 tons; for 1865, 179,007 tons; showing a decrease for 1865 of 23,164 tons.

In charcoal pig iron there seems to have been a slight increase; the figures being for 1864, 244,091 tons; for 1865, 252,390 tons; an increase of 8,299 tons.

On a review of the whole trade in its three above-mentioned divisions, it appears that 910,555 tons were manufactured in 1865, as against 1,130,280 tons in 1864, a falling off of 219,725 tons.

The rolling mills of the country turned out 833,049 tons in 1865, and 852,378 tons in 1864, showing a decrease of 19,329 tons.

Of the amount manufactured by these mills in 1865, 353,017 tons were in the shape of rails new and re-rolled, the mills having a capacity of 735,000 tons, double therefore their present production.

The steel manufacture of the country seems to suffer most injuriously from foreign competition and home taxation; 15,862 tons constitute the home manufacture. At the same time, 10,000 tons, or two-thirds, of the home production, were imported from abroad during the last fiscal year, and orders for 10,000 tons more have gone abroad within the last three months.

The consequence has been the stoppage of three establishments in New York.

* What this tax amounts to may be seen in the account of the proceedings.

A series of resolutions were then unanimously passed, cordially supporting the views of the Revenue Commissioners as to "the entire exemption of the manufacturing system of the United States from all direct taxation," and bearing generally upon the grievances of high cost of living and excessive taxation.

In the course of these resolutions it was observed that the wages of American labour were 200 and 300 per cent. higher than in Great Britain, and that the rate of interest for the use of money on a past yearly average was more than three times as great here than there, and that owing to the perpetual uncertainty of the revenue policy of the country investments in American manufacturing enterprises were thereby discouraged.

The whole tone of the meeting was strongly in favour of a protective policy until, in the words of the resolution, "their industry has reached the point of development where rivalry with the skill and taste of other nations equally or more developed, will be profitable as a stimulus to better work and to cheaper processes."

When it is considered that over 500,000 persons are in the employ of the iron and steel manufacturers, the necessity for arriving at some definite action on the subject becomes at once apparent.

The present Tariff rates on iron and steel vary, whether as regards specific or *ad valorem* duties, according to the nature of the manufactured article.

In the specific duties they seem to range from 1 up to 6 cents per lb., with in many cases an additional *ad valorem* duty of 15 or 30 per cent. as the case may be.

Pig iron, for instance, pays a duty of 9 dollars a ton.

Iron bars for railroads 70 cents per 100 lbs.

Common sheet iron from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 cents per lb., according to the different gauges and finish.

Cast iron $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb., and iron wire in their various sizes 2, $3\frac{1}{2}$, and 4 cents per lb., with an additional *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent.

Iron cables $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb., and so on through the list;—rates of duties which would appear to be high enough for all purposes of protection.

The *ad valorem* duties, bearing principally upon articles such as castors, scythes, shovels, spades, sickles, hoops, and filings range from 30 to 45 per cent.

The same may be said with regard to steel.

Steel, whether in the shape of bars, ingots, sheets, or

coils, according as its value may be, 7 cents or over up to 11 cents per lb., is taxed at the rate of $2\frac{1}{4}$, 3, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb., with an additional *ad valorem* duty in the latter case of 10 per cent.

Steel wire, according to its different diameter and value, ranges from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb., with additional *ad valorem* duties of 10 and 20 per cent. All other kinds, such as plates, chains, sickles, knives, &c., bear an *ad valorem* rate from 30 to 45 per cent.

Notwithstanding such rates, amounting in many instances to more than 70 dollars a ton (2,240 lbs.), rates which affect not alone iron and steel, but nearly every branch of American commerce, the demand for foreign goods seems in nowise to be checked.

The aggregate income from Customs duties, all paid in gold, through the single port of New York, thus far in the current fiscal year commencing with July 1, 1865, is 90,205,621 dollars, or a monthly average of 11,275,703 dollars, equal to the large annual amount of 135,308,436 dollars, which would leave less than 46,000,000 dollars to be made up by the outports in order to realize an estimate of 180,000,000 dollars as the aggregate of the year's revenue from Customs duties exclusively.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HUME BURNLEY.

American Iron and Steel Association.

CONVENTION AT SEATON HALL.

YESTERDAY morning at half-past 10 o'clock a Convention of Representatives of the American Iron and Steel Association assembled in Seaton Hall, corner of D and Ninth Streets, for the purpose taking action for the protection of the interests of the iron and steel manufacturers of the country.

The Convention was called to order by E. B. Ward, Esq., President, of Detroit, Michigan; Henry Mc Allister, Esq., Secretary.

On motion, G. B. Stebbins, Esq., of Detroit, Michigan, was elected as Assistant Secretary.

The minutes of the last annual meeting, held in Philadelphia on December 13, 1865, were read by the Secretary, and approved.

The Chair then delivered the following address to the Convention :—

" Gentlemen of the Iron and Steel Association,

" You have assembled at the capital of your country for the first time since the organization of our Association.

" You are here for the purpose of impressing your Representatives in Congress with the idea, so patent in all truly prosperous countries, that the legislation of a nation should be so framed as to guard and protect the best interests of its own citizens and friends against the adverse acts of legislation, or of the capital of other nations.

" The experience of this nation, with prominent examples in Europe, of the operations of the two systems of protection and free trade, ought to relieve you of the burden of annual application to Congress to correct the errors of American legislation that have carried the business interests of this country from the highest state of prosperity to bankruptcy several times since its existence.

" The great productiveness of the virgin soil of the United States has attracted millions of people to its cultivation, and the policy of the Government has been so shaped as to press other millions into the same employment, until the garden of the world finds itself burdened with untold millions of bushels of grain with no adequate market, either foreign or domestic.

" This state of things has been long foreseen, and, while it is clear that wise legislation at an early day would have changed our position, it is our duty now to use our best endeavours to ward off the mischief that seems impending, and mitigate as far as possible the evils that a blind policy is now threatening.

" All the great financial calamities that have afflicted this country have been preceded by large importations of foreign merchandize, the export of securities, and of our own precious metals, and it is lamentable to see the same unmistakable elements of depletion now in operation on a scale far greater than has ever before been known to exist in the history of any nation on earth.

" The present discouraging features of our financial position are materially lessened by the great change that has taken place in public sentiment in the North-Western States during the past year. At least two-thirds of the Representatives from that section of country favoured the

free trade policy one year ago, but I have good reason to believe that a material change has taken place in the minds of many of their Representatives, and that they are now disposed to favour protection.

"The call for a protection meeting at Chicago last week, signed by nearly 5,000 persons, indicates an unmistakable earnestness among the people in favour of building up home interests. They say in their resolutions that infant manufactures are springing up in all parts of the North-West, and they ask Congress, in mass Convention, not to allow them to be crushed out of existence by European competition. They begin to understand that their only hope for an adequate market for their agricultural products must be in the West; and when the people so understand it, their Representatives will understand it too.

"Since our last meeting we have done but little in the line of distributing documents, that service having been so thoroughly done during the summer and fall months that it has not been deemed necessary to expend much money or effort in that direction during the winter.

"I have ordered the distribution of 20,000 of the very able speech of the Honourable Wm. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, and have visited many of the members of Congress with a view to ascertain their sentiments on the questions that most interest our Association.

"Our worthy Secretary will lay before you the financial condition of the Association, and will give you some of the results of his valuable labours in collecting the statistics of the iron and steel business of our vast country.

"Mr. G. B. Stebbins, who now resides in this city, has been of signal service in looking to our interests here, while Colonel Daniels and Mr. Norton have been active in their sphere in Illinois.

"Our auxiliary societies at Cleveland, Cincinnati, Ironton, Essex County, New York, and other points, have done their duty faithfully and well, and if we should succeed in enlightening the legislation of the country so as to produce steady and permanent prosperity amongst the working classes, we shall feel doubly paid for our time and expenditures in exposing the folly of a free trade policy, that brings unmixed evil to the inhabitants of any nation that adopt it.

"The fact that every rolling-mill but one in Pittsburgh is now idle is a sufficient proof that the iron interest is not

in a very prosperous condition at the present time, whilst our blast furnaces are accumulating large stocks of pig, with but little hope of an early market."

The Secretary then read the following Report, which was unanimously adopted:—

"Mr. President and Gentlemen,

"In reviewing the condition of any of the great manufacturing industries of the country, it is always more agreeable to report a continuance of prosperity and regular expansion. Unfortunately, however, in respect to the industry which we represent, we have but little to say that is satisfactory, and regret to have to acknowledge a great state of depression in the business of manufacturing iron and steel.

"In collecting the statistics of the iron and steel trade of the country for the year 1865, a duty toward which much of the time and attention of your Secretary has been directed since the last meeting of the Association in Philadelphia, a correspondence has been maintained with members of the trade in all parts of the country. This correspondence has elicited expressions of opinion, which, coming as they do from persons representing every branch of the business, and from every section of the country, are entitled to thoughtful and earnest consideration. They set forth at length the difficulties under which they are labouring, and the only condition upon which their works can be kept in operation, fully sustaining the views expressed by Vice-President Samuel J. Reeves to the late meeting of the Association. In discussing the condition and future prospects of the trade upon that occasion, he remarked:

"'The question arises, and should elicit the serious consideration of this meeting, whether manufactured iron can be afforded at lower than the present ruling rates. If not, then the American mills must either cease work or lower the wages of their employees. The margin for diminishing, however, is very small. It comes then to this, that wages must be reduced below the living rate of sustaining a good class of workmen, or the business of supplying the American market with rails and bar iron must be yielded to foreigners. There is one way by which this disastrous result may be avoided, and that is by increasing the duty on imported iron by Act of Congress. Our only security under high taxation and high cost of

living lies, therefore, in the expectation of procuring an alteration of the Tariff laws, and, perhaps, some abatement of the internal revenue tax upon iron.'

"In speaking of a return to specie payment, he remarked:

"'This involves the necessity of increasing the duties on imported manufactures, a reduction of the internal revenue tax on iron and steel, or the cessation of our business and the dispersion of our working men.'

"These are the views entertained by the trade throughout the country, as expressed in nearly three hundred communications from persons representing many millions of dollars, and supporting thousands of families.

"The statistics of the trade for 1865 will show a material decrease in the production of iron compared with the Returns of 1865. For several months during the past year a majority of our rolling mills, forges, and furnaces, altogether or in part, ceased operation. This caused a temporary demand for iron, which resulted in a revival o the trade toward the close of the year, and many works resumed operations; owing, however, to the great cost of production, caused by the high price of labour and increased taxation, the products could not be sold at remunerative prices in a market regulated by a foreign supply. As a consequence, a large number of rolling mills in Pittsburgh and vicinity have ceased operations since the beginning of the present year. The proprietors of many establishments which have been standing idle since last summer express satisfaction that they were not tempted into starting their fires by the delusive promises of a remunerative trade held out last autumn.

"Your Secretary will now proceed to examine the effects of these adverse influences upon the production of our iron and steel works during the past year.

"The Returns of the anthracite furnaces of the United States for 1865 show a marked decrease in products, compared with the results of their operations during the previous year. Of the thirty furnaces in the Lehigh group, twenty-two are now in blast. In 1865 the production of this region amounted to 177,438 tons, being 36,665 tons less than in 1864. Two of the establishments in this group exhibit a falling off of 25,000 tons in their united production. During the severe depression in the trade last summer eighteen of these furnaces were blown out. Some of them resumed operations later in the year, but the

capacity of the region is still far in advance of its present production.

"In the Schuylkill group there are twenty-four furnaces, of which eighteen are now in blast. In 1865 this region produced 78,675 tons of pig metal, a decrease of 34,131 tons compared with that of the previous year. The present capacity of these furnaces is 143,150 tons.

"Of the thirty-two furnaces in the Lower Susquehanna group, nineteen are now in blast. In 1864 this district produced 118,615 tons, and in 1865 73,016 tons, a decrease of 45,599 tons. The region is capable of producing 170,800 tons.

"Of the twenty-nine furnaces in the Upper Susquehanna region, fourteen are now in blast. In 1865 these furnaces made 68,814 tons of metal, a decrease compared with 1864 of 38,150 tons.

"In the Eastern group we have a still greater falling-off to record. Most of these furnaces blew out in the spring of 1865, owing to the depression in business. Later in the year, when trade assumed a more cheerful aspect, the impossibility of getting coal sufficiently low to render the manufacture of iron remunerative, compelled them to remain idle during the remainder of the year. The furnaces in this group produced during the year 1865 81,615 tons, being 49,925 tons less than in 1864. The capacity of this region is over 200,000 tons per annum. Of the thirty-one furnaces comprising this group, only thirteen are now in operation.

"A comparison between the past two years shows the following result:

	Tons.
"Total production of anthracite iron in the United States in 1864	684,018
Total production in 1865	479,558
Decrease in 1865	204,460

"Or about 30 per cent. less than was made in 1864.

"The production of the raw bituminous coal and coke furnaces of the country exhibits also a marked decrease when compared with that of the previous year, as the following statement will show:

"Raw bituminous coal and coke pig iron made in—

	1864.	1865.	Decrease in 1865.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
"In Pennsylvania	123,520	119,080	4,440
In Ohio	73,124	53,515	19,609
			Increase in 1865.
In West Virginia	3,880	4,400	600
In Maryland	1,727	2,012	285
Total of raw coal and coke pig-iron made . ..	202,171	179,007	
Decrease in 1865 ..	23,164 tons.		

"This decrease, as will be seen, is principally in the production of the Ohio furnaces, which exhibit a falling off of nearly 20,000 tons. The production of 1865 was the work of fifty-one furnaces, many of which, however, were in blast but a short time, and few, if any, were worked full time.

"The following is a statement of the production of charcoal pig iron in the country in 1865, and a comparison with that of 1864, by which it will be seen there has been a slight increase during the past year:

States in which Produced.	Production in 1864.	Production in 1865.
	Tons.	Tons.
"New England	23,759	27,500
New York	25,111	24,435
New Jersey	2,131	2,686
Eastern Pennsylvania	43,806	50,746
Western Pennsylvania	9,862	7,222
Maryland	19,604	19,447
Ohio	70,080	71,940
Kentucky	11,942	9,297
Michigan..	19,405	22,224
Missouri	16,544	14,511
Wisconsin	1,927	2,262
Total	244,091	252,390
Increase in 1865	..	8,299

"The total production of pig iron in the United States, as shown in the foregoing statements, is as follows:—

	Tons.
"Anthracite	479,558
Raw bituminous coal and coke	178,607
Charcoal	252,390
Total	910,555

"The iron trade of the Lake Superior region exhibits, in the shipment of ores, the effects of the depression that rested upon the trade during the past year. In 1865 there were shipped by the several Companies, including the shipments to Escanaba, 178,708 tons of ore; being about 70,000 tons less than were shipped from the region in 1864.

"The following statement exhibits the production of the forges and bloomaries throughout the country in 1865. Our information is not sufficiently full to enable us to separate the amount of blooms, bars, and other forgings made direct from the ore and the amount made from pig and scrap iron. The total is as follows:—

	Tons.
"New York	19,717
Pennsylvania	32,528
Other States	7,572
Total	59,817

"Our Returns for previous years are as yet too imperfect to enable us to draw a comparison with proper accuracy. It is believed, however, that the above statement exhibits a material falling off as compared to the production of 1864.

"The product of the rolling mills of the country in 1865 is as follows:—

	Tons.		Tons.
"New England ..	102,802	"Missouri	10,198
New York.. ..	102,177	Michigan	8,784
New Jersey ..	41,014	Illinois	32,120
Pennsylvania ..	388,436	Indiana	18,748
Delaware	4,334		
Maryland	21,835	Total in 1865 ..	833,049
West Virginia ..	19,721	Total in 1864 ..	852,378
Ohio	61,810		
Kentucky	14,551	Decrease in 1865 ..	19,329
Tennessee.. ..	6,522		

"Of the total product in 1865, 353,017 tons are rails, as follows:—

	Tons.		Tons.
"Massachusetts, two mills	30,442	"Kentucky, two mills ..	7,326
New York, five mills .	52,316	Indiana, one mill ..	18,745
New Jersey, one mill.	4,320	Illinois, three mills ..	32,120
Pennsylvania, fourteen mills	163,894	Michigan, one mill ..	8,784
Maryland, two mills..	5,500	Tennessee, one mill ..	6,522
West Virginia, two mills	1,000	Total of rails, new and rerolled ..	353,017
Ohio, three mills ..	22,048		

"These mills have a capacity of 735,000 tons of rails per annum, or about double their present production.

"The following is the production of the steel works of the country during the year 1865:—

	Tons.		Tons.
"Massachusetts ..	1,629	"Pennsylvania ..	10,541
Connecticut ..	150	Michigan	200
New York.. ..	1,304		
New Jersey ..	2,038	Total of all kinds ..	15,862

"The steel manufacture being comparatively a new business in this country, has felt the injurious effects of foreign competition and increased home taxation very sensitively. Three establishments in the city of New York have recently suspended business, while few of our works are producing more than half their capacity. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, nearly 10,000 tons of steel were imported, or about two-thirds as much as the total production of the country last year. Since then the importation has increased, and we are assured by those who are cognizant of the fact, that orders for at least 10,000 tons of steel have gone abroad during the last three months. It is not surprising, then, that English makers are calculating upon doing a heavy trade with this country in steel during the present year.

"Efforts have been made to ascertain the number of persons supported by our works in the manufacture of the various kinds of iron and steel enumerated. Full Reports as yet have not been received from all. We believe, however, that we are not overestimating the number, including those directly engaged in providing fuel for the works, at from 450,000 to 500,000 persons.

"The following is an estimate in detail of the internal revenue derived from the manufacture of iron and steel during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865:—

"IRON.

	Duty per Ton.	Revenue.
	Doll. c.	Doll. c.
"Iron advanced beyond blooms, slabs, or loops, but not beyond bars	3 60	457,622 35
Iron band, hoop, and sheet not thinner than No. 18 wire gauge	3 60	229,178 86
Iron band, hoop, and sheet thinner than No. 18 wire gauge	6 0	89,963 11
Iron bars, rods, &c., made from iron on which a duty of 3 dollars per ton has been paid	2 40	30,474 65
Iron blooms, slabs, or loops, when made in forges or bloomaries directly from the ore	3 60	52,158 55
Iron castings used for bridges or other permanent structures	3 60	89,743 25
Iron castings, not otherwise provided for, exceeding 10 pounds in weight ..	3 60	708,458 34
Iron, cut nails and spikes	6 0	328,940 20
Iron, pig	2 0	1,193,326 67
„ „	2 40	291,056 15
Iron, plate, not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick ..	3 60	120,871 78
Iron, plate, less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick ..	6 0	29,420 25
Iron, railroad	3 60	284,783 48
Iron, railroad, re-rolled	2 40	376,264 47
Iron rivets exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, nuts and washers not less that 2 ounces each in weight, and bolts exceeding $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in diameter	6 0	33,650 66
Iron rivets, nuts, &c., made from iron on which a duty of not less than 3 dollars per ton has been paid, in addition ..	2 40	22,847 05
Iron stoves and hollow-ware	2 60	211,848 65
Iron advanced beyond pigs, blooms, &c., the duty to which it was liable in the form of pigs, blooms, &c., not having been paid in addition	3 60	215,375 82
Iron, wrought railroad chairs, railroad, bolt, and ship spikes, and tubes made of wrought-iron	6 0	5,694 42
Iron, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	$6 per cwt.	3,723,310 24
Total revenue from iron ..	..	8,494,988 95

"STEEL.

	Duty per Ton.	Revenue.
	Doll. c.	Dolls c.
"Steel in ingots, bars, sheets, or wire, not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, and not over 7 cents per pound in value	6 0	4,340 06
Steel in ingots, bars, &c., over 7 cents and not over 11 cents per pound in value	12 0	12,766 92
Steel in ingots, bars, &c., over 11 cents per pound in value	15 0	156,266 70
Steel, rolled or sheet, rod or wire, made of steel on which duty has been paid ..	$6 per cwt.	678 86
Steel manufactures not otherwise provided for	$6 per cwt.	549,767 14
Total revenue from steel ..	..	723,819 68
Total revenue from iron and steel	..	9,218,808 63

"The following statement exhibits the quantity of iron and steel of various kinds imported into the country during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865 :—

IRON.

		Quantities.	Value.
			Dollars.
"Iron, pig	Tons	44,601	694,097
Bar iron in flats, less than 1 inch and more than 6 inches wide, &c.	„	8,816	412,470
Bar iron in flats, not less than 1 inch and not more than 6 inches wide, &c.	„	31,696	1,760,997
Railroad iron	„	74,702	2,806,618
Boiler and other plate	Lbs.	513,519	21,554
Sheet iron, common	„	7,276,035	209,000
Sheet iron, smooth and polished ..	„	2,214,991	163,183
Band, hoop, and scroll iron ..	„	7,324,941	188,940
Locomotive tire	„	3,466,558	210,385
Anchors and parts of	„	420,581	19,085
Anvils, cables and cable chains ..	„	6,086,954	206,482
Hammers, sledges, axles, and other wrought	„	40,685	2,228
Trace halters and fence chains ..	„	3,746,835	173,474
Wrought iron railroad chairs, and nuts and washers, punched	„	34,294	1,938
Wrought horse-shoe nails	„	84,513	13,653
Old scrap iron	Tons	14,215	296,736
Total of iron in tons of 2,240 lbs. .		192,457	7,180,840

"STEEL.

	Quantities.	Value.
	Lbs.	Dollars.
"In ingots, bars, sheet and wire, value 7 cents per lb. or less	11,997,846	582,675
Ditto, value 7 cents per lb., and not over 11 cents	7,545,013	739,625
Ditto, value over 11 cents per lb. ..	848,134	107,164
Steel wire	139,060	37,543
Files, rasps and floats	1,021,158	311,781
Total of steel, tons of 2,240 lbs. ..	9,576	1,778,788
Total of iron and steel imported ..	202,033	8,959,628

"It may not be improper in this connection to take a brief review of the iron trade abroad. In England it would appear that business throughout the year has, upon the whole, been satisfactory. During January 1865 the demand for iron was quiet and but few works were fully employed. In February, March and April, business was somewhat embarrassed, particularly in North and South Staffordshire, by strikes of the puddlers, which ceased towards the end of May. In the beginning of June the demand was steady, but towards the close of the month the failures in the East India trade, creating a general distrust, kept orders back, while the American demand was light. In August the trade began to improve, orders arriving by every mail. In September the trade was well supplied with orders, some being full for a month in advance. At some of the works there were orders coming in from America of something like the character they were prior to the war. Toward the close of the year the demand was unusually steady, the works were in fair operation, orders from the United States continuing to arrive by every mail.

"Since the beginning of the present year business has been exceedingly satisfactory. Reports from all the iron districts in England represent the greatest activity in the trade. Advices to the effect that foreign stocks are light inspire confidence in the future, notwithstanding many expressions of fear that the present Congress of the United States may legislate adversely to British interests here. 'If,' says a writer from South Staffordshire to the editor of the London 'Mining Journal,' 'Mr. Bright's recent letters to the free traders of America have the effect of opening the eyes of the people there to their interests, we

may expect a great demand for iron from the States this year.' In the neighbourhood of Sheffield the iron and steel manufactures continue busy, and for heavy goods there is an increase for home and foreign consumption. The armour-plate mills are busy with Government orders. Rails are in great demand for the East India trade. In South Wales the furnaces and mills are in active operation.

"The Scotch iron trade in 1865 manifested a healthy progress. The production of pig iron amounted to 1,164,000 tons, of which 531,500 tons were consumed in local foundries and malleable iron works. At the close of the year there were in Scotland 165 furnaces, 136 of which were in blast. The fluctuations in prices during the year ranged from 50*s.* to 65*s.* 6*d.*, giving an average of 54*s.* 9*d.* per ton. Since the beginning of the present year prices have rapidly advanced, owing to the heavy purchases of speculators, principally from Liverpool, in anticipation of high prices ruling throughout the year. Toward the close of last month 62*s.* 3*d.* per ton was obtained; since then prices have slightly receded. The makers of manufactured iron complain of the profitless nature of their business with pig iron at its present price.

"In France, the production and manufacture of iron is assuming an important position among her industrial pursuits. Large and rich deposits of iron ore have recently been discovered on her eastern frontier, and their exportation has already become very considerable. In 1865, there were produced as well of pig, for refining, as of second fusion casting pig, 221,200 tons charcoal, 848,300 tons coal, and 98,800 tons charcoal and coal mixed, making a total of 1,168,302 tons pig metal. On comparing the results of last year with those of 1860, it will be seen that in five years the total production of charcoal-made pig has fallen from 316,400 tons to 221,200 tons, while, on the other hand, the make of pig metal made with coal alone or mixed with charcoal has risen from 581,800 tons to 947,100 tons. It follows that comparing 1860 with 1865 there was an increase of pig generally, in the latter year, of 272,100 tons. The iron-works of the country are well employed, having large orders for rails, castings for bridges, and armour plates for shipping.

"Since the last meeting of the Association in Philadelphia, nineteen contributing and five honorary members have been added to our roll. The names of the latter are

Hon. Andrew G. Cartin, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Joel Parker, of New Jersey; Hon. F. H. Peirpoint, of Virginia; Hon. Stephen Miller, of Minnesota; Hon. Addison C. Gibbs, of Oregon. We have now 237 contributing and 25 honorary members.

"Our finances are in a satisfactory condition. Since the beginning of the year 6,500 dollars have been received, being assessments upon the production of our works during last year.

"Before closing this Report your Secretary feels it a duty to acknowledge his obligations not only to the members of the Association, but to many gentlemen in all parts of the country, representing every branch of the trade, for the prompt and cheerful manner in which they have furnished the facts which have been hastily condensed and embodied in this Report. In answer to communications addressed to the proprietors of each of our furnaces, mills, forges, and bloomeries, requesting information concerning the result of the operations of their works during the past year, over a thousand letters have been received, all of which are characterized by courtesy and a cheerful acquiescence to our request. The value of correct statistics in determining the exact condition, not alone of the particular interest which you represent but of every native industry, must be evident to all. They furnish the means by which we can readily perceive the beneficial result of a wise national policy which seems to foster American interests, and the injurious effects of an opposite policy which seeks their overthrow.

"Respectfully submitted.

"Henry McAllister,
"*Secretary* pro tem."

"*Note.*—In a few cases returns were not made, and therefore estimates made of the products of some works, which will be found nearly correct."

On motion, a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions, to be reported at the evening session of the Convention.

A member from Cincinnati, Ohio, reported that a Home Labour League had been formed in Cincinnati by those interested in the manufacturing of iron and steel. They worked upon the same basis as the Association here represented, and had issued a large number of documents on the iron subject. The Secretary of the League was

engaged in collecting information and meeting the arguments of free trade advocates.

Mr. John W. Nystrom, of Pennsylvania, here illustrated his improved pneumatic process for refining iron, a patent for which he has recently taken out.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were voted to Mr. Nystrom for the satisfactory manner in which he explained the workings and effects of his patent.

Mr. Oliver D. Barrett, of Colorado Territory, was here called upon, and gave an account of the vegetable and mineral resources of the territories of Colorado and Nevada, which was highly flattering to those territories and interesting to the Convention. He pictured that section of the country as being exceedingly rich in minerals, and asserted that as much as ninety bushels of wheat had been raised there on an acre of land. It also abounded in buffalo grass, which fattened cattle equally as well as they would fatten on grain in this section of the Union. Sheep in large numbers were raised there, and yielded an immense profit to graziers. The eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains—embracing an area greater than all of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania—was rich with minerals, at least one-fifth of that being mineral land.

Many men, he said, went there poor, and soon amassed immense fortunes. That territory paid about 120,000 dollars of internal revenue for the past year, or about one-third of what was paid by the largest State in the Union. Gold and silver abounded in large quantities; and, in the last three months, the gulches yielded more than they did in the preceding six months. The number of lodes already discovered was about 5,000, averaging 155 dollars to the ton, and he had seen them yield 5,000 dollars to the ton. By a calculation he found that the lodes would produce 150,000,000 dollars, sufficient to buy the country, with a surplus to carry it on. Wrought-iron nails were disposed of there at 1 dollar per lb., and wheat brought 6 dollars per bushel. He believed that at least 150,000 tons of iron would be consumed there yearly, and the Northern Pacific Railroad would, he thought, pass through the richest portions of this country in the course of five years. On the Norwegian Creek some very fine specimens of iron ore had been discovered; besides this, there were thousands of acres of heavy timber that could be cut as cheaply as here; there was an abundance of

limestone, some oil, a spring of which, a short distance south, yielded daily about fifty barrels. He also found there copper of various kinds, besides lead. There were millions of tons of copper on the top of the ground, which could be picked up as could granite in New Hampshire.

What the manufacturers wanted here, the speaker said, was a higher protective tariff, say 10, 15, or 20 dollars per ton to protect their interests. In his country they had a protective tariff of about 200 dollars per ton, and it could not be less than 100 dollars per ton in the next five years—up to the time the Northern Pacific road would reach that country. He favoured the idea of a a company organizing with a capital of 250,000 dollars, and commencing work at once in that region, which would control the business and yield many millions of dollars in the coming five years. Miners could live there, he said, on 1 dollar per day.

The speaker said that the farmers there state that 1,000 acres of land can be taken up, fenced, ploughed, seeded, and harvested for 50,000 dollars, including the cost of the necessary stock, farming implements, buildings, &c., and that 1,000 acres will yield 30,000 bushels of wheat worth 5 dollars a bushel, making the whole crop worth 150,000 dollars, yielding a profit the first year of 100,000 dollars on an investment of 50,000 dollars, with an excess to be carried to the credit of the next year, of land fenced and broken, the buildings, implements, and stock.

A vote of thanks was here tendered to Mr. Barrett, when

The Convention adjourned, to meet at half-past 7 P.M., in the same hall.

Evening Session.

Mr. Ward, the Chairman, at half-past 7 o'clock P.M., called the Convention to order, and Messrs. McAllister and Stebbins acted as Secretaries.

The Committee appointed at the morning session to prepare resolutions was called upon, and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That the American Iron and Steel Association has been formed, not in the interest of capitalists and employers, but in the interest of the labour of our whole country; that we believe in the harmony of interests between capital and labour; that they prosper only toge-

ther, and together must suffer—that their destinies cannot be and should not be dissevered; that we believe in the harmony of interests between manufactures and agriculture, and between production and commerce; that we believe that American capitalisis, employers, labourers, and transporters are copartners with each other and with their Government, and that we deprecate as wicked and unpatriotic all endeavours to introduce discord into this community of interests by false teachings; that legislation for the benefit of all is designed for a class, and that the relations between these copartners are not always those of mutual good, but in their nature are antagonistic.

Resolved—That this Association feels that it is due to the national interests, and due to the wisdom, assiduity, and thoroughness with which the Commissioners appointed to revise the internal revenue system of the United States have done their work, to express our appreciation of the great value of their labours, and our approval of the suggestions contained in their Report, and especially of their statesmanlike indications of the true and only remedy for the ruinous want of equalization between the tariff and the excise, which they in terms say "they are unhesitatingly prepared to recommend," "the entire exemption of the manufacturing system of the United States from all direct taxation."

Resolved—That this Association, composed of men engaged in, and practically familiar with, many of the industrial pursuits whose interests have been studied and reported upon by the Internal Revenue Commission, respectfully urge upon Congress the speedy adoption of their several recommendations of remedial changes, as being founded in a positive knowledge of the influence of our customs and excise systems upon the labour of the country, and as being, in our judgment, practically adapted to cure the many evils which do now seriously retard or wholly suspend the production of wealth by the American people.

Resolved—That the internal stability and political power of nations, their perfection in agriculture, the growth of their commerce, and their accumulation of wealth—in a word, their civilization—proceeds from the general and profitable employment of their citizens in diversified industry; and that among the objects for which government is established among men, chief of all is the systematic and continuous protection of that industry by law until it

has reached the point of development where rivalry with the skill and taste of other nations, equally or more developed, will be profitable as a stimulus to better work and to cheaper processes.

Resolved—That unrestricted and untaxed domestic trade is the policy of the States of the American Union; but that international free trade between these States and older and richer foreign States should only be arrived at through protection; and that our Government in conducting the development of the resources and labour of the country to that end, should be guided by the wise policy of the British, who with extreme jealousy and rigour protected their manufactures and the commerce which grew out of them for an unbroken period of over 200 years; and that the bankruptcy, waste, impoverishment, and suffering which four times in less than half a century have cursed the American people as the punishment of their trial of international free trade before they were prepared for it, should suffice as a warning against a repetition of the deadly error.

Resolved—That we favour, and that we will welcome the unrestricted emigration from all the world of skilled and unskilled labour, and of manufacturing capital and experience.

Resolved—That there is a struggle between American labour and British capital for the possession of the American markets, which should command the immediate intervention of our Government and the anxious sympathy of all our people; that this struggle is unequal, for the reasons that the British nation is in possession of the markets of the world through the enormous development of its manufactures and commerce; that its manufactures are superior to those of all other nations in the advantages of accumulated wealth; the control of money without limit at low rates of interest; an abundance of cheap skilled labour, whose wages are but a third or a quarter of what American working men properly demand and justly receive; in the proximity of their mills and factories to inexhaustible supplies of iron and coal; in the complete exemption of their manufactures from taxation, and the additional Governmental protection of free trade in raw material. On the other hand, the wages of American labour are 200 and 300 per cent. higher than in Great Britain; the rate of interest for the use of money, averaged through a period of years, is more than three times as great here as there;

the perpetual uncertainty of the revenue policy which hangs over American manufacturing enterprises discouraged investments; the extent of our country and the separation of its labour from materials and markets enhance the cost and diminish the profits of production, and the war to save the nation's life left behind it heavy taxes, which enter with the elements of every product of skill, and crown the finished result with a fresh addition to the cost, and give large premiums to importations from abroad.

Resolved—That our present tariff is insufficient to give American labourers equality in this unjust and unnatural struggle to wrest from them the possession of their own markets, and to take from them their right to do their country's work.

Resolved—That the truest plan of reconstructing the South and restoring the Union, is to establish permanently a national revenue policy, which shall develop the coal, iron, gold, copper, petroleum, and other mineral wealth of Virginia, Georgia, the Carolinas, Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee, and their sister States; vary and enrich their agriculture, and plant manufacturing cities upon their heretofore wasted water powers, and save them for ever from the pauperization and inferiority which eternally attach to the exportation of raw products and the importation of goods, and give them that prosperity and content that deprive politics of animosity, and take from sectional strife its object.

Resolved—That we see in the enormous and unprecedented importation of foreign goods bought on credit, as well as shipped here upon adventure, in our vast indebtedness to Europe upon Federal, State, corporate and municipal bonds, in the steady growth of our necessity to part with our gold, in the rapid diminution of the consumption of coal, which is the bread of manufactories, in the alarming increase of rents in the principal importing city of our foreign trade, in the fall of prices of railroad and other property of acknowledged value, in the diminished operations of most of our manufactories, and the suspension of many the consumption of whose products is the measure of the health and vigour of national life, the near approach of one of those financial and industrial crises which have so often swept over our country in punishment for its violation of the laws of true economy, and we call upon Congress to avert the disaster by speedily passing laws to relieve our labour from domestic taxation, to protect it

from unequal foreign competition, and to retain our money in the country by making it more profitable to buy at home than abroad.

Resolved—That much of the labour of the nation, deflected from its natural channels by the rebellion, is now seeking its accustomed employments, and gratitude and justice demand it should find them; that, as of right, to the operatives of a nation belongs the field of labour necessary for the supplying of its wants; where the material for the supply of those wants exists, it is the duty of the Government to secure that labour to the people of the United States; that the policy which gives to the workmen of foreign nations the supplying the wants of this nation is robbing the American mechanic and labourer of that natural right. By such a policy the brave men who have so freely given their blood and risked their lives in maintaining the Government, and who are now seeking employment, are left to beg from door to door for their labour, which makes rich those who aided in the endeavour to destroy the Republic. The Government should be true to those who were true to it, and protect those in their labour who protected it in its peril.

Dr. William Elder, of the Treasury Department, was here introduced to the Convention, and, among other things, said Pennsylvania was just the place to learn the sound truth of the industrial policy. Philadelphia was the centre and the Second Ward was the great representative of the industrial interests. The speaker said he had friends who were ready to embrace anything that savoured of free trade. Free foreign trade made men here slaves. Not an ounce of wool or anything in the way of trade should be permitted to leave our shores until it has received the last industrial touch by our manufacturers. In speaking of the Cobden Treaty of 1860 he said it was more protective than was the Morrill Tariff, and the Tariff here might be doubled before it would equal the Anglo-French Treaty Tariff. The French system he pronounced a fraud, a mischief, and a folly, and contended that we could have no market for our wool and other products in foreign countries. He knew a man, John Brown, who took 60,000 pounds of wool from Washington, Alleghany, and other counties in Maryland, and set sail for England. When he arrived there they offered him only 40 cents per pound for his wool, saying they could not make anything more than middling goods of it. They could not work it. He then

went to Germany, and they could not work it there, so he brought it back and sold it in one of our Northern cities. The fact was, they could not compete with this country if our interests were properly attended to. We understood defending our soil and our flag, but we did not understand defending our industry and commerce. The time had nearly come, when the late war broke out, when we would have experienced another financial crisis. But it has proved that a burdensome national debt has become a national blessing to us, as we then had a good pretext to withdraw specie from circulation.

The resolutions just adopted covered the whole work, and if the matter was to be argued, it was only necessary to read carefully those resolutions to find food for argument.

Honourable Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, being called upon, announced himself as in favour of fostering American industry. He said he had been led into the views he held on this subject by the circumstances of the country. Our resources were so vast that there was ample room for the employment of all our own people, and for all who may come here; and it was our policy to attract the labourers necessary for the development of our resources and for the supply of all our wants to our own shores, rather than to feed them in Europe. He had no especial regard for the iron manufacturers in particular, but thought the protection of their business was in reality the protection of the labourers employed by them. After speaking of the magnificent natural advantages enjoyed by his own and other States, which only needed proper legislation to enable us to build up everywhere successful manufactures, he concluded by saying that so long as he should hold his seat in Congress he might be relied upon as a friend to the protection of American industry.

Honourable Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, next addressed the Convention. He said the subjects in relation to which this body had assembled had attracted his attention from the earliest period of his public life. As a journalist, the first article he ever wrote was on the subject of protection to home industry. At the commencement of the war of 1812, there was not a single woollen factory in the country, and when the foreign supply was cut off by the war, the Government was reduced to such straits to procure blankets for the soldiers that it was necessary to gather up old rags all over the country to serve as a substitute. And at the commencement of the civil war just

ended, our manufactures were so deficient that for a time we found it necessary to send all over the world in search of blankets, clothing, and fire-arms. But the effect of both these conflicts was to give a new stimulus to home industry, by showing us the necessity of relying on our own productive powers.

Our circumstances, he argued, were so different from those of the nations of Europe that the theories of political economy adopted there were not suited to our circumstances. He here spoke of the steady, rapid increase of our population, and the still greater increase of our wealth, as elements that must enter into our system of political economy, and particularly showed that this fact would render the payment of our public debt, large as it now appears, comparatively easy. He was not in favour of any attempt to pay it off at once (applause). It was only necessary to protect the manufacturing interests of the country, and our increasing prosperity would enable us to meet all our financial obligations with ease.

Pennsylvania, he said, was one of the earliest States to turn her attention to manufactures, and he instanced her growth, wealth, and industrial prosperity as illustrations of the advantages to be derived from fostering such enterprises throughout the country. His motto was, "Take care of the labouring population, and they will take care of the country." Heretofore the manufacturers had always been afraid of asking too much in the way of protection, and for that reason had not asked enough; but now he would say to the members of the Association, "Ask Congress to give you what is right, and they will give it to you, for you are a power in the land."

Mr. G. B. Stebbins spoke next. He had been travelling on business connected with the interests of the Association for several months past in the States of the great North-West. A few years ago the great majority of the people in that section were the advocates of free trade; but their views on this subject had undergone a change. They were beginning to understand that to insure their prosperity the farm and the factory must be located side by side, and that no matter how much they might increase the avenues of communication between the West and the East, that increase could never keep pace with the growth of the increase of production, and the increased transportation needed through the system of getting all their manu-

factured goods from distant localities in exchange for agricultural products.

There were but few persons in this Convention, but they were representative men, and it was as such that they could justly ask attention to their claims; for behind this little company he could see hundreds of thousands of labourers, and this was the fact from which he derived his earnestness in the cause. He here drew a contrast between the labourers employed in the iron manufacture in the United States and those employed in the same business in England, and showed that without protection the tendency would be either to put a stop to the business, or to reduce the wages of American labourers to the level of those obtained by their English competitors.

The question to be decided by Congress in fixing the Tariff was whether wages should be so reduced, or whether they should be maintained at the present standard, or even increased; and this he regarded as one of the most vital questions of the present time. He contended that our country, while superior to every other in respect of natural advantages, is behind them all in the care she takes of those advantages. England, Germany, and France, notwithstanding all we hear about free trade, guard the interests of their people by legislation, and contrive to prosper in spite of their poverty of resources and the prodigality of their Governments.

Honourable James K. Moorhead, of Pittsburgh, was next called upon. He said he had heard here to-night the true gospel of political economy. It was laid down in the resolutions; these were the text, and from that we had been treated to some very good sermons in the speeches made. The country that protects its labour will grow rich—if we only act on this principle, the development of the resources of our country must prosper. Although he represented an iron region, he was not disposed to ask protection for iron manufactures alone, but for American industry as a whole. In conclusion he would remark with Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, that so long as he remained in Congress he might be counted upon as a friend to the objects of this Association.

Mr. Robinson spoke next. He had spent the last four years in Washington territory, on the Pacific coast. After speaking of the vast natural wealth contained in the mines and forests of that region, he urged the importance of remembering those States in framing our legislation.

A resolution was here offered, and adopted, that the Chair appoint a committee to wait on the Congressional Committee on Manufactures and the Committee of Ways and Means. The following gentlemen were accordingly appointed; Messrs. Bennett, Cooper, Herron, and Banks, of Pittsburgh; Messrs. Reeves, Moorhead, Townshend, and McAllister, of Philadelphia; Mr. Green, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Morrell, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Houourable R. S. Hale was next called upon, and said that as a representative of a district interested in the protection of American manufactures, he could entertain but one sentiment in reference to the object of this Association. He understood that there is no discrimination under the present revenue laws in favour of home industry, but rather on the other side, and that the nation presents the strange spectacle of offering a bounty to foreign labour as against our own. He showed that with all that is said of the advantages of free trade by European political economists, the leading nations of Europe shape their legislation so as to protect their own industry and make others pay tribute thereto; and it is our duty so to shape our legislation as to give our own labour the preference over that of foreign nations. He hoped that this Association would be the agent to lay before the country such facts and figures as would explode the doctrine of free trade and lead to the establishment of a truly American system.

Mr. F. Bruno, of Pittsburgh, offered the following resolution, which he thought was necessary to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding of the position of the Association arising out of one of the resolutions previously adopted.

Resolved,—That the members of this Association, in expressing approbation of the recommendation of the Revenue Commission on the subject of fostering the wealth-producing manufactories of the country as a means of increasing the ability of the Government to meet its obligations, do not mean to express any unwillingness to bear their full share of taxation for the national expenses, and the interest on the national debt. On the contrary, we pledge ourselves to the last dollar to the maintenance of the national credit and integrity, only desiring that just legislation which will enable all the people to bear easily the common burden.

Adopted unanimously.

The President of the Convention thought it due to the

Association to say that, in all their efforts and all the publications issued by them, they had laboured not for the interest of iron and steel manufactures alone, but for the interest of all branches of manufacture.

Honourable Mr. Bundy, of Ohio, being called upon, said he thought he represented a district interested in the objects of this Association, and while he held his seat in Congress he might be looked for among its friends. He then spoke of the importance of such legislation as would enable the manufacturing States to enter into successful competition with foreign countries in the supply of the southern market, where he held that we might expect a largely-increased demand under the new system of labour. He urged the necessity of prompt legislation to check the immense importations from Europe which are now taking place.

A motion to call upon the President of the United States and present the resolutions adopted by this body was, after some discussion, unanimously carried : and on motion of Mr. Hale, a committee was appointed to wait upon the President at as early an hour as is convnieent and ascertain at what time it will be convenient for him to receive the members of the Convention in a body.

It was moved and carried that the next quarterly meeting of the Association be held in Philadelphia, unless the President should deem it expedient to appoint some other place previous to that time.

The Convention adjourned at about 10 P.M.

Belgium.

Report by Mr. Barron, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, on the Cattle Plague in Belgium.

Mr. Barron to Lord Howard de Walden.

My Lord, *Brussels, January* 22, 1866.

As a subject of vital importance at the present moment and as one coming within the scope of Earl Russell's Circular of 1860, I have the honour to submit, for my yearly Report, the following observations on the cattle plague in Belgium:—

Section A.—*Nature and Progress of the Disease.*

1. The contagious cattle typhus, otherwise called rinderpest, or steppe-murrain, was *introduced last August into Belgium,* and broke out in six different provinces. The measures taken to master it having proved completely successful, may perhaps be studied with advantage in the present emergency. The main features of the disease were the same here as elsewhere, viz., a dull and motionless attitude; the back arched with the legs converging under the body; a peculiar expression of the eye; discharge from the eyes, nose, and mouth; suspended rumination; panting, moaning, trembling, diarrhœa; cessation of milk, extreme weakness, and prostration. The respiratory system seems to have been less attacked here than in England. The sub-cutaneous emphysema and pustular eruptions were generally absent. All the disorder seemed to be centred in the digestive organs. Enlargement of Peyer's glands is a distinctive and invariable internal symptom of the cattle typhus. The term of incubation, viz., that during which the disease remains latent, formerly held not to exceed nine days, has been found to extend to fifteen, twenty, and even to twenty-two days during the present epidemic.

2. *It is now half a century since the cattle plague has*

visited Belgium. It appeared here for a short time in the track of the Russian and Austrian armies about 1814, but was not allowed to take root. The Dutch Province of Utrecht alone became for a short time a seat of infection. The Southern Provinces of Russia, especially the banks of the Dnieper are, if not the birthplace, at least the constant home of this disease. It has always been traceable to and is only endemic amongst the great breed of the steppes. It was imported into Germany and France by the Austrian armies in 1795, spread from thence into Belgium, and committed great ravages here at the end of last century. Wherever during war Russian or Austrian parks of cattle followed the movements of armies, the cattle plague appeared and spread gradually over the adjacent countries. Thus in Turkey, Poland, Hungary, and the Crimea, it followed the track of the Russian armies.

3. This is certainly the most fatal and the most contagious of all maladies which attack domestic animals. The *ravages which it committed last century* in Europe are difficult now to believe. It made four inroads into Western Europe, and Belgium escaped none of them. In 1711 it was imported into Italy, and from thence overran the whole of Western Europe in less than four years, carrying off 1,500,000 cattle. In 1740 a new invasion caused still greater ravages, and lasted till 1757. In Belgium the mortality was so great that in order to preserve what few cattle had survived, an Ordinance of 1766 prohibited the export of cattle, and the slaughter of calves and heifers. Holland suffered still more severely than Belgium.

4. This was the period of the *principal outbreak in England, which lasted from* 1745 *to* 1757. It was nearly a year before the country became sufficiently aroused to take national measures for its repression, and these measures then came too late. They were of the same nature as those now practised in Belgium, the first of all being to kill all infected animals, and to bury them with slashed hides 10 feet deep under 4 feet of lime. The movement of cattle was also prohibited, except for immediate slaughter. The disease was thus extinguished in many counties, but lurked in others where the local authorities had been lax. The mortality in England must have amounted to many hundreds of thousands. Cheshire alone lost 30,000 head in nine months. Wherever the traffic in cattle was prohibited, the disease gradually subsided, but it broke out again when the restrictions were removed or evaded. The

discretionary powers given to local authorities were not exercised generally, promptly, and firmly. The plague was extinguished where the local authorities acted with vigour, but lingered in other places, whence it spread, after a time, as rapidly as ever. All justices were not equally firm, equally ready to do an unpopular thing, equally convinced of the magnitude of the calamity.

5. *In* 1768 *the plague made a third inroad* into Western Europe not less disastrous than the former ones, and did not spare Belgium. This time the local Governments of the Austrian Netherlands, taught by experience, took summary measures to root it out, and thus reduced the losses to a total of 12,000 head, while one Canton of Bruges, which refused to apply these measures, lost 6,000 head out of 25,700, and Holland lost 395,000.

6. *This form of disease, like every other, varies in intensity* according to circumstances, but always kills the greater number of the animals which it seizes on. The cattle of the steppes alone form an exception to this rule, and may recover in a proportion of 50 to 75 per cent. This is not the case with other species more artificial in their breed and habits. The number of recoveries among these cannot be estimated, except towards the decline of the epidemic, at more than from 10 to 20 per cent. In Poland during a succession of visitations between 1848 and 1855, the cures did not attain 20 per cent. The plague which in 1863 visited Hungary, Gallicia, and Moravia carried off in each country 65, 77, and 88 per cent. respectively of the animals attacked. It is impossible to estimate accurately the mortality of the present plague in England and Holland. It is certainly at least in England not less malignant than any on record; but seems to have lost some of its virulence in coming over to Holland.

7. The importation of the cattle plague into England is involved in some obscurity, but is traced with probability to a cargo of 321 beasts imported from Revel to Hull in May 1865. Another theory ascribes it to some Hungarian cattle imported from Vienna to England through Holland. Its first appearance is set down on the 27th of June at Islington in a cow purchased on the 19th of June in the London Cattle Market. The facts concerning the *transmission of the disease to Holland* are now well known in all their details. In June a Dutch landowner of Kethel in South Holland sent to his son in England twenty-three fat oxen, to be sold in London. They were several times

offered for sale in the Metropolitan Market, and finally, not finding a sale at an adequate price, re-shipped from London to Rotterdam on the 22nd of July. During all this time the disease was existing in London without being recognized. A few days after their return to Kethel the disease broke out violently in the whole herd. As its real nature was not suspected, no sanitary precautions were taken. It soon spread like wildfire over all the neighbouring communes. A veterinary surgeon was sent specially to examine the nature of the disease. His report, which appeared on the 29th of August in the "Staats Courant," first revealed that it was the contagious cattle typhus. The Government then took some measures to check its diffusion by subjecting the thirteen infected communes to a severe inspection. Too much was still left to the discretion of the local authorities. However, a military cordon of cavalry was drawn round the infected district. All egress of cattle was prohibited, and beyond that zone all cases of the plague were ordered to be destroyed. This measure was successful in retarding but not in arresting the march of the plague. It has several times burst through its bounds and crept into Utrecht, Zeeland, and North Holland. The province of North Brabant, bordering on Belgium, has been hitherto preserved by the more vigorous attitude of the authorities.

8. Meanwhile, with the spread of the disease the trade became more active and the markets more crowded than ever. Sickly and suspected cattle were of course sent there at once in order to avoid a total loss, and thus spread the disease far and wide. *The imports from Holland to Belgium became unusually large*, having attained the figure of 4,609 down to the end of August, the average of the first eight months being in former years only 3,200. These imports, partly derived from the Rotterdam market, the great refuge of suspicious animals, brought the germs of the disease into Belgium. Some infected cattle are known to have entered Belgium on the 16th of August. Many had probably entered before that date. No one here knew then what the disease was.

9. Public rumour announced the *appearance of a mysterious disease, first in England, next in Holland.* Some precautionary measures were immediately applied at the sea-ports, and at the Custom-houses facing the Netherlands. The existence of a contagious disease in England exposed Belgium to no immediate danger, as the imports from

thence are merely nominal, being confined to a few animals generally imported by the Government itself for the improvement of the breed. With Holland the case was different, and the danger from that quarter was imminent. As soon, therefore, as the "Staats Courant" revealed the fatal truth, the Belgian Government hesitated not a single day to close the whole frontier against the importation of cattle. Meanwhile, the plague—swifter in its movements than the Government—had already crossed the border, had broken out on several points of Flanders, and had even penetrated into France.

10. *In Belgium this plague has been stamped out at last* by a series of measures which, having been signally successfully, are worthy of being briefly recorded. In England and Holland such measures are no longer applicable, as the malady has there been allowed to arrive at such a height as to render its extirpation hopeless. The only faint hope left is to circumscribe the disease within a certain zone, and to dispute every mile of ground with it. This is the course now pursued in Holland, but with slight success. The principal centre of infection is still the Schiedam district, where the disease originally broke out, and was allowed to fester without interruption. Down to the 13th of January, 1866, the following are the official results of reported cases from the commencement of the disease :—

	Weekly numbers attacked in three successive weeks.	Total since Commencement.				
		Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Under Treatment.
Great Britain ..	8,093 9,120 9,243	94,256	15,395	55,391	10,008	13,462
South Holland and Utrecht	3,421 3,176 3,020	28,737	6,964	8,775	9,486	3,484
Belgium	0	306	289	17	0	0

11. The above figures for England and Holland are admittedly inadequate, for the cases officially reported are only a part of those which have actually occurred, many being concealed from interested motives. The character of this disease and its mode of progress cannot be better described than in the following words of the Royal Commission :—

"The cattle plague is, in the language of medicine, a specific disease, belonging to the class of contagious fevers. The contagious matter is subtle, volatile, prolific in an unexampled degree. It is conveyed, in a most virulent form, in the excretions from the diseased animal. It may travel, we know, in the hide, horns, hoofs, and intestines of the dead animal; it lurks undeveloped in the system for a period about which some difference of opinion exists, which certainly is not less than five days, usually seven or eight, but appears to be more prolonged in some cases. Towards the end of this period of incubation, but at what precise period we do not know, it becomes capable of diffusing itself by contagion. A diseased animal may, therefore, be infectious before it shows any signs of disease, or, at all events, before the malady betrays itself to any but a very close and skilful observer. The proportion of cases in which it is fatal is extraordinarily large. No specific has been discovered which neutralizes or expels the poison; judicious treatment may enable nature to resist till the virus has spent itself; injudicious treatment may have a contrary effect; but that is all. The practical conclusion, therefore, at which foreign physicians and foreign Governments have arrived—the conclusion that it is better always to kill a diseased animal or a few diseased animals where by so doing you can kill an isolated germ of disease, instead of suffering that germ to linger and fructify while you are attempting a cure for the precarious prospect of an insignificant saving—is justified by reason; it is also directly justified by experience, which shows that while the plague propagated from a single germ speedily becomes unmanageable, spreads from herd to herd, from province to province, and from country to country, multiplies in a continually increasing ratio, and exhausts itself only after ruinous havoc and a long course of time, it may be effectually eradicated by prompt and unsparing measures."

Section B.—*Sanitary Measures.*

12. *The principles acted upon in Belgium are identical with those so ably expounded above* by the highest English authority. The cattle plague is certainly not incurable, as some small proportion of animals recovers even during the most severe epidemics. These cures, however, seem to result from the mildness of the attack, seconded more by the efforts of nature than by those of art. In this

latter respect we seem to be much in the same position as in 1711, when this malady was first seriously investigated. The curative methods attempted since then have been infinite, and seem to be all equally impotent. The same small proportion of cases seems to recover under all medicinal treatments, and in the absence of any.

The Belgian Government has come to the conclusion, which is also that of the French Government and of the Royal Commission of England, that the only effectual treatment is to prevent the pestilence from effecting a lodgment by destroying it in the germ whenever it appears.

13. The Articles 459, 460, 461, and 462 of the Penal Code contain some provisions for the detection and repression of contagious diseases among cattle, and further expressly maintain the former laws and regulations on the subject. These laws and regulations form a special branch of legislation, embodied, firstly, in a long list of edicts and ordinances issued in the several States of the Austrian Netherlands from the early till the latter part of last century, which, being mostly local, temporary, and incompatible with present institutions, have become obsolete; secondly, in the Ministerial Circular of 23 Messidor, An V, (1797), which recapitulated, strengthened, and confirmed the principal dispositions of the ancient legislation of France. This circular was, together with the Arrêt du Conseil of 1784, duly inserted in the Bulletin des Lois, was promulgated in these Belgian Departments of the Republic by a Consular Arrêté of 1803, and is therefore still in force. Some further dispositions on the subject are to be found in the laws of 1790, 1791, and 1816, the latter creating the "Fonds d'Agriculture." These laws, if analyzed, will be found to impose the following obligations :—

14. *A. On Private Individuals.*—(1.) Stock-owners, herds, and veterinary surgeons, are to notify immediately to the Bourgmestre the existence of any diseased or suspicious cattle.

(2.) To submit to the destruction of animals declared incurable.

(3.) To bury the carcases with every precaution.

(4.) To destroy all contagious objects, and to disinfect the cow-sheds.

(5.) The sheds not to be used again until permission is granted.

(6.) The cattle of an infected district to be counted and described.

(7.) No cattle to be moved out of it so long as a murrain exists therein.

(8.) Cattle destined for the butcher (in the infected district) to be slaughtered on the spot with every precaution.

15. *B. Duties of local authorities :—*

(1.) To inform the provincial authority of the outbreak of any murrain on the same day.

2. To notify the same by placards or otherwise to the inhabitants of the commune, to count and brand the cattle with the letter M.

(3.) To visit all cow-sheds periodically, so as to make sure that no animal has been removed.

(4.) To refuse certificates of health to any cattle desired to be removed.

(5.) Animals belonging to an infected district, if found outside of the same, must be taken to the "juge de paix" and killed in his presence.

(6.) To order the destruction of incurable animals upon the declaration of the Veterinary Surgeon.

(7.) To execute all the necessary formalities for the settlement of compensation.

16. *C. Duties of the provincial authorities :—*

(1.) To prescribe to the local authorities the measures which may be necessary.

(2.) To send delegates to the spot in order to ensure the executive of all these measures. To the above dispositions is to be added the power of suppressing fairs and markets, which the Government derived from the Provincial Law of 1836.

17. The above powers were found insufficient for an emergency like that of August last. The most essential measures of all were not expressly authorized by any law, as, for instance, the closing of the frontier, the destruction of sick and suspected animals, and the prohibition of common pastures. These two latter measures may be indirectly sanctioned by a wide interpretation of the Laws of 1790 and 1791, but no law could be construed to invest the Government with the *power of prohibiting imposts.* In the face of an imminent danger, it did not hesitate one moment to assume this serious responsibility, and to cut off a great trade in a necessary of life, amounting in one year (1863) to a quantity of 68,000 head of cattle, and to

a value of 672,680*l.* The Royal Arrêté of the 30th August excludes all imports of cattle by land or sea. This Arrêté was completed by others of the 7th of September, 11th October, 19th December, and 20th January, closing the seaports and Dutch frontier against the imports of hides or other parts of horned cattle, against sheep, against dung, straw, hay, and stable utensils, and against all ruminant animals whatever. This latter measure was occasioned by the late importation of the plague from the Zoological garden of London to that of Paris by a gazelle.

18. As the plague had already penetrated into Belgium, the great object was to stifle it in the germ. For this purpose a *circular of the 28th of August* to the Governors of provinces ordered the immediate destruction of the diseased animals, as well as of all objects contaminated by them, the disinfection of the sheds, and the isolation of suspected animals. The Minister thus further stimulates the zeal of his subordinates:—

"Dans une calamité semblable il ne faut pas seulement que chacun fasse son devoir, il faut qu'on l'accomplisse avec passion, et qu'on ne laisse échapper aucune occasion de prévenir le mal ou de l'extirper. C'est surtout le zèle des autorités locales et des medecins vétérinaires qu'il importe de stimuler, en leur rappelant la grave responsabilité qui pèse sur eux. Leur vigilance et leur activité doivent être telles qu'aucune circonstance qui de loin ou de près se rattache au fléau dont nous sommes menacés ne doit leur rester inconnue, et qu'aussitôt l'information reçue, ils agissent immédiatement dans la limite de leur droit et selon leur devoir.

"En transmettant ces instructions aux autorités locales et aux médecins vétérinaires, vous les informerez en même temps que provisoirement ils jouissent de la latitude la plus grande, les vétérinaires pour provoquer l'abatage des animaux atteints et la séquestration des bêtes suspectes, les administrations communales pour ordonner l'abatage et tous les moyens de police requis pour empêcher la contagion."

This circular was accompanied by a short popular pamphlet entitled "Notice sur la Peste Bovine," to be distributed through every commune in the kingdom.

19. Further Royal and Ministerial Arrêtés of the 3rd of September authorized Governors of provinces to order the *slaughter of animals called "suspected,"* on account of

their having been in contact with diseased animals, and allowing for both kinds a compensation limited to two-thirds of their value while in health. The owners of suspected animals are also allowed, under certain precautions, to dispose of the meat. The previous amount of compensation allowed by the Arrêté of 1854 was only one-third of the value. The value is determined first by the veterinary surgeon and then by two "experts," named and sworn by the bourgmestre. The average of these two valuations is taken as the basis for compensation, and may be revised, on appeal being made by the Governor, by a Commission of Inquiry to be appointed by the Administration.

20. These Arrêtés were communicated and explained to the Governors by a *circular of the 4th of September*, laying down rules for the slaughter of the animals, for the burial of the hides and offal, and for the carriage of the meat. The bodies of all diseased animals are to be buried entire, as far as possible from the buildings, in pits at least 2 mètres deep, and to be sprinkled with quick lime, the hides being first slashed to make them unsaleable. The bodies are not to be dragged on the ground, but to be carted. The legality of these measures is deduced, though not explicitly, from the Arrêt du Conseil of 1784 and from the Rural Code of 1791. The indemnities are paid by the Minister of the Interior under the chapter of his budget called "*Fonds d'agriculture.*" This was originally a Government insurance fund created in 1816 by a tax on the owners of cattle. On the separation of the two kingdoms 1,000,000 florins were paid to Belgium by the Netherlands as her share of this fund. The principle of insurance was abandoned, but this Government assumed the responsibility of paying out of this fund a compensation for all cattle slaughtered by authority. When a commune is declared infected, the owners of cattle may not sell or kill them without a written permission from the bourgmestre and a certificate from the veterinary surgeon. The butchers may not sell any animal alive which they have bought, but must kill and cut it up within twenty-four hours. In such communes dogs are to be kept tied up, and those wandering about must be killed. The bourgmestres of neighbouring communes must order a census of the cattle, and not allow the introduction of a single beast until it shall have passed a veterinary inspection. Even when declared healthy it must remain isolated for at least ten days. Another circular of the 17th September ordered

certain extraordinary precautions for cattle fairs, markets, and pastures common to several communes.

21. It was supposed that all these measures, stringently executed as they were, would have sufficed to extinguish the several centres of infection which had broken out. Such was, however, not the case. As fast as the original centres were put down, new ones formed themselves at the most distant points of the country, all traceable to animals purchased at the markets, although the latter were severely inspected. Therefore *a Royal Arrêté of the 22nd September suppressed all fairs and markets* destined for the sale of horned cattle other than those meant for immediate consumption. Even these animals were to be provided with certificates declaring that the commune from which they came was free from the typhus, and had been so for at least twenty days. Fines of 500 francs are imposed for breaches of this rule, and of 1,000 francs on bourgmestres who deliver false certificates. This rule is still enforced throughout the kingdom, though no doubt with some laxity. One great object of closing the markets, especially that of Malines, was to shut a door against smuggling by leaving no safe refuge for smuggled animals.

22. All these measures depended for their execution on the concurrence of active and zealous agents. These were furnished by the *Veterinary Corps*. There is one or more of these called "Vétérinaire du Gouvernement" in every agricultural district, and generally in every canton.* They receive no regular salary, but are paid in the shape of travelling allowances whenever their services are required. Their official duties consist in watching and reporting every case of contagious disease. Some errors were committed by them in the beginning, by mistaking the plague for other diseases or other diseases for the plague. They could not be expected to know a disease which they had never seen. One of the first cares of the Government was to make them acquainted with the nature of the malady. For this purpose several were selected in the provinces most exposed to danger to go and study the disease in Holland. On their return they were placed at the disposal of the provincial authorities in order to serve as guides to the latter and to their own colleagues. They were also

* There are 223 "Sections Vétérinaires," each occupied by one practitioner. Their duties are to visit fairs, markets, and farms. They are allowed a certain sum, 2 francs per league, for their travelling expenses. In Luxembourg alone they enjoy, in addition, a fixed stipend.

called upon to impart their knowledge in lectures to be given at the seats of infection over the dead bodies, with a view to communicate a certain diagnosis of the malady. This measure has produced the best results. A Royal Arrêté of the 7th of November sanctioned the employment of additional veterinary surgeons, and the adoption of a new scale of fees to be paid them for their services.

Section C.—*Results.*

STATEMENT of the Number of Cattle which have died of or been killed for the Cattle Plague in Belgium, since its commencement in August down to the end of 1865.

Provinces.	Number of Communes infected.	Number of Cattle killed.			Total Killed by Hand.
		By Disease.	By Hand.		
			Diseased.	Suspected.	
Antwerp	2	1	3	..	3
Brabant	6	..	40	27	67
Flanders, West ..	17	9	88	49	140
,, East ..	12	1	131	64	195
Hainaut	8	6	19	6	25
Limbourg	1	..	2	3	5
Total	46	17	289	149*	438

23. It appears that down to the end of 1865, the plague had shown itself in 46 communes of 6 provinces; that it had attacked 306 animals, of which 17 died of it and 289 were slaughtered; that in addition, 149 suspected beasts were killed, making a total loss of 455 for the whole kingdom. Among the 46 communes there are 30 where the plague appeared only once, and 16 where it broke out a second and even a third time. The localities where at first it was mistaken or concealed are those which had to struggle the longest to dislodge it. On one farm at Leffinghen the whole herd of 40 were killed between November 23 and December 8. Three weeks after, on December 30, the same disease broke out among the sheep, and the whole flock of 112 were sacrificed, 11 as diseased, and 101 as suspected. The carcases of the latter being perfectly sound, were sent for sale to England. *The plague is now extinct throughout the whole kingdom* excepting in the town of Antwerp.

* Suspected animals which, on dissection, showed the internal symptoms characteristic of the typhus are here classed among the diseased; but as not all were dissected the figure of the "suspected" is still overcharged. On the other hand, the true nature of the disease in many of the isolated cases reported as typhus may be doubtful.

24. This immunity cannot be expected to last long. The last accounts from Holland show that the plague is breaking through every barrier raised against it, and must overrun the whole kingdom. The Dutch population are impatient of all restrictions. In the Province of Utrecht the action of the authorities is resisted by force, and has to be supported by military detachments. There are cases in which the troops are beaten off by large bands of peasants, and have to take the cow-houses by regular siege. Should the plague take root in North Braband and Zeeland, nothing can save the neighbouring Belgian Provinces from *partial outbreaks*. One has lately occurred in a milkman's premises *in the city of Antwerp*, traceable to a smuggled cow; the egress of cattle from the town was prohibited, and the market was closed. The orders of the authorities have not been resisted in Belgium, but have to be executed with the support of the gendarmerie, for the Flemish population share the indocility of their Dutch neighbours.

25. *The plague entered Belgium under the most dangerous auspices*, and at many different points. It was left to itself for about a fortnight, and had time to form several centres of infection. Considering the term of incubation, which in the present epidemic seems to be unusually long, the cases observed here may be divided into two series; first, those which broke out within twenty days after the frontier was closed, and which may be attributed to immediate contagion from the Dutch imports; secondly, those which appeared after that term, and may be attributed to secondary infection. Twenty-eight communes were infected in the first way, and eighteen in the second.

26. The losses hitherto inflicted by the present epidemic are insignificant. Those of the farmers have been repaid to a great extent by the Treasury. Only ten stock-owners have lost more than ten head each. The highest losses on any single farms were thirty-seven and forty at Alost and Leffinghen. *The entire claims for compensation* have been finally liquidated at 94,182 francs. To that sum has to be added the cost of the veterinary service. The effect of the restrictions on markets has not been felt by consumers. Those for fat cattle continue to be well supplied. Some attempts were made to raise prices in the beginning, but were defeated by increased supplies coming forward. Ninety-four thousand francs is a merely nominal sacrifice when the magnitude of the danger and of the interests at stake is considered. The number of horned

cattle at the last census of 1856 was found to be 1,250,000, but must be greater now.

27. It is easy to prove that the *amount of compensation allowed* is more than sufficient. As the chances of recovery are hardly 15 per cent., an animal once attacked by the typhus is really not worth one-sixth, still less two-thirds of its previous value when in health. With regard to "suspected" animals, it might, at first sight, be alleged that they are worth as much as ever. The slightest consideration will show, however, that here again a considerable bonus, and certainly no injury, is offered to their owner. It is only cattle which have lived with diseased animals that are treated as suspected. Experience shows that few such escape infection, and few of the infected escape death. It is evident, therefore, that a suspected animal, if its antecedents were made known, would not fetch half its normal price. If then, to the two-thirds paid by the Government, be added the value of the meat, when this is allowed to be sold, it is evident that the farmer must be a gainer rather than a loser by this arrangement. Many of the suspected animals are found on dissection to show some of the pathological lesions peculiar to the cattle typhus, and therefore may fairly be treated as having the disease already in germ, though externally healthy.

28. The average prices hitherto realized for the meat of suspected animals have been from 70 to 90 centimes per kilogramme. In the first stage of the disease the meat shows no sign of deterioration, but cannot be sold. In Holland the meat of diseased animals is openly sold by the butchers, though in this stage it becomes discoloured and repulsive to the eye. There the temptation is too great thus to recover some part of the heavy losses sustained. Here this is impossible, for every animal condemned as diseased must be buried, from dread more of the contagiousness than of the unwholesomeness of this meat. *The average compensation hitherto paid in Belgium* amounts to 222 francs (8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*) per animal, a sum certainly superior to two-thirds of the average value of Belgian cattle. The compensation awarded for the sheep at Leffinghen was 70 francs per head, also much above even the whole of their real value. This shows that the valuations are always assessed on a scale more favourable to the interests of individuals than to those of the public. The Government has a right of revision.

29. *The technical legality of the measures adopted* has

been contested, and with some foundation. The 11th Article of the Constitution declares that no one shall be deprived of his property unless in the *forms established by law and for a just and previous indemnity*. The text of law allows the destruction of animals declared "incurable," but not of all attacked by or suspected of being attacked by a disease. It was only by a very wide interpretation of some ancient laws that the above power could be held to extend to such cases. No law could be construed to authorize the prohibition of imports and transit. The Minister of the Interior had the courage to take this great responsibility, and thus alone saved this country from incalculable losses. The measures taken must have pressed severely on many private interests; but so far from showing any impatience, the country seems to be thankful to the Government for its preservation from the scourge. The course pursued has been sanctioned by public opinion and by the representatives of the nation, as evinced by the proceedings in the Senate on the 23rd of December, and by those in the Chamber on the 19th of January.

30. The power to seize and slaughter is no doubt useful when the plague is isolated and incipient. When, however, a whole country is saturated with the poison, such a course can but increase the waste of property. At the first appearance of the plague in England, Messrs. Gamgee, Simonds, and other qualified practitioners, laboured strenuously, though against their own interests, to inculcate the above course of action. Their warnings were unfortunately derided. Since then the teaching of events has become irresistible, and has produced a natural reaction in public opinion. *It is now too late to "stamp out" but may yet be possible to starve out the disease.* The Royal Commission have recommended the way to effect this, viz., the temporary suspension of cattle traffic, which will probably yet be enforced. It seems to be generally felt that the present wholesale destruction of property and diffusion of poison entitle the sufferers to every protection that Civil Government can afford. The words of the Royal Commission are: "Against a disease which is highly contagious, undiscoverable at a certain stage, and too widely diffused for an army of inspectors to cope with it, there is clearly but one remedy which would be certainly and absolutely effectual. That remedy is to prohibit everywhere for a limited time any movement of cattle from one place to another. Enforce this, and within a

time which cannot last very long the disease is at end. It must stand still, and it must starve for want of nutriment. This great sacrifice would certainly eradicate the evil. We cannot say so of any sacrifice less than this."

31. Belgium is evidently the next country marked out for attack—the plague is knocking at her door, and is ready to creep in at every loop-hole left unguarded. *The last accounts from the Netherlands* are deplorable, and leave no hope of saving any part of the territory. The pestilence is gaining ground, and seems likely to become rooted there for years. Land has of course lost half its value, whether for selling or letting, most of it being rich pasture crowded with cattle. The long land frontier between the two countries cannot be hermetically closed. Belgium must therefore expect some further partial outbreaks, and will require much vigilance to prevent any of these from effecting a permanent lodgment.

32. Thus the plague has just broken out in the city of Antwerp. One cow belonging to a dairyman was destroyed as being attacked by the disease, the other five in the same shed were killed as "suspected," On being opened three of them showed incipient symptoms of the disease, and were buried; two were declared sound, and their meat allowed to be sold. The town was of course declared infected, and the other legal measures were taken by the bourgmestre. All cattle were ordered to be counted, their egress was prohibited, and the market was closed. Another outbreak occurred immediately after in the same street, Rue de la Cuiller.

Section D.—*Mr. Seutin's System.*

33. *Mr. Seutin*, a highly respectable chemist of Brussels, brother to the late eminent surgeon, has turned his attention to the cattle plague from its first appearance. After numerous experiments on himself and on animals, he has *elaborated a system*, founded on the homœopathic principle, and calculated both *for prevention and cure*. With Mr. Gaudy, an ex-professor of the Veterinary College, he offered to treat cattle in Holland gratuitously under certain protection from the Government. Their offer was accepted, and the environs of Schiedam, the principal focus of infection, were assigned to them for their experiments.

34. They complain of having had to contend against very adverse circumstances, such as especially the malevo-

lence of the Dutch veterinary corps, the carelessness of the farmers, and the absence of assistance. Thus it often occurred that they were wilfully sent for too late when the malady was too far advanced. Nevertheless, they cured from 70 to 80 per cent. of the cases which they treated. In one commune only, that of Mathenesse, *the results of their practice* were officially certified. A translation of the certificate is given below. The number of forty-six cures among sixty-three cases there recorded is equivalent to a proportion of 73 per cent. Both these gentlemen have expressed to me their certainty that that proportion would have been much higher but for the jealousy and difficulties which they encountered. The results in other cases not certified were still more successful.

Certificate of the Bourgmestre of Mathenesse.

(Translation.)

"Statement of the cattle treated by Messrs. Seutin and Gaudy in the commune of Old and New Mathenesse, between the 22nd of September and the 3rd of October, 1865, on the premises of eighteen cattle-owners, whose cattle had been declared by the Netherlands Veterinary Surgeons to be attacked by the reigning distemper, the cattle typhus.

"(Here follow eighteen names of farmers.)

	Animals.		
	Attacked.	Cured.	Died.
Total	63	46	17

"Certified by me, Bourgmestre of the Commune of Old and New Mathenesse, the 17th of November, 1865.

(Signed) "P. J. VAN DYK VAN MATHENESSE."

35. *The results of their preventive system* were also very encouraging, though not equally decisive. Among 125 beasts on which it was tried in a highly infected district, only four took the disease during the first fifteen days. Later on, it is true that others fell victims, but this Mr. Seutin ascribes to the neglect of the farmers in his absence. The system is troublesome, especially with cows at grass.

36. *No official report* that I am aware of has yet been made public *regarding Mr. Seutin's practice in Holland.* The Veterinary Corps in Holland may very possibly be

prejudiced against homœopathists and strangers. The Government has been probably obliged to defer to the counsel of its responsible professional advisers in not further calling in Messrs. Seutin and Gaudy. Still it has shown its appreciation of their services, by doubling the amount of remuneration which they claimed, making it up to 1,000 florins, or 83*l.*, for all their expenses during nearly a month's stay at Schiedam. They had previously been placed on the footing of first class "Vétérinaires du Gouvernement" for pecuniary allowances. I have reason to know that the Governor of South Holland formed a very favourable opinion of their practice.

37. *Messrs. Seutin and Gaudy are now ready, if required, to proceed to England* for the purpose of treating the cattle plague, and are certainly very confident of success. They describe their objects to be more scientific and benevolent than pecuniary. This is probably true of Mr. Seutin. They require, however, to be secured against loss, and to receive certain guarantees. I have advised them to go and practice their art freely in England, and to derive their remuneration from the parties immediately benefited. Mr. Seutin was ready to adopt this course, and even to act on the principle: "No cure, no pay." But Mr. Gaudy declines to encounter any risk, and his co-operation is deemed indispensable. The conditions which they demand may be reduced now to the following two:—1. To receive a sum of 200*l.*, which is to cover all claims for travelling to London and back, for living in England, for medicines, and for their own remuneration. 2. Their travelling expenses from place to place in England, the wages of two skilled interpreters, the necessary assistance and appliances for the proper treatment of cattle are also to be secured to them. In return they undertake to place themselves at the disposal of any authority which engages them for three weeks, to treat the greatest possible number of sick cattle during that time without making any charge, and to impart their system freely to all.

38. These proposals may be worth the attention of Her Majesty's Royal Commission or of other bodies, such as cattle insurance companies, &c., interested in the matter. It will be alleged that homœopathy has signally failed in dealing with this malady. This may be true of the experiments hitherto tried, but argues only the inefficacy of a particular treatment, not that of a whole system of medicine. There is no proof that the system applied in

Norfolk was similar to that of Mr. Seutin. *The homœopathic is still more multifarious than the allopathic pharmacopœia.* The true specific drug for combating every morbid symptom is only to be elicited by a series of practical experiments. This Mr. Seutin believes that he has at last successfully accomplished for the numerous symptoms constituting the cattle typhus. His practice is not rigidly homœopathie, excepting in its main principle, that of applying drugs which produce in a healthy body the same symptoms which are desired to be cured "similia similibus." One great advantage of this system is that it leaves the constitution totally uninjured, which cannot be said of the drastic remedies, such as creosote, &c., of the allopathic school. An animal once cured of course acquires additional value, as being thenceforth proof against the plague.

39. *Viscount Sidmouth*, who is now resident here, in the "Times" of the 15th instant *calls attention to, and strongly advocates this proposed experiment*, saying, "It is for the agriculturists themselves, therefore, to decide whether they will undergo whatever risk there may be in calling in, during the present terrible emergency, those whom I am entitled to call the only practitioners hitherto successful. They will be ready to leave Brussels within a week from the day the summons reaches them, and will be prepared to commence work almost immediately after their arrival. I wish to add that, after careful examination of Messrs. Seutin and Gaudy's terms, and consideration of many circumstances upon which I cannot here enter, I have satisfied myself that what they ask is fair and reasonable. It is perhaps hardly necessary to say that I do not recommend the services of these gentlemen to my countrymen as the supporter of any particular system, but solely on account of the good which I firmly believe they are capable of effecting, nor that before doing so I have become convinced of their high respectability."

40. It must be acknowledged that *this new process has undergone an actual practical test.* It is true that the disease has assumed a mitigated form in Holland as compared with England. The proportionate number of recoveries is certainly much greater as indicated by the Table No. 1. The experiments hitherto made were on a comparatively small scale. Their results are certainly such to encourage a further trial, without perhaps warranting an unqualified certainty of success under all possible circumstances.

Lord Sidmouth offers while here to be the medium of any *bonâ fide* communication with Messrs. Seutin and Gaudy. For my own part I readily make the same offer.

(Signed) H. P. T. BARRON.

41. P.S. *January* 23, 1866.—I have just been informed that a Bill is about to be brought in, giving the Government full powers, firstly to prescribe any measures which the danger or the actual presence of contagious cattle diseases may render necessary, whether in the interior or on the frontier of the country. Secondly, to determine the conditions and rates of compensation to be paid for animals slaughtered by authority. Thirdly, to proceed at law against offenders of the rules thus prescribed. Infractions of these regulations to be visited with imprisonfor from three months to two years, and with a fine of from 100 to 1,000 francs. Fourthly, in case of extenuating circumstances, the penalties of fines and imprisonment may be reduced to those termed "of police." It is highly probable that a military cordon will be posted on the frontier facing the Netherlands, to prevent the smuggling of cattle.

H. P. T. B.

REPORTS

BY

HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARIES

OF

EMBASSY AND LEGATION,

ON THE

MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, &c.,

OF THE

COUNTRIES IN WHICH THEY RESIDE.

No. 14.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
June 1866.

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Spain.

Report by Mr. West, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Madrid, March 1, 1866.

The increase in the revenue of Spain during the last ten years, notwithstanding adverse circumstances, affords perhaps the only ground for anticipating that the resources of the country will eventually prove themselves equal to overcoming its difficulties, and that by their means the financial embarrassments of the nation will find a solution.

Unless unforeseen events should arise, the communication which must be established sooner or later with other countries by means of the railway system cannot fail gradually to break down the barriers hitherto opposed to progress, and to necessitate the adoption of financial measures more in accordance with the spirit of the age, and better calculated to provide against mal-administration.

But unfortunately, when improvement does manifest itself, there does not appear to be any desire to seek out and foster the causes of it, and thus it is that an amelioration in any one branch of the revenue, which really indicates permanent improvement, is attributed to temporary and exceptional circumstances.

The revenue is raised by the system of direct and indirect taxation, stamp duties, and Government monopolies.

The direct taxes are imposed on landed property, houses, live stock, industry, commerce, registration acts, titles of nobility, mortgages, and mineral produce. The indirect taxes on foreign imports, articles of consumption, tolls, bridge and ferry dues.

The Revenue Returns for the year 1864–65 were as follows:—

	Escudos.	£
Direct taxes	54,192,109	5,419,210
Indirect taxes	47,236,773	4,723,677
Stamps	85,663,756	8,566,375
Government property ..	7,769,835	776,983
Colonial revenue . ..	393.031	39,303
Treasury bonds	5,961.004	596,100
Other stock	1,068,487	106,848
	202,284,995	20,228,496

Now it appears that this Budget anticipated a revenue of 214,505,387 escudos (21,450,538*l.*), whereas the amount realised was only 202,284,995 escudos, showing a deficit, therefore, of 12,220,390 escudos (1,222,039*l.*) This is accounted for by a falling-off in the Customs, consumption duties, registration fees, the powder monopoly, the tax on the number of railway passengers, and the Colonial revenue.

I would remark, however, that this deficit ought not fairly to be considered as indicating a failing off in the proceeds of these several branches of the revenue, since it consists merely in the difference between an estimated revenue and that actually realised, and as in general the amount of revenue is always over-estimated, hardly any amount of elasticity in it would prevent a deficit from always appearing.

There are doubtless causes to which I shall allude further on, which for some time past have acted injuriously on commercial and financial operations, but with their cessation any temporary loss which they might have entailed would have been made up for by the increasing internal production of the country, which notwithstanding all the obstacles thrown in its way, and all the restrictive measures in operation to check it, has for some years past been making head.

The estimated revenue for 1865–66 was 218,698,333 escudos (21,869,833*l.*), and although the amount realised is not yet made known, doubtless it will not exceed, even if it equals, that of 1864–65, so that another deficit of over 12,000,000 escudos may be calculated upon for last year.

The expenditure is divided into extraordinary and ordinary expenditure, as is the case with the revenue. In the case of the former, however, it is worthy of remark that in almost all the Budgets the expenditure is always made exactly to balance the revenue.

The estimated ordinary expenditure for 1864-65 was set at 212,916,957 escudos (21,291,695*l.*), but it actually reached 217,955,218 escudos (21,795,521*l.*), an excess of 5,038,261 escudos (503,826*l.*), which, with other items, brought the total expenditure up to 223,800,254 escudos (22,380,025*l.*), against 202,284,995 escudos revenue; deficit, 21,515,257 escudos (2,151,525*l.*)

Now when we turn to the Extraordinary, it will be seen how far the balancing system holds good.

A revenue of 38,536,027 escudos (3,853,602*l.*) was reckoned upon, but the amount actually realized was only 20,052,853 escudos (2,005,285*l.*), showing a deficit of 18,483,174 escudos (1,848,317*l.*).

The extraordinary expenditure amounted to 55,490,068 escudos (5,549,006*l.*), while it had been estimated at only 38,536,027 escudos (3,853,602*l.*), an excess therefore of 16,954,041 escudos (1,695,404*l.*).

The result of this singular statement is that the estimated Extraordinary Budget disappears altogether, and at the end of the financial year reappears as—

	Escudos.	£
Extraordinary expenses ..	55 490,068	5,549,006
Extraordinary revenue ..	20,052,853	2,005,285
	35,437,215	3,543,721

which sum is to be made good by the Treasury.

With regard to the amount realized on the Extraordinary Budget of 1865-66, the Government statement does not hold out any more favourable result.

We now come to the Budget for 1866-67 :—

	Escudos.	£
The revenue is estimated at ..	221,952,761	22,195,276
Expenditure	215,338,313	21,533,831
Surplus .. .	6,614,448	661,445

Such a result will, it is hoped, be obtained by effecting considerable reductions in different branches of the administration and by a more judicious estimate of the revenue likely to be realized. It is calculated that the proposed reductions will amount to 16,000,000 escudos (1,600,000*l.*). The ordinary expenditure is to be reduced by 6,436,126 escudos (643,612*l.*), but there are expenses which must be set against this reduction, and which it seems will reduce it

to 3,157,228 escudos (315,722*l.*). The ordinary revenue will present an increase of 3,254,428 escudos (325,442*l.*) over that of 1865-66, although a falling off is anticipated in certain branches of it amounting to 10,378,259 escudos (1,037,825*l.*).

	Escudos.	£	
On the other hand, it is calculated that the tax on Industry and Commerce will show an increase of ..	2,000,000	200,000	
The Customs	1,848,000	184,800	
Colonial revenue	8,800,000	880,000	
	12,648,000	1,264,800	
Besides a sum of	984,687	98,468	economy effected in the
	13,632,687	1,363,268	

Administrative Departments of the Government.

The balancing of the extraordinary revenue and expenditure seems to have been given up as hopeless, for we find the

	Escudos.	£
Revenue set at	40,101,331	4,010,133
Expenditure	48,354,635	4,835,463
Excess	8,253,304	825,330

excess of expenditure for the Treasury to make good. It is proposed, however, to cover this by appropriating a portion of the surplus ordinary revenue.

It appears, according to the Government statement, that the amount of deficits on the ordinary and extraordinary Budgets between 1859 and 1864 is 114,103,999 escudos (11,410,399*l.*), but if they are added up from the year 1850 they will be found to amount to 210,600,000 escudos (21,060,000*l.*).

I annex an abstract of the Budget for 1866-67, as presented to the Cortes by the Minister of Finance.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	£
Civil List	458,500
Tax collecting charges	4,739,922
Public debt	155,238
Administration of Justice	1,602,252
Passive State charges	31,773
	6 987,685
Government Departments	14,546,145
	21,533,830

Ordinary Revenue.	£
Direct taxes	5,835,500
Indirect taxes	5,532,687
Stamp duties	8,665,691
State property	773,772
Colonial revenues	1,227,625
Treasury profits	160,000
	22,195,275
Total Expenditure	21,533,830
Total Revenue	22,195,275
Surplus	661,445
Total Extraordinary Expenses	4,835,463
Total Extraordinary Revenue	4,650,133
Deficit	185,330

N.B.—The sums in "escudos" have been converted into English money at the rate of ten to the pound sterling.

In the face of such facts it seems, perhaps, almost absurd to assert that a solution of the financial difficulties of Spain may eventually be found in her increasing revenue. But it must be borne in mind that for many years past the Government has been making vain attempts to cover in their Budgets an exaggerated expenditure, caused chiefly by the mal-administration of the finances and by systematically over-estimating the revenue. The fact that it has increased within the last fifty years from 6,000,000*l.* sterling to 22,000,000*l.* is sufficient; but if further proof were required, it might be found in the augmentation of the declared value of taxable property, which occurs from time to time. It cannot be expected that the present income of the country should meet such a lavish expenditure, but it by no means follows that it is not even now, deprived as it is by existing legislation of its reproductive powers, sufficient to meet all the requirements of a well-regulated and economical system of finance.

Finance and Public Credit.

The financial question and public credit are subjects which it is extremely difficult to approach at the present moment and under existing circumstances. The country is passing through a monetary and commercial crisis, which, if prompt measures are not taken to relieve it, will result in a great national calamity, and effectually ruin it.

The general cause of this crisis is to be found in the absorption and dislocation of the effective capital, either by excessive exportation abroad, or by its exclusive and simultaneous application to speculative enterprises at home; that is to say, that the capital employed in the country from whatever quarter it may have come, has created a stock which has no intrinsic value, and is in fact represented by paper. Spain suffers from such a state of affairs more than any other country would do under similar circumstances, because she does not possess sufficient commercial industry to counteract the balance of trade which is against her, nor sufficient public credit to divert the course of exchange from being likewise against her. Instead, therefore of being able to adjust her commercial transaction by means of her reproductive powers, which are stagnant, she finds herself without even a circulating medium, and obliged to spend her last farthing to preserve the appearances of solvency.

It is calculated that the monetary drain on Madrid alone, caused by the necessity of furnishing the provincial Governments with funds, and of supplying bullion for exportation, resulted lately in a disbursement of 2,000,000 reals daily (20,000*l.*); nor can the paper of the Bank of Spain afford relief, because the issue and circulation of it have been hitherto restricted to the district of Madrid alone.

I have mentioned the fact of the balance of trade being against this country as one of the difficulties with which it has to contend under the present crisis, for the following reason:—

The effect of excess of importation in Spain has not been, as in other countries, to create internal capital and income, or to draw it from abroad wherewith to compensate the difference, but simply to dislocate the necessary amount of capital. Increased consumption is as yet by no means synonymous with progress in this country, and although it may and probably will eventually prove to be so, at present this cannot be said to be the case.

One of the chief causes of the increase of the value of imports of late years was the construction of the railways, not, however, owing to the merchandize which they transported, but to the materials required for their completion, which the country itself was unable to furnish.

For the different lines materials were imported to the value of over 14,500,000*l.* sterling, chiefly from England, which furnished to the value of 4,000,000*l.* sterling; France,

1,000,000*l.*; and Belgium, 1,000,000*l.* during the years 1859–62. In these transactions there was, it is true, not much Spanish capital engaged, but what little there was employed has never been reproduced in the shape of increased commercial activity, and what ought to have been a source of wealth has become a serious financial embarrassment.

The port of Barcelona imported last year to the value of nearly 7,500,000*l.* sterling, and exported to the value only of 2,500,000*l.* The extensive smuggling trade which is carried on is likewise a reason which prevents a good deal of capital from finding its natural and legitimate uses. There are other causes no doubt which at present operate in effecting the extraction of bullion from the country, such as the inducement which the financial situation offers to speculate in the exchange, a speculation which not only attacks the effective bullion, but which plays with that which may have been drawn into the country from abroad. Money is sent to Bayonne, Marseilles, and Paris, and this simple operation results in a benefit of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; while, on the other hand, upon all payments made to France in commercial transactions, there has been a loss of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. A continuance of such a state of things would be most disastrous, and as the commercial industry of the country is not yet extinct, as may be seen from the annexed Table, showing the number and capital of the different commercial establishments in Spain, it may be hoped that such reforms will be made in the existing legislation as will not only relieve the present pressure, but ultimately establish a more salutary system.

	Capital.	
	Reals vellon.	£
11 Banks	542,855,400	5,428,554
Which was raised in 1861 to	560,269,900	5,602,699
9 Credit Societies	1,485,000,000	14,850,000
Which number increased in 1861 to 13	1,548,000,000	15,480,000
46 Mercantile Societies	383,943,606	3,839,436
13 Assurance Companies	404,000,000	4,040 000
5 Irrigation Companies	224,000,000	2,240,000
18 Railroad Companies	4,115,559,700	41,155,597
Add the different subventions of Government and those which remain to be made, and the total capital in Railroad Companies is	8 585,324,337	85.853,243

In connection with this subject, I shall quote the words of a writer on political economy, which seem specially applicable to this country under existing circumstances :—

(Translation.)

"Commerce is one of the three great industries which contributes to the formation and distribution of wealth; it is, then, in its relations to commerce that we should consider political economy; it exercises a double influence upon commercial relations: the one arises entirely from the political and administrative organization of a country, the other has relation to particular institutions whose creation is independent of the Government.

"In the first category the questions of freedom of commerce, Customs duties, prohibitions (monopolies), and premiums may be placed, and then impositions of all kinds which affect directly commercial transactions.

"The production of wealth depends in a great measure upon the manner in which these questions are solved, for it is evident that they must have a sensible influence upon public and private credit, upon imports and exports, as well as upon internal commerce and the formation and employment of capital. The facilities of communication, the monetary system, weights and measures, and Treaties of commerce, are all means at the disposal of a Government to assist the development of the commerce of a country. It is able also, by judicious intervention, to promote association, encourage a growing industry, and remove obstacles to mercantile operations which are of but too frequent occurrence.

"It is easy to see that a great responsibility attaches to a Government in its relations to commerce, but when it fulfils its duty prosperity is almost the infallible result. The examples of England, Holland, and other countries confirm this assertion. The Commercial Treaties of Great Britain, its mercantile marine, its extensive means of communication, its unlimited credit, are so many causes of the development of its commerce, and the vast extent of private enterprise is but the result of the judicious measures taken by the Government.

"Compare it with Spain and Italy, where commerce languishes because it is encumbered with and impeded by every kind of fiscal measure. Commerce cannot prosper without private enterprise, to which must be joined the efforts of the Government to stimulate it."

It is, perhaps, easier to perceive the causes which have led to such a state of financial embarrassment than to point out the means which could be devised for their removal, and this I do not presume to attempt. There are conditions and peculiarities in the Spanish national character which appear to render the nation blind to common facts. I do not here allude to the financial questions of the State, but, for an example of what I have said, to the economy of time and labour.

Besides the usual 85 Sundays and fête-days in the year, the Spanish calendar adds 100 extra saints' days, and 25 more may be added for bull-fighting and other public amusements. Thus, 14 per cent. of the working time of the year is lost. There are wars and rumours of wars abroad, and parliamentary strifes and contentions at home respecting constitutional rights and other matters respecting which the mass of the nation is utterly indifferent, while the simple social question of the economy of time and labour, upon which the productive power of the country depends, is not even taken into consideration.

I do not mean to assert that any additional number of working days would relieve the present pressure, but to point out that the little attention which has been and still is paid to questions of this kind, is one (although perhaps a minor and remote one) of the many causes which have contributed to bring it about.

The financial questions which now occupy public attention are simply the result of a general want of confidence. The nation has authorized the appropriation of funds obtained from the sale of public property, both lay and ecclesiastical, to the extinction of State debts; but the debts still remain, and then when circumstances arise which cause a pressure, as is now the case, it finds itself without resources.

The following is the category of the Spanish debt existing on the 1st March, 1865:—

Spanish Debt existing on the 1st March, 1865.

	Reals vellon.	Reals vellon.
United States' debt, 5 per cent.		12,000,000
3 per Cents., foreign		1,051,104,000
3 per Cents., interior		4,347,217,701
Scrip, at 3 per cent., to corporate bodies		954,360,777
Deferred, foreign		2,298,125,000
Ditto, interior		2,661,797,803
Amortizable, first class		257,241,543
Ditto ditto (now)	258,631,781	
Ditto second interior		356,610,000
Ditto ditto (now)	377,855,000	
Ditto ditto foreign		602,224,000
English reclamations		10,000
Shares in public roads		166,311,000
Ditto railroads		249,000
Ditto public works		67,738,000
Railway obligations		902,796,977
Debt on the "matériel"		8,319,998
Ditto "personnel"		565,511,963
Temporary current interests on promissory bills		36,539,429
Capital due to lay holders of tithes		27,624,158
Ditto ditto unredeemed		4,754,747
Interest on ditto ditto		23,912
The "St. John" holders of annuities		2,485
Old unconverted debt		1,187,460,122
Scrip 3 per cent. church property		889,724,610
Total		16,397,747,225
		£ 163,977,472

The amount of this debt existing on July 1, 1863, was 15,349,883,230 reals vellon, or 153,498,832*l.*

The 3 per Cents. were created by the Convention of the 17th February, 1834, for the settlement of American claims.

The 3 per Cent. Consols, interior and exterior, proceed, first, from the debt issued in conformity with the Decree of the 21st January, 1841, which authorized the capitalisation into 3 per cent. stock of the interest due on the consolidated debt at 4 and 5 per cent., interior and exterior, due, but not then liquidated; secondly, by the conversion of bills on the Treasury by contract; thirdly, by the conversion of Treasury bonds on the Havana, approved by the Law of the 14th February, 1845; fifthly, interest upon the capital held by the layholders of tithes (Law of the 2nd September, 1841, and 20th March, 1846); sixthly, capital created for the amortisation of the 60,000,000 reals (600,000*l.*) English claims at 5 per cent., recognised by the Convention of the 28th October, 1828, and for the

conversion of the deferred consolidated debt (Law, 1st of October, 1852); and, lastly, in consequence of the issue made under the Law of the 23rd February, 1855, and sale of Government stock (31st May and 17th December, 1856). The deferred 3 per Cents. interior and exterior were created by the Law of the 1st August, 1851, as well as the amortizable debt, first class, of the second exterior and second interior.

With respect to the creation of the remainder, I do not think it worth while to make any remarks.

As regards the debt under the Law of the 1st August, 1851, I quote the ex-Minister of Finance, Don Luis Pastor's words: "With respect to the pending claims the most important ones are those of the coupons of the debt of the 4 and 5 per Cents., converted in virtue of the Law of the 1st August, 1851, and reduced by 50 per cent., and those of the amortizable debts. The injustice committed with both credits has the effect of closing the foreign exchanges to our public funds; and this sole consideration ought to be sufficient for the Spanish Government to endeavour to apply a remedy, to remove such a violent position, discreditable to the national honour, and which causes inevitable injuries to the welfare of the country. It deprives us of abundant capital, which but for this circumstance would have flowed to our country, giving impulse to a multitude of projects of great utility for the increase of our wealth."

In connection with this subject, and as showing the necessity which was felt for obtaining admission to the London and Paris Exchanges, without, however, removing the causes of exclusion, I may mention the financial arrangement adopted last year for this purpose. Certain parties took from the Spanish Government 3,000,000*l.* of internal 3 per Cents. at 40, which was in Madrid at from 4 to 5 discount, and so unnegotiable that scarcely any of it could be placed. Not long after a loan was made on this very stock at 12 per cent. on a valuation of 30, which it was thought, by a convenient arrangement, might be raised in England, and would have the effect of obtaining an introduction into the closed exchanges for Spanish stock.

The failure of this scheme, however, would seem to show that it is not so easy to evade clause 57, by which Spain is excluded from the London Stock Exchange; but if the Government were to act upon the Law of 1856 in

regard to the amortizable debt, it would not be necessary to have recourse to such extraordinary operations.

Article 1 of this Law runs as follows :—

"There is to be sold in accordance with the prescriptions of the present law, and without prejudice to the charges and rights to which they are legitimately subject, all the landed property in country towns, tenements, and manors belonging to—

"The State.

"The Clergy.

"The Military Orders of Santiago, Alcantara, Montesa, and St. John of Jerusalem.

"The Confraternities, Pious Works, and Sanctuaries.

"The Sequestrations of the ex-Infante Don Carlos.

"The Corporations and Municipalities.

"The Charities.

"The Public Instruction."

Article 6 says, "The funds will be raised by the sales effected in virtue of the present law, excepting 80 per cent. of the municipal property, charitable estates, and public instruction, to be destined for the following objects :—

"1st. To enable the Government to cover by loan the deficit of the engagements of the State, &c.

"2nd. Fifty per cent. of the remainder, and the total income in the following years, to the sinking of the National Consolidated Debt without any preference, and to the monthly sinking of the amortizable debt, first and second class, according to the Law of 1st August, 1851."

Those personally interested in this matter know to what extent the Government has acted upon the provisions of this law. But ignoring apparently the damage thus done to Spanish credit in England, the Board of Public Debt adopted the extraordinary measure of closing the French Bourse, by fixing a maximum price lower than that which the redeemable bonds fetched on the Bourse at Paris. With regard to this transaction Señor Pastor says :—

"This resolution, which must be seen to be believed, deserves examination ; . . . . . for it is impossible that a country should have credit whose representatives, in the discharge of their official functions, persist in lowering it." He then proceeds to examine the operation of this measure, upon which it is needless further to remark. I cannot, however, conclude this Report without quoting his observations on the amortizable debt, in answer to some objections against the claims. He says :—

"The debtor, in recognizing credit, is completely and absolutely separated from the person of the creditor, the position of the latter in no way affecting the nature of the former. If delay in payment compelled the original owner in some way to realize at any price the amount to satisfy pressing demands, or from want of confidence of obtaining justice, he hastened, like Esau, to sell his patrimony for a dish of porridge; if, on the contrary, any one confiding in the indulgence and proverbial honour of the Spanish nation did not hesitate to take an interest in her credit in moments of difficulties and risks, in accordance with the prevailing opinion, to lose such capital invested upon the credit of an indefinite settlement, it is but just that whoever proceeds in this manner should reap the benefit of his confidence, and that he should receive from the country a proof of probity and religious exactitude, discharging, although tardily, its obligations, thereby consolidating its credit, which is the most powerful lever of modern civilization, to maintain which nations should make every kind of sacrifice, in the knowledge that however great these sacrifices may be they always produce immensely greater results for the benefit of the country."

(Signed) L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Bavaria.

Report by Mr. Corbett on the Tobacco Harvest in Bavaria and other States of the Zollverein, in the Year 1864.

Munich, March 23, 1866.

The result of the harvest of the year 1863 showed an extension of the culture of tobacco as compared with former years; and the same state of things is also to be observed in 1864, as compared with 1863. 1,034 tagwerke* more were planted than in the year preceding: the actual extent in each year being—

In 1863..	..	..	..	15,080 tagwerke.
1864..	..	..	..	16,114 „

Showing an increase in favour of the latter year of about 6·8 per cent.

While according to cadastral returns the whole area of arable land in Bavaria amounted to 8,835,453 tagwerke, the number of tagwerke planted with tobacco in each of the nine years preceding the year 1864, and inclusive of that year, was as follows:—

Year.	Area planted with Tobacco.	Compared with Preceding Year.
	Tagwerke.	Tagwerke.
1856	15,519	..
1857	20,179	4,660 more
1858	17,397	2,782 less
1859	13,934	3,463 „
1860	11,576	2,359 „
1861	9,096	2,480 „
1862	10,067	971 more
1863	15,080	5,013 „
1864	16,114	1,034 „

Thus the quantity of land planted with tobacco in 1864 was less than the extent planted in 1858, by 1,283 tagwerke only; and within 4,065 tagwerke of the area planted in 1857, in which the greatest breadth of land was planted with this production.

* 1 tagwerke equal to 1 acre.

The cultivation of tobacco in the various "circles" of Bavaria was distributed as follows during the eight years to 1864, inclusive :—

Year.	Upper and Lower Bavaria.	Palatinate.	Upper Palatinate.	Upper Franconia.	Middle Franconia.	Lower Franconia.	Suabia.
	Tagwerke.	Tagwerke.	Tagwk.	Tagwk.	Tagwk.	Tagwk.	Tagwk.
1857	5 21	14,537	3	22	5,276	100	215
1858	5·25 23	11,826	5	20	5,198	63	257
1859	2 18	9,524	3	8	4,159	85	135
1860	.. 13	8,065	0·13	3·5	3,410	60	24
1861	0·25 13	6,070	..	2·5	2.960	44·6	4·75
1862	.. 11·70	7,000	..	5	3,001	40·25	8·25
1863	.. 2·15	11,254·5	13	4·75	3,720	83·87	2
1864	.. 2·25	12,485·38	13	5·50	3,513·12	75·75	19

Thus, while in the year 1864 as compared with the year preceding, tobacco cultivation increased in the Palatinate by 1,230 tagwerke, in Middle Franconia it decreased by 207 tagwerke.

The proportion of arable land planted with tobacco in every 10,000 tagwerke was as follows in the years :—

	Palatinate.	Middle Franconia.	Whole Kingdom.
	Tagwerke.	Tagwerke.	Tagwerke.
1857	174	498	22
1858	142	49	19
1859	114	39	16
1860	97	32	13
1861	73	28	11
1862	84	28·4	11·4
1863	135·2	35 2	16·9
1864	150	33·2	18

In the Palatinate land planted with tobacco was thus distributed among the various cantons :—

Canton.	Extent of Arable Land.	Planted with Tobacco in Years					
		1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	Tagwk.	Tagwk.	Tagwk.	Tagwk.	Tagwk.	Tagwk.	Tagwk.
Bergzabern ..	41,252	22·2	..	..	..	33·2	53·1
Frankenthal ..	62,544	573·9	357·4	121·2	243·7	666·2	801·1
Germersheim..	59,055	1,862	1,523·6	1,236·2	1,230·2	2,221·9	2,594
Kaiserslautern.	70,171	1·1	4·1	3·4	1·9	1·1	1·1
Kirchheim - bolanden ..	100,506	7·5	6·3	5·4	4·9	8·6	9·6
Landau ..	48,550	810	351	184·9	402·5	991·5	1,101·9
Neustadt ..	63,934	1,080·8	952	664·5	647·1	907·8	1,200·9
Spires ..	63,058	5,149	4,856	3,845	4,469	6,421·2	6,722·5
Zweibrücken ..	8,877	15·1	14	10	1	3	1·1

In the three cantons of Homburg, Kusel, and Pirmasens, no tobacco was cultivated during the above-mentioned period.

In Middle Franconia this crop has been cultivated to the greatest extent in the cantons Schwabach and Fürth, and in the proportion stated as follows:—

Canton.	Extent of Land (Arable).	Planted with Tobacco.		
		In 1862.	In 1863.	In 1864.
	Tagwerke.	Tagwerke.	Tagwerke.	Tagwerke.
Erlangen ..	20,239	472·5	286·5	302·2
Fürth	58,029	1,081·2	1,189	1,153·2
Nürnberg ..	13,507	309·2	477·3	420·2
Schwabach ..	32,094	1,036·7	1,645	1,552

In addition to the above-mentioned, 25 tagwerke of land in the town district of Nürnberg, 34 tagwerke in that of Schwabach were also planted with tobacco.

2. The tobacco crop of 1864, in consequence of cold and dry weather during the summer, which was prejudicial to the growth of the plant, was less abundant than in the year preceding, and, as shown in the following Table, was about equal to the average of the nine years from 1856 to 1864, which shows a yield of 7·54 centners per tagwerk:—

Year.	Whole area Planted.	Amount, in Dried Leaves, of Yield.	Average per Tagwerke.
	Tagwerke.	Centners.*	Centners.
1856 ..	15,519	126,271	8·15
1857 ..	20,179	152,975	7·58
1858 ..	17,397	132,944	7·63
1859 ..	13,934	83,980	6·02
1860 ..	11,576	84,400	7·20
1861 ..	9,096	56,266	6·18
1862 ..	10,067	83,538	8·03
1863 ..	15,080	139,719	9·26
1864 ..	16,114	125,293	7·77

The whole production of tobacco (dried leaves) was thus distributed through the seven Provinces of the Kingdom.

* 1 centner equal to 110·25 lbs.

	Centners.
In Lower Bavaria	15·25
In the Palatinate	101,227
In the Upper ditto	180
In Upper Franconia	22
In Middle ditto	23,200
In Lower ditto	565·50
In Suabia	83

The average yield per tagwerk in the Palatinate is higher than the average of the rest of the kingdom in consequence of the improved method of cultivation which prevails there.

The average yield in the Palatinate was 10·3 centners per tagwerk in 1863, whereas in the rest of the kingdom the yield was only 9·26 centners per tagwerk. In 1864 the yield was only 8·1 centners per tagwerk in the Palatinate.

In Middle Franconia the average yield in 1864 was 6·6 centners per tagwerk.

The largest crop was gathered in the canton of Zweibrücken in the Palatinate, namely, 24 centners per tagwerk. In general throughout the whole kingdom the crops vary from 24 to 2 centners per tagwerk.

3. The price of tobacco remained in 1864 much the same as in the year preceding. The average price in 1863 of dried tobacco leaves throughout the whole kingdom was 12 florins 6 kreutzers* per centner, and in 1864 it was 12 florins per centner.

The following were the average prices of tobacco in the seven Provinces in the years 1862, 1863, and 1864:—

	1862.		1863.		1864.	
	Fl.	kr.	Fl.	kr.	Fl.	kr.
Lower Bavaria	20	7	14	0	13	30
Palatinate	17	56	11	26	12	24
Upper ditto	..		11	30	14	0
Upper Franconia	13	30	12	15	10	30
Middle ditto	12	43	10	36	10	5
Lower ditto	15	8	14	52	15	5
Suabia	6	40	10	0	6	0
Whole kingdom	14	21	12	6	12	0

The average price per centner of the best and inferior sorts according to data furnished by producers was as follows:—

* 1 florin equal to 60 kreutzers (1*s.* 8*d.* circa).

	Average Price of best kinds.		Average Price of inferior kinds.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.
Palatinate	14 53	30 0	8 40	4 0
Middle Franconia ..	12 24	11 10	9 40	8 45
Kingdom	16 15	26 24	9 30	5 2

It appears from the above statement that the price of the best tobacco in the Palatinate has largely increased, and of the inferior quality has decreased.

4. The following Table shows the quantity of land planted with tobacco in the different States of the Zollverein, from 1861 to 1864, both years inclusive. It will be seen that there is an increase in 1864, as compared with 1863, in almost all the countries.

States of Zollverein.	Breadth of Land planted with Tobacco.			
	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	Pr. morgen.	Pr. morgen.	Pr. morgen.	Pr. morgen.
Prussia	20,596	21,906	27,580	not yet known
Bavaria	12,138	13,434	18,850	21,504
Saxony	48	58	118·5	106
Hanover	1,228	1,545	2,144	2,430
Wurtemberg	189	262	673	732
Baden	18,722	20,616	29,468	not yet known
Hesse Cassel	529	697	886	915
Hesse Darmstadt ..	1,824	1,982	3,844	5,007
Thuringia	604	727	750	748
Brunswick	7	5	2·5	1·5
Nassau	$\frac{24}{180}$	$\frac{24}{180}$	$\frac{123}{180}$	$\frac{140}{180}$
Frankfort	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	..

9,000 Prussian morgen may be taken as the whole area planted with tobacco within the limits of the Zollverein in the year 1854. 35,435 centners of dried leaves were gathered in 1861; 435,193 centners in 1862; 682,051 centners in 1863; and in 1864 the whole crop may be reckoned at 600,000 centners.

5. To complete the review of the state of tobacco cultivation, it may be interesting to note the state of commerce in this production between the Zollverein and foreign countries.

The following Table contains a comparative statement of all kinds of tobacco, raw and worked, which have been exported from and imported into the Zollverein in the four years from 1860 to 1863 inclusive:—

IMPORT.

Years.	Tobacco Leaves unworked and Stalks.	Tobacco for Pipes, in Rolls or Cut.	Cigars.	Snuff.
	Zoll. centner.	Zoll centner.	Zoll. centner.	Zoll. centner.
1860	585,912	8,271	11,262	121
1861	595,917	7,507	11,432	78
1862	583,914	7,670	11,594	72
1863	572,518	7,591	12,084	57

EXPORT.

Years.	Tobacco Leaves unworked and Stalks.	Tobacco for Pipes, in Rolls or Cut.	Cigars.	Snuff.
	Zoll. centner.	Zoll. centner.	Zoll. centner.	Zoll. centner.
1860	85,505	10,244	67,922	7,687
1861	131,281	10,976	14,421	8,250
1862	149,248	11,702	12,297	8,370
1863	142,861	15,082	17,173	7,701

The export of tobacco in a manufactured state from the Zollverein is thus seen to be much in excess of the importation.

The extraordinary diminution in the exportation of cigars is accounted for by the introduction of the new Tariff of the United States of America, which came into operation on 1st April, 1861, by which the duty on imported cigars was trebled, and the exportation throughout the Netherlands from the Zollverein, which was formerly of considerable importance, was almost extinguished.

REPORTS

BY

HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARIES

OF

EMBASSY AND LEGATION,

ON THE

MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, &c.,

OF THE

COUNTRIES IN WHICH THEY RESIDE.

No. 15.

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United States.

Further Report by Mr. Burnley, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, on the Iron and Steel Trade of the United States.

Mr. Burnley to Sir F. Bruce.

Sir, *Washington, May* 23, 1866.

My attention has been called to a Report of a meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association, which took place in Philadelphia at the close of 1865, anterior therefore to the one upon which I reported recently to the Foreign Office (see Reports of Secretaries on Commerce, No. 13).

At this meeting, which was attended by nearly all the ironmasters of Pennsylvania and other districts interested in the manufacture, a full Report was read by the Secretary, of great value no doubt to the iron trade, and is herewith inclosed.

The Report is accompanied by copious tables, showing the names, owners, location, post office, date of erection and size of each furnace, quantity of blast and power used, production of each for 1849, and from 1854 to 1864, both inclusive, capacity in 1850, 1857 and 1865, quantity of ore, flux, and fuel used in 1864, &c.

These two Reports may be usefully taken together in connection, as the posterior meeting in Washington was intended to show how affairs stood as compared with the period upon which the present Report is based.

From the few opening remarks of the President it appears that the primary object of the Association was the importance of devising ways and means of disseminating among the people of the Western States correct information respecting the industrial interests of the country, and the reciprocal relations of agriculture and domestic manufacturs.

"Education," says the President, "is necessary to enable the people to distinguish a true political economy from the

false theories which, under the name of free trade, its advocates dignify as a science, and endeavour to apply practically upon all countries less advanced in the arts and in wealth than their own.

"Foreign in its inception and propagated by foreign aid, it inculcates, as sound doctrine, the discouragement of manufacturing at home, the diversity of employments, and the enlarging of home markets for home production; and magnifies the importance of a whole people engaging in the cultivation of the soil, the pursuits of commerce, and in looking to foreign countries for the supply of nearly all their other wants."

The President stated among other things that he had it from good authority that British iron had been sold, delivered to purchasers in the United States with privileges of any deductions from the bill of sale in the event of a reduction of the duty, thus bribing the purchaser's influence towards the accomplishment of the desired object, and the President qualifies this as the "impertinent intermeddling of foreigners in our national legislation for their own ends and against our domestic interests."

The foreign producer, says Mr. Rodgers, who submitted the proceedings of a meeting of gentlemen interested in the iron and ore business, held at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, can lay down his iron in American markets cheaper than the American manufacturer.

"Not only is there a direct tax," he observes, "paid on every ton produced here, but almost everything which the operative or manufacturer consumes or uses is also taxed, in addition to which there is a large state and local taxation."

From various causes prices of all kinds of merchandize and all classes of securities have been higher here than in Europe. Not only articles of foreign growth, such as teas, coffees, hides, spices, sugars drugs have paid a profit on their importation from England, but American produce, cotton, breadstuffs and provisions have ruled so much higher here than abroad that New York millers have sent to Liverpool to buy Chicago wheat, and New York bakers have sent to Paris to buy flour.

The free trade organ of New York, the "Evening Post," makes the following observations on the general question of protection as put forward by the manufacturing interests:—

"The truth is, that 'protection' oppresses and crushes manufactures, as coddling weakens the constitution and

destroys the life of a child. The history of the iron manufacture in this country is a notorious example of this. It has always been petted, and it is declared by the iron-masters now to be weaker and more in need of 'protection' than ever. Yet the very men who thus demand that the country shall pay them a bounty for making iron assert in the next breath that we possess unrivalled facilities for its manufacture, in the abundance and richness of the ores, their nearness to great deposits of coal, and the enormous demand of the country for the product.

"With such advantages, if they were only thrown upon their own resources, they would quickly achieve a splendid success; with free trade, or a low and strictly revenue tariff, we should find ourselves, in a few years, exporting iron to all parts of the world, as well as supplying the home market, while with 'protection' for more than half a century, the iron interest still cries out for more protection, and declares itself too weak to stand alone."

From the Secretary's Report it appears that the product of the blast furnaces in the United States in the year 1864 was 1,145,413 tons (2,000 lbs.), of which 684,018 tons were anthracite pigs, 215,899 raw coal and coke, and 255,486 charcoal. In 1856, the make of pig iron was as follows:—443,113 tons (2,000 lbs.) anthracite, 77,900 tons coke and raw bitumen coal, 390,716 tons charcoal; total, 911,729 tons.

The most notable increase has been in the production of pig iron made from coke and raw coal west of the Alleghany range. In 1856, the product was 77,900 tons, while in 1864 it ran up to 205,899 tons; an increase of nearly 200 per cent.

The production of charcoal iron has greatly diminished since 1856. Then the product was 390,716 tons (2,000 lbs.), and in 1864 only 255,486 tons; a diminution of 135,230 tons.

In 1856, the whole number of charcoal furnaces in the United States was 316, many of which, however, were then abandoned and going to ruin; now we find the furnaces in the loyal States actually producing charcoal iron reduced to 190.

There were 335,369 tons (2,000 lbs.) of railroad iron made in the loyal States in 1864, of which 158,166 tons were from new iron, and 177,203 were re-rolled.

In 1856, the total quantity new and re-rolled made in

the United States was 180,018 tons, the increase in 1864 being 155,347 tons, and equal to nearly 100 per cent.

From the difficulty which appears to exist in procuring correct information from the bar iron mills, plate mills, and forges, the Association does not feel itself warranted in giving specific figures for the aggregate returns of these important branches. The following Table shows the fluctuation in the price of bar iron from September 1861 to March 1866:—

STATEMENT showing the Fluctuations in Prices of Bar Iron, from September 1, 1861, to March 15, 1866.

Date.	Cost in Currency of 1 ton (2,240 lbs.) of Bar Iron.	Average Gold Quotations.	Value of 1 dollar Currency.
	Dollars.		
September 1, 1861 ..	52½	100	100
January 1, 1862 ..	55	104	96⅛
April 1, „ ..	57½	104	96⅛
June 1, „ ..	60	109	91¾
July 1, „ ..	65	121	82⅝
September 1, „ ..	70	123	81¼
October 1, „ ..	75	137	78
November 1, „ ..	80	133	75⅞
December 1, „ ..	85	133	75⅛
March 1, 1863 ..	90	172	58⅛
July 1, „ ..	95	144	69½
December 1, „ ..	100	152	65¾
January 1, 1864 ..	110	159	67⅞
February 1, „ ..	120	161	62
February 15, „ ..	125	161	62
March 1, „ ..	130	168	59¼
April 1, „ ..	135	185	54
May 1, „ ..	140	185	54
June 1, „ ..	150	194	51¼
July 1, „ ..	160	287	34⅓
July 7, „ ..	175	287	34⅓
July 19, „ ..	200*	287*	34⅛*
October 1, „ ..	175	228	43⅞
November 1, „ ..	165	228	43⅞
December 1, „ ..	160	260	38½
January 1, 1865 ..	155	229	45¾
February 1, „ ..	150	229	45¾
March 1, „ ..	140	229	45⅜
March 7, „ ..	135	200	50
March 17, „ ..	125		
April 1, „ ..	120		
April 18, „ ..	110	146½ to 150	66⅔
April 27, „ ..	105		
April 30, „ ..	100		

* Maximum.

Date.	Cost in Currency of 1 ton (2,240 lbs.) of Bar Iron.	Average Gold Quotations.	Value of 1 dollar Currency.
	Dollars.		
May 15, 1865 ..	95	140	$71\frac{3}{7}$
June 15, „ ..	90		
August 5, „ ..	100	145	70
August 14, „ ..	106		
September 1, „ ..	110		
October 1, „ ..	115		
November 1, „ ..	120		
December 1, „ ..	115		
January 1, 1866 ..	110	140	$71\frac{3}{7}$
February 1, „ ..	110	135	74
March 1, „ ..	107	130	77

It will be observed that when gold was at par in September 1861 the price of 1 ton of bar iron (2,240 lbs.) was $52\frac{1}{2}$ dollars, and that it culminated in July 1864, when gold was at its maximum of 287 and the paper dollar was worth $34\frac{1}{3}$ cents at a price of 200 dollars. From that period it gradually declined, when in March of the present year it stood, with gold at 130, at 107 dollars a ton.

In 1850, nearly the total supply of steel to this country was obtained from Great Britain and Germany. The total importation of that year of cast, shear, and German steel was 6,385 gross tons, valued at 1,332,253 dollars (273,561*l.*) Now Pittsburgh is said to supply more than 9,000 tons, and the entire American production reaches 18,000 tons nett.

The importations of steel are, however, increasing to an alarming extent, and the demand which until lately was confined principally to the American supply is now in the process of being divided with the foreign supply.

What the state of the steel manufacture was three months later the Secretary took occasion to mention at the Washington meeting (see p. 396 of Secretary's Reports, No. 13).

I would further refer here for a full account of iron mining in the United States to page 175 of the introductory portion of the volume on Manufactures recently published by the Census Department of Washington, and now in the possession of the Foreign Office.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HUME BURNLEY.

Report made to the Annual Meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association, December 13, 1865.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

The connection of the present Secretary with the American Iron and Steel Association commenced in the beginning of October last. He is, therefore, able to report the workings of the Association from actual experience, for two months only. The history of the Association up to that time, however, will be found in the Reports of the former Secretary, Robert H. Lamborn, Esq., together with the published Reports of its proceedings at the quarterly meetings held at Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Cleveland. As these publications have been circulated freely among our members, it will be merely necessary in the following Report to give a brief summary of the workings of the Association to the period of our last meeting at Cleveland. But I will endeavour to bring before you with more minuteness the operations of the Association during the four months which have since elapsed.

The objects for the attainment of which the American Iron and Steel Association was organized, and which have ever since been kept steadily in view, are so well understood by everyone present, that it is unnecessary to enumerate them. It is sufficient to say that every effort that has been made by the Association to promote the interest to which it is especially devoted has undoubtedly resulted to the advantage of all our great native industries, and this conviction is not the least of the incentives to continue the active exertions that have marked its history. One of the important subjects in favour of which its influence has been strenuously exerted is that of protection to American manufactures.

At the quarterly meeting held at Pittsburgh in February last, the discussion of this subject was entered upon with great earnestness by those present. At the suggestion of the President, a committee was appointed with authority to prepare and circulate, in the form of tracts and otherwise, short essays presenting the points of political economy involved in the policies of protection and free trade. The late Secretary in his Report to the Cleveland meeting, gave a very lucid statement of the manner in which this method of educating the public mind in the truths of protection was progressing.

A large amount of money had been raised in different

sections of the country for this purpose, the greater part of which had been forwarded to the President of the Association, through whose zeal over 1,100,000 pamphlets has been circulated throughout the West and North-West. Since the last meeting this work has been going steadily and successfully onward, 135,000 copies in English, German, and Norwegian being in process of distribution. In every effort looking to the promotion of our interests, in the collection of statistics and other valuable information, great assistance has been given by the local associations. These auxiliary organizations have been formed at Pittsburgh, Plattsburgh, New York, Cleveland, Ironton, and Cincinnati, Ohio, and it is to be hoped that the examples of these enterprising communities will be imitated throughout the country. The rapid decline in the price of gold which took place when it became apparent that the late war was approaching a favourable termination, caused a great depression in the iron and steel trade. The late Secretary in his Report showed that the furnaces of the country were not producing more than one-third of their capacity, and that but few rolling-mills were in operation. This diminution in the production of iron, in connection with the steadiness in the price of gold, has given a temporary activity to business. It is humiliating, however, to feel that the premium on gold is the only protection we have against foreign competition, and that in proportion as the national credit is restored our native industries are injured.

Appreciating the importance of accurate information concerning the iron and steel trade of the country, Mr. Lamborn commenced early in the year the work of collecting and compiling the statistics of our furnaces, mills, and forges. His efforts were first directed to the acquisition of full information concerning the anthracite furnaces of the United States. These were divided into five geographical groups or divisions, as follows :—

1st. The Lehigh group, composing the furnaces situated in the valley of the Lehigh and Delaware Rivers, including the Cooper furnaces, opposite the mouth of the Lehigh, in New Jersey.

2nd. The Schuylkill group, comprising the furnaces in the valley of the Schuylkill River.

3rd. The Lower Susquehanna group, comprising the furnaces of the valley of the Susquehanna River, in and below Harrisburg, which includes the anthracite furnaces in Maryland.

4th. The Upper Susquehanna group, comprising the furnaces in the valley of the Susquehanna, above Harrisburg, and of the Juniata.

5th. The Eastern group, comprising all the anthracite furnaces east and north of Pennsylvania, excepting the Cooper furnaces in New Jersey, which more properly belong to the Lehigh region. Of this group New Jersey contains 1, New York 24, Connecticut 2, and Massachusetts 3.

The tables of the Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Lower Susquehanna groups have already been completed and forwarded to the members of the Association. The proofs of the Upper Susquehanna and Eastern groups are herewith presented. These tables show the names, owners, location, post office, date of erection, and size of each furnace, quantity of blast and power used, production of each for 1849, and from 1854 to 1864, both inclusive, capacity in 1850, 1857, and 1865, quantity of ore, flux, and fuel used in 1864, &c. A careful perusal of these tables will enable a correct judgment to be formed of the rapidly increasing importance of the iron interest of the country. Thus we find that in 1849 the Lehigh region produced but 44,347 tons of metal, being an average of 4,434 tons for each furnace in blast. In 1860, the year before the war, they produced 173,075, while in 1864, the last of which we have definite information, their production reached 214,093 tons, an average of 7,929 tons for each furnace in blast. Their total annual capacity in 1850 was 76,166 tons. In the present year they are capable of producing 267,116 tons. This region consumed in 1864, 486,105 tons of ore, and 159,051 tons anthracite coal, a consumption of about 2¼ tons of ore and 2 1·7 tons of coal for each ton of iron made. Of the 30 furnaces in this group, 22 are now in blast. Of the 24 furnaces in the Schuylkill group, investigations just concluded show that 20 are now in blast. In the year 1849 this region produced 23,436 tons of metal, being an average of 2,929 for each furnace in operation. In 1860 they produced 92,345 tons, and in 1864, 112,806 tons, an average of 5,372 tons per furnace in blast. In 1850 the total capacity of the region was 42,030 tons.

In 1864 there were 259,000 tons of ore and 227,000 tons of coal consumed, a consumption of about 2 3·10 tons of ore and 2 tons of coal for each ton of iron. Of the 32 furnaces comprising the Lower Susquehanna group, 22 are now in blast. In 1849 this region produced 24,256

tons of pig metal—an average of 2,694 tons per furnace in blast. In 1860 they made 101,246 tons, and in 1864, 118,615 were produced, averaging 4,394 tons per furnace. The capacity of these furnaces in 1850 was 72,400 tons; they are now able to produce 170,861 tons. In 1864 this region consumed 271,762 tons of ore and 228,886 tons of coal—a fraction over $2\frac{1}{8}$ tons of ore and 2 tons of coal for each ton of iron made. Of the 29 furnaces in the Upper Susquehanna group, 16 are now in blast. In 1849 this region produced 26,625 tons of iron, an average of 2,420 tons per furnace in blast. In 1860 the production was 66,698, which was increased in 1864, to 106,964 tons, an average of 5,348 tons for each furnace in operation. The utmost capacity of this region in 1850 was 58,700 tons. The present year it is capable of producing 167,000 tons. Eight furnaces in this group have been idle for a number of years, and it is not likely that they will again be put in blast. In 1864 the furnaces in this region consumed 256,865 tons ore and 210,136 tons coal, being 2 2·5 tons of ore and about 2 tons of coal for each ton of iron manufactured.

In the Eastern group there are 31 furnaces, of which 10 are now in blast. The cause of the general inactivity in the valleys of the Hudson and Housatonic Rivers is given in letters received from prominent iron men in those regions, from which I extract the following:—"The dulness of the iron trade early in the season, and the subsequent difficulties among the coal miners, prevented many from getting in a stock of materials." Another manufacturer, writing from Poughkeepsie says:—"The reason why so many furnaces in this section are out of blast is the utter impossibility of getting coal to supply them. Coal would have cost the latter part of the season not less than 12 dollars per ton delivered at the works, and a supply could not be procured at that price, consequently the furnaces will have to remain idle until next season, or until they can get coal at reasonable rates."

The following summary, showing the total production of anthracite iron in the United States for the year 1849, and from 1854 to 1864, both inclusive, the capacity in 1850, 1857, and 1865, and the consumption of ore, flux, and coal in 1864, has been prepared from the foregoing Tables:—

Name of Group.	PRODUCTION. In Tons of 2,000 lbs.												CAPACITY. In Tons of 2,000 lbs.			CONSUMPTION IN 1864. In tons of 2,000 lbs.		
	1849.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1850.	1857.	1865.	Ore.	Flux.	Coal.
Lehigh Group	44,347	92,323	114,698	145,161	131,078	127,839	161,431	173,075	147,418	156,696	192,740	214,093	76,166	168,224	267,116	486,105	273,660	459,051
Schuylkill Group	23,436	32,570	62,112	68,437	72,245	56,489	82,339	92,345	55,451	78,719	83,123	112,806	42,030	119,700	143,150	258,934	126,941	227,615
Lower Susquehanna Group	24,256	72,042	70,335	96,290	63,077	52,410	78,027	101,246	70,912	66,752	93,833	118,615	72,400	141,650	170,861	271,762	110,069	228,886
Upper Susquehanna Group	26,625	65,332	69,891	71,078	69,274	65,079	72,154	66,698	61,480	88,511	90,451	106,964	58,700	122,900	167,000	256,865	136,105	210,136
Eastern Group	*	47,168	64,830	62,147	54,711	59,613	77,794	85,847	73,968	79,637	117,491	131,540	36,000	117,100	212,641	251,285	75,878	265,147
Total production of anthracite iron in the United States	118,664	339,435	381,866	443,113	390,385	361,430	471,745	519,211	409,229	470,315	577,638	684,018	285,296	669,574	960,768	1,524,951	722,653	1,390,835

* Not reported.

Average quantity of ore used in the production of 1 ton of iron, 2¼ tons. Average quantity of coal used in the production of 1 ton of iron, 2 tons.

In 1854 the furnaces comprised in the Eastern group produced 47,168 tons of pig metal, an average of 3,933 tons for each furnace in blast, twelve being then in operation. In 1860 they produced 85,847 tons, and in 1864, 131,540 tons, being an average in 1864 of 5,719 tons per furnace in blast.

The utmost capacity of these works in 1850 was 36,000 tons. Their estimated capacity the present year is 201,841 tons; in 1864, 251,285 tons of ore, and 265,147 tons of coal were used, a consumption of 1 8·10 tons of ore, and 2 tons of coal for each ton of iron made.

Of the total production in 1864 of anthracite pig iron, as shown in the foregoing Table, there were produced in Massachusetts, 2,509 tons; New York, 121,863 tons; New Jersey, 29,578 tons; Pennsylvania, 519,690 tons; Maryland, 10,378 tons.

All the facts relating to the raw bituminous coal and coke furnaces of the country have not yet been received; their total production, however, for the year 1864 was 205,899 tons, as follows:—

	Tons.
Pennsylvania	117,651
West Virginia	3,800
Maryland	1,717
Ohio	82,731

Our information concerning the charcoal furnaces in Pennsylvania, although not as yet entirely full, is sufficient to enable me to give the following data:—

In 1849 there were 79 charcoal furnaces in Pennsylvania east of the mountains, which produced in that year 55,617 tons. By the year 1860, 32 of these had finally ceased operations. To the remaining 47, at least 7 new furnaces had been added; the production in that year was 36,576 tons. In 1864, 42,953 tons were made. West of the Alleghany Mountains, in Pennsylvania, there has been since 1849 a very rapid and marked decrease in the production of charcoal iron. This region in 1849 produced 55,494 tons of charcoal iron, 85 furnaces being in operation. In 1864, 9 furnaces only were in blast, producing 8,701 tons. This remarkable decrease in the quantity of charcoal iron made in Pennsylvania can be ascribed to the operation of several agencies.

1. One that has been active for a number of years, viz., the absorption of woodland for agricultural purposes.

2. One of recent introduction, viz., the great demand

and consequent high price of labour, resulting from the discovery of vast quantities of petroleum in the valleys of the Alleghany and its tributaries.

3. The extensive introduction of the manufacture of iron from raw bituminous coal and coke.

These causes operating with more or less intensity throughout the Eastern States will probably gradually drive the charcoal iron manufacture into the Western and North-Western States, where wood is cheap, and where the ores are of unexampled purity and richness. The total production of charcoal pig iron in 1864, amounted to 255,486 tons.

The proof of the Table of rolling mills making railroad rails in the United States, is also submitted to the meeting. This Table has been prepared with the greatest care, and is believed to be substantially correct. The product of the mills for 1864 was as follows:—

	No. of Mills.	New Rails.	Re-rolled.	Total Product.	Present Capacity.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Massachusetts ..	2	8,739	21,573	30,312	37,000
New York	5	11,056	46,377	57,433	98,000
New Jersey	1	2,577	9,110	11,687	12,000
Pennsylvania ..	14	130,418	29,192	159,610	318,000
Maryland	2	3,248	2,240	5,488	29,000
West Virginia ..	2	..	844	844	18,000
Ohio	3	2,128	18,173	29,301	36,000
Kentucky	2	..	4,441	4,441	26,000
Indiana	1	..	12,773	12,773	30,000
Illinois	3	..	26,800	26,880	80,000
Michigan	1	..	5,600	5,600	20,000
Missouri	1	..	..	..	10,000
Tennessee	1	..	..	..	9,000
Georgia	1	..	..	..	9,000
Total	39	158,166	177,203	335,369	732,000

In 1850 the production of the rail mills in the country was 29,083 tons, six mills only having been put in operation. The discrepancy between the present capacity of our rail mills and the quantity produced in 1864 is to be attributed to the fact that many of the works were in operation during a portion of the year only, whilst others were idle during the entire year. These mills have 935 furnaces, classified as follows:—

Double puddling furnaces	250
Single puddling furnaces	352
Heating furnaces	333

They have 131 trains of rolls, 37 of which are "three high."

The cost of transportation for old and new iron, makes necessary the employment of local mills for the business of re-rolling. This acts in a manner equivalent to the imposition of prohibitory import duties. In this respect this branch of the iron trade is peculiar. It is, therefore, interesting to observe the vast increase in the capacity of these mills during the last eight years. In 1857 we re-rolled 56,450 tons; in 1858, 55,545 tons; in 1859, 63,356 tons; in 1860, 75,324 tons; in 1861, 94,206 tons; in 1862, 112,594 tons; in 1863, 156,669 tons; in 1864, 177,203 tons. Is not this evidence that as soon as a business is assured of permanent and adequate protection, the confidence of capital in its stability causes every demand upon it to be answered by a corresponding and ample growth?

Some time since your Secretary addressed the proprietors of each of the thirty steel works in the United States for information which would enable him to compile the statistics of this important and rapidly ramifying branch of trade. The answers were returned very slowly, but by frequently urging the value of correct information in enabling us to secure wise and just legislation in matters affecting our interests, the Reports with few exceptions have been received. A summary of these Reports shows that the total production of steel of all kinds in the United States, during the year ending October 1, 1865, is about 18,000 tons, as follows: Massachusetts, 450 tons: Connecticut, 100 tons; New York, 2,500 tons; New Jersey, 3,700 tons; Pennsylvania, 11,500 tons.

The works in the city of Pittsburgh produced about one-half of the steel manufactured in the country. The capacity of our steel works is not less than 43,000 tons per annum.

For the period previous to the year 1857, the Secretary is principally indebted to the valuable series of facts furnished by the publications of the old Iron Association.

The materials for the construction of similarly exhaustive tables of the charcoal furnaces, the raw bituminous coal and coke furnaces, the rolling mills, forges, and bloomeries for all the Northern States, are to a great extent in the possession of the Association, and are being tabulated and placed in a form for publication as rapidly as possible.

Our income is now sufficient to enable us to pursue our labours until a faithful statistical record of the iron trade of the whole country is obtained. After which the

task of collecting from year to year the facts which relate to this important interest will be comparatively light. Efforts have been and will continue to be made to make these tables as exhaustive as possible, in order that they may furnish a basis upon which to build, year by year, a more complete system of American iron and steel statistics.

Since the quarterly meeting at Cleveland, your Secretary has sent over three hundred communications to iron and steel manufacturers in all parts of the country, setting forth the objects of the Association and inviting their co-operation as members thereof. In this manner principally 44 contributing members have been added to our roll. We have now 20 honorary and 218 contributing members. The efforts to bring within the Association still larger numbers of our manufacturers will be unremitting, and, we believe, will continue to be successful. The advantage of being thoroughly organized is freely admitted, as is also the necessity, never greater than now, of raising our united voices in an urgent appeal to our national councils, in order that our interests may be properly represented and cared for.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY Mc ALLISTER, Jun.,
Secretary, pro tem.

REPORTS

BY

HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARIES

OF

EMBASSY AND LEGATION,

ON THE

MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, &c.,

OF THE

COUNTRIES IN WHICH THEY RESIDE.

No. 16.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
August 1866.

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1866.

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Spain.

Report by Mr. West, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Madrid, July 1, 1866.

THE state of the live stock in Spain has always been a matter of great importance to the country, and has been the subject, at different periods of its history, of many complicated legislative enactments and Royal Ordinances. I have endeavoured, in another place, to explain the peculiar privileges which were obtained by the holders and breeders of stock in former times, and the curious institution of "La Mesta,"—privileges and immunities arising from the Crown by the influence which the members of this Body exercised.

The abolition of these privileges, which had had the effect of preventing, in a great measure, the cultivation of the land, has been in this respect attended with beneficial results; and although live stock has not actually declined in consequence, it cannot be said to have increased, when its importance to the necessities of the population is considered.

According to some statistics, published in the year 1756, it would seem that the number of live stock then existing in Spain was 29,006,238, not including horses and mules of luxury. There were, besides, 2,933,277 head belonging to ecclesiastical establishments. This computation, however, did not include the Provinces of Aragon, Catalonia, and the Basque, so that the total number may fairly be set at 40,000,000. Now the computation for 1858 gives 20,104,085, and that for 1859, 26,014,338. The latest one, however, gives the the following Returns:—

Horses	..	672,559	Goats	..	4,429,576
Mules	..	1,001,878	Pigs	..	4,264,817
Asses	..	1,290,814	Camels	..	3,104
Cattle	..	2,904,598			
Sheep	..	22,054,968			36,622,314

Although a diminution of 3,377,686 head cannot be considered very much, it assumes greater proportions when regard is had to the difference in the amount of population, which in 1756 was only 7,473,187, while it is now 15,673,536. Thus with a population which has more than doubled, the number of live stock cannot be said to have increased or diminished.

Its proportion to every 100 inhabitants is as follows :—

Horses ..	.. 4·20	Sheep ..	.. 140·54
Mules ..	.. 6·40	Goats ..	.. 28·28
Asses ..	.. 8·12	Pigs ..	.. 26·24
Cattle ..	.. 18·56	Other beasts	.. 214·92

The small proportion of horses appears remarkable, and evidently shows that the mule and ass are preferred for all agricultural and draught purposes. For domestic and carriage use, foreign countries supply large numbers. Considerable numbers of native horses are still required, and in 1863 the Cavalry and Artillery took 12,154. This latter branch of the service, however, employs mules to a great extent.

As regards other countries, Spain ranks fifth in the total number of horses, mules, and asses, and fourth in their proportion to every 100 inhabitants, as the following statistics will show :—

Country.	Population.	No. of Head.	Proportion.
Saxony	2,225,240	884,472	39·75
Italy	21,776,953	5,875,000	26·98
Russia	68,931,728	13,660,000	19·82
Spain	15,673,536	2,965,251	18·92
Hanover	1,888,070	259,300	13·73
Denmark	2,734,914	375,000	13·71
Turkey	15,500,000	1,950,000	12·58
Greece	1,067,216	120,000	11·24
Sweden	5,167,978	511,000	9·89
France	36,755,871	3,607,000	9·81
Prussia	17,739,913	1,570,000	8·85
England	29,031,164	2,500,000	8·61
Portugal	3,923,410	317,000	8·08
Austria	37,754,856	2,856,460	7·57
Bavaria	4,689,837	349,690	7·46
Switzerland ..	2,513,494	145,500	5·80
Holland	3,569,456	206,000	5·77
Baden	1,239,291	73,900	5·52
Belgium	4,782,256	250,000	5·23

As regards the total number of horses, mules, and asses, therefore, Spain is not much behind other countries. This cannot be said with respect to cattle, for it will be seen from the following Table that she holds the eighth place as regards numbers, and the last but one as regard the proportion to the population :—

Country.	No. of Head.	Proportion.
Greece	900,000	84·33
Bavaria	2,625,300	55·95
Turkey..	15,000,000	51·67
Sweden	2,499,000	48·35
Hanover	794,000	42·06
Switzerland	950,000	37·85
Denmark	1,018,000	27·23
Baden	481,000	35·99
Russia	22,120,000	32·10
Austria..	11,389,000	30·14
Italy	6,500,000	29·84
Prussia..	5,042,000	28·42
Holland	1,000,000	28·01
France..	9,936,000	27·03
Saxony..	544,910	24·49
Belgium	900,000	18·82
Spain	2,904,598	18·56
Portugal	596,059	15·68

It would seem, however, that the quantity of the larger live stock—that is, horses, mules, asses, and cattle, which, taken together, number 5,869,849—is sufficient for the amount of land under cultivation according to the calculation here, that only 2 beasts of burden are sufficient for the proper annual culture of 100 fanegas of land, or 84 acres. The area of land which is actually not barren, and is fit for some species of cultivation, contains 41,217,138 fanegas, or 35,328,972 acres, so that the proportion would be 14·24 head to the 84 acres. As regards sheep, Spain ranks next to England and Greece, both in numbers and proportion to inhabitants, as will be seen from the following Table :—

Country.	No. of Head.	Proportion.
Greece..	2,500,000	235·19
England	50,000,000	172·23
Spain	22,054,000	140·84
France	34,000,000	92·50
Turkey..	14,300,000	92·26
Prussia..	16,236,000	91·54
Hanover	1,631,000	86·38
Austria..	30,000,000	79·46
Portugal	2,383,041	60·74
Russia	39,000,000	56·58
Sweden..	2,680,000	51·86
Denmark	1,200,000	43·88
Bavaria	1,899,900	40·51
Italy	6,500,000	29·85
Saxony..	583,000	26·21
Switzerland	550,000	22·31
Belgium	830,000	17·44
Holland	560,000	15·69
Baden	189,000	14·11

In the number of goats Spain is first.

Country.	No. of Head.	Proportion.
Spain	4,429,576	28·28
Portugal	1,066,241	27·18
Switzerland	350,000	13·94
Turkey..	1,500,000	9·68
Italy	1,750,000	8·04
Sweden	363,000	7·02
Denmark	105,000	3·84
Saxony..	64,975	2·92
Greece	300,000	2·81
France	964,000	2·62
Holland	90,000	2·52
Bavaria	107,240	2·29
Russia	1,150,000	2·25
Prussia..	395,000	2·23
Belgium	85,000	1·78
Baden	22,100	1·65
England	210,000	0·72
Austria	238,000	0·63
Hanover	8,000	0·42

The abundance of this animal can scarcely be considered as showing the prosperity of the live stock, especially when it is seen that as regards the more important and useful races of animals Spain is far behind other countries. It is a singular fact that the least useful, perhaps, of domestic animals for agricultural purposes should be that which is the most numerous in proportion to the inhabitants, and in numbers, as compared with other countries.

Where cattle and pigs abound, for they appear generally in a certain proportion, it seems that goats are scarce, but this certainly is not the case in Spain, as the number of pigs does not exceed the number of goats.

I find the following statistics relative to the swine in Europe :—

Country.	No. of Head.	Proportion.
England	18,000,000	62·01
Spain	4,260,817	27·24
Portugal	895,520	22·81
Baden	300,000	22·40
Austria..	7,000,000	18·54
Bavaria	842,850	17·97
Sweden	892,000	17·20
Holland	500,000	14·01
France	4,900,000	13·33
Prussia	2,116,000	11·93
Italy	2,550,000	11·71
Switzerland	280,000	11·15
Hanover	201,000	10·64
Russia	6,300,000	9·01
Belgium	400,000	8·36
Denmark	150,000	5·48
Saxony..	120,931	5·43
Greece..	40,000	3·75
Turkey..	300,000	1·94

The small live stock appears more numerous in this country than the large.

The next Table shows the proportion per head of live stock used for food in the different countries of Europe :—

Countries.	Proportion per Head.	Countries.	Proportion per Head.
Greece	3·26	Bavaria	1·17
England.. ..	2·87	Russia	1·00
Spain	2·15	Denmark ..	0·90
Turkey	1·57	Switzerland ..	0·85
Hanover.. ..	1·40	Baden	0·74
France	1·35	Italy	0·69
Prussia	1·34	Holland	0·60
Austria	1·28	Saxony	0·59
Portugal.. ..	1·26	Belgium.. ..	0·46
Sweden	1·24		

As regards Spain it will be seen that she is next to England in alimentary means. I cannot, however, vouch for the complete accuracy of these calculations as computations of cattle must necessarily be subject to errors, but I believe they are substantially correct.

It now only remains to show the proportion of live stock to the land in Spain and in other countries.

Nations.	Land fit for Stock and under Cultivation.	No. of Head of Live Stock.	No. of Head per Kilomètre.
	Sq. Kilomètres.		
England	313,128	85,710,000	273·72
Saxony	14,988	2,198,428	146·68
France	542,397	53,407,000	98·47
Prussia	280,194	25,359,000	90·50
Belgium	29,456	2,465,000	83·68
Austria	644,850	51,483,845	78·29
Bavaria	75,981	5,824,980	76·66
Hanover	38,456	2,893,300	75·24
Greece	52,259	3,860,000	73·86
Holland	32,589	2,356,000	72·29
Spain	507,036	36,622,313	72·23
Baden	15,284	1,066,000	72·23
Italy	350,889	23,175,000	66·05
Switzerland ..	40,731	2,245,500	55·13
Portugal	100,031	5,257,861	52·56
Denmark	56,843	2,848,000	50·10
Russia	5,450,199	82,230,000	15·09
Turkey	2,085,596	26,250,000	12·59
Sweden	757,852	6,945,000	9·16

It follows from these statistics, therefore, that Spain, as regards other countries, holds the fifth place in the number of live stock of all kinds, and the tenth in its proportion to the land. Considering the scanty population, the depressed state of the agricultural interest, the little attention which is paid to improving the breeds of the animals most useful, and the want of capital, the actual quantity of live stock must be taken as an indication of what it might become under more propitious circumstances.

The importation of foreign stock of all kinds is considerable.

I have drawn up the following Table from the official Returns for the years 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863 of the imports.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Horses ..	2,065	1,599	1,660	1,911	2,115	2,256
Asses ..	550	379	366	483	561	740
Goats ..	438	1,660	933	1,576	961	993
Pigs ..	3,720	2,066	2,907	2,527	1,821	2,888
Sheep ..	9,163	21,487	10,259	18,836	7,644	27,386
Mules ..	10,935	11,203	10,989	14,210	14,372	12,790
Cattle ..	5,402	5,402	3,957	9,203	6,592	7,921

Most of the sheep are imported from Portugal and Algiers, and most of the horses and mules from France.

The importations from England are very small.

The exportation of live stock during the same years was as follows:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Horses ..	237	259	68	145	190	229
Asses ..	88	77	217	151	48	57
Goats ..	316	301	699	304	400	429
Pigs ..	3,069	3,217	5,414	8,553	10,860	10,339
Sheep ..	14,998	5,987	17,364	38,907	11,858	7,098
Mules ..	357	73	125	153	48	77
Cattle ..	8,858	8,048	15,302	19,565	17.459	17,136

Of the number of pigs exported in 1863 there were 878 to France, 8,627 to Gibraltar, and 816 to Portugal; sheep, 684 to France, 5,914 to Gibraltar, and 500 to Portugal; none to other countries. Cattle, 6,147 to England, 556 to France, 2,056 to Gibraltar, and 8,377 to Portugal.

In 1862, 175 horses were exported to Portugal, 7,394 pigs to Gibraltar, and 2,029 to Portugal. 1,243 sheep to France, and 10,535 to Gibraltar. 7,878 head of cattle were shipped to England, 2,581 to Gibraltar, and 6,061 to Portugal.

In the year 1861 very few horses were exported. Of the 8,553 pigs, 4,056 went to Gibraltar, and 2,512 to Portugal; 36,838 sheep, and 3,261 cattle went to Gibraltar, and 6,972 head of cattle were exported to Portugal.

During the year 1860 the export of live stock was much less.

Scarcely any horses, and only 5,414 pigs, 3,209 of which went to Gibraltar; of the 17,364 sheep and 15,302 cattle, 15,300 sheep and 5,700 cattle went to Gibraltar, and 3,825 to Portugal.

In the year 1859, 225 horses were exported to Portugal. Of the 3,217 pigs, 2,346 went to Gibraltar; of the 5,987 sheep, 5,430 to Gibraltar, and of the cattle 1,500 to England, 464 to France, 2,366 to Portugal, and 3,596 to Gibraltar.

Coming to the year 1858 a still further diminution will be remarked in the exportation of pigs and cattle. Of the 3,069 pigs exported, 2,103 went to Gibraltar, and of the 14,433 sheep, 14,433 went also there, besides 3,066 head of cattle.

The variation in the export of sheep appears considerable.

I am unable to state the ultimate destination of the proportionately large quantity of live stock exported from this country to Gibraltar, for it cannot be for the consumption of that fortress alone.

The following is the declared value of the live stock exported from Spain during the six years 1858 to 1863 inclusive.

	1858.	1859.*	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Horses ..	1,617	..	1,320	2,320	3,800	4,580
Asses ..	1,442	..	5,155	1,405	1,185	1,500
Goats ..	189	..	419	182	320	343
Pigs ..	8,710	..	21,656	25,659	38,010	32,861
Sheep ..	13,492	..	12,626	25,678	10,079	5,394
Mules ..	9,265	..	1,432	2,448	720	1,386
Cattle ..	61,375	..	137,718	136,955	122,213	119,952
	96,090	87,927	180,320	194,647	176,327	166,016

There is no duty on the export of live stock.

The following is the declared value of the live stock imported into Spain during the same period :—

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Horses ..	77,660	59,804	59,902	71,500	78,604	83,510
Asses ..	880	606	585	772	897	1,258
Goats ..	114	365	279	404	345	337
Pigs ..	3,999	3,879	3,091	1,801	1,294	3,322
Sheep ..	2,608	6,060	2,539	5,161	2,209	9,012
Mules ..	41,178	115,492	118,522	158,966	161,154	127,900
Cattle ..	3,983	8,874	6,632	7,806	11,638	21,412
	130,422	195,080	191,550	246,410	256,141	246,751

* The Returns for 1859 do not specify the value of each class o animals.

The duties levied on live animals are as follows :—

	Imported under National Flag.		Imported under Foreign Flag or by Land.	
	R.v.	c.	R.v.	c.
Donkeys	25	50	30	60
Entire horses whose age is known ..	80	0	96	0
Horses whose age is not known.. ...	120	0	144	0
Horses over 5 years	750	0	900	0
Entire horses or others and mares not 5 years old	200	0	240	0
Goats, with or without kids	10	0	12	0
Kids under 2 years old	6	25	7	50
Thibet goats	1	20	1	45
Young pigs, 6 months old, not fatted (sucking)..	17	50	21	0
Ditto, over 6 months	60	0	72	0
Lambs under 1 year	6	25	7	50
Sheep	8	75	10	50
For breeding purposes and improving wool, from Germany and England	0	10	0	15
Mules	100	0	100	0
Calves under 2 years old	30	0	36	0
Oxen of any age, young bulls and cows from 2 to 3 years old	60	0	72	0
Bulls and cows over 3 years old ..	70	0	84	0

Breeding and nature of the Spanish live stock.

Asses.—The number of asses in this country proves the general utility of this animal. There does not appear, however, to be any peculiarity in the race to distinguish it from that of other countries, but it is decidedly treated with greater consideration, chiefly, it may be presumed, on account of its supplying the race of mules. The large jackass is rare and very valuable, being destined exclusively for breeding purposes, and great attention is paid to this in almost every province. Numbers of mares are set apart for breeding mules, and it is on this account that the native breed of horses is said to have deteriorated, although I think other causes may be assigned for it.

Horses.—The breeding and the race of horses, although it is supposed to be carefully attended to by the State, is of secondary importance, certainly as far as the agricultural interest and necessities of the inhabitants are concerned, to that of mules. There are Government establishments in very many of the provinces, in which there are Spanish and a few English, Arab, and German stallions.

The following is the latest official Return I have seen of the number of horses kept by the State :—

	Spanish.	Arabian.	English.	German.
Avila	4	—	—	—
Llerina	9	1	—	—
Merida	4	—	—	—
Burgos	11	—	—	—
Caceres	12	1	—	1
Xerez	1	2	—	—
Ciudad Real ..	10	1	—	—
Cordova	12	2	—	—
Corunna	6	—	—	1
Figueras	10	—	—	—
Granada	3	1	1	—
Huesca	3	1	—	—
Jaen	11	1	1	—
Leon	12	—	1	2
Lerida	6	1	—	1
Logreño	11	—	1	—
Lergo	7	—	—	—
Leganes	7	3	1	—
Malaga	10	—	—	—
Antequera	4	—	—	—
Oreuse	9	—	—	—
Oviedo	10	—	—	2
Carriere	4	1	—	—
Pontevedra.. ..	3	—	—	—
Salamanca	9	—	—	1
Iguña	5	—	1	1
Reinosa	6	—	—	—
Segovia	4	1	—	—
Seville	12	3	—	—
Ecija	6	3	—	—
Soria	4	—	—	—
Valladolid	5	—	—	1
Benavento	11	—	—	—
Toro	4	—	—	—
Saragosa	8	—	3	6
Balearic Islands ..	2	—	—	—
	255	22	9	16

In the Canary Islands the same Returns give the total number of horses 4,266, mules and asses 11,765, and 20,184 head of cattle, besides 1,551 camels.

There is no doubt that much might be done towards rendering the Spanish horse more fitted for agricultural purposes, and more useful to the population, by a judicious mixture of English and German blood; but enterprise in this respect seems wanting, and the mule, it may be with reason, is preferred. Foreign horses are imported chiefly for carriage and riding uses.

Goats.—The prevalence of this animal in Spain is chiefly owing to the peculiarities of the country. Its hardy nature enables it to support itself in districts comparatively barren, and the want of pasture in nowise affects its increase. It is not surprising, then, that amongst a peasantry so poor an animal which costs but little to keep, and which affords a certain amount of nourishment, should abound. The race is the common one. Thibet goats are rare.

Pigs.—Pigs thrive and are bred to a great extent. The state of agriculture, however, is not favourable to the improvement of the races, and the valuable properties of the pig in farming economy are not appreciated. The indigenous breed is a very ordinary one, and inferior, I should think, to its neighbour in Portugal, the red pig. Attempts have been made by individuals to cross it with the Berkshire, Essex, and other English breeds, but with what success, as far as regards permanently improving it, I am unable to state. If properly fed and cared for pigs would become a source of much greater profit to the farmer than at present. The race is capable of great development. There are large tracts of country affording excellent natural food, which could of course be turned to good account on the adjoining cultivated land.

Sheep.—I need scarcely say that the merinos are the predominant race of sheep in Spain. The origin of the race seems to be a disputed question; but whatever it may be, it is certain that it existed as early as the thirteenth century, and was celebrated for its wool, which formed one of the principal sources of the wealth of the country. Other causes than the deterioration of the race may be assigned for the gradual depreciation of Spanish wool since that period. The country is eminently adapted for sheep breeding, and the breeds might be brought to the greatest perfection. Experiments in crossing have been tried with South Downs and other English sheep, and, doubtless, if persevered in would produce most satisfactory results.

Cattle.—In cattle Spain is deficient. The races which exist are by no means bad or ill-adapted to the climate and country. Great interest is taken in breeding bulls for the bull-ring, but it extends no further, and cattle do not seem be regarded, as in other countries, as of any great importance to the alimentary necessities of the population. The relation between live stock in general and land does not

seem to be understood, and the neglect, perhaps, of the one is consequent on the neglect of the other.

The result of these observations seems to be that a live stock, numbering 36,622,315 head, and consisting of races well adapted to the climate, soil, and necessities of the population, is a basis upon which a most flourishing industry could be reared. Although the population has doubled, the live stock remains much what it was in 1756, and this is sufficient proof that if Spanish meat, milk, cheese, butter, and wool can no longer be brought to a profitable market, it is not on account of any deterioration in the sources of production, but from their neglect and want of care bestowed upon their development by the population itself.

(Signed) L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Madrid, April 29, 1866.

Since sending in my Report upon the coal-fields of Spain, I have been furnished with some further information respecting the extent and quality of the produce of some of the seams about San Juan de las Abadesas.

The locality alluded to is near San Juan, and at the head of the Torrente de Coll de Jon, a tributary of the River Ser, on the road between Agasa and Ribas. Being in the vicinity of the line of rail from Granollers to San Juan de las Abadesas, it appears to have been thought worth while by some parties to have this district surveyed, and it is from the Report of the gentlemen who surveyed them that I have obtained this information. The following is a section :—

		Mètres.	Mètres.
North Series of Coal Seams	Coal..	1·00	—
	Stone shale	—	3·00
	Coal..	2·50	—
	Stone shale	—	3·00
	Coal..	2·50	—
		6·00	6·00
The distance between the North and Middle series		—	250·00
Middle Series of Coal Seams	Coal	1·50	—
	Stone shale	—	4·00
	Coal..	6·00	—
	Stone shale	—	2·00
	Coal..	2·50	—
	Stone shale	—	5·00
	Coal..	1·50	—
	Stone shale	—	3·50
	Coal..	0·80	—
	Stone shale	—	2·00
	Coal..	4·00	—
	Stone shale	—	1·00
	Coal..	1·50	—
	Stone shale	—	0·70
	Coal..	1·00	—
	Stone shale	—	0·60
	Coal..	0·80	—
		19·60	268·80
The distance between the Middle and South seams		—	425·00
South Series of Coal Seams	Coal..	6·00	—
	Stone shale	—	7·50
	Coal..	2·00	—
Total thickness		33·60	708·30

This section is properly that of the Veterano mine, which is in proximity, but it is supposed that the north and middle series extend through the district alluded to, called Antorcha, and the Middle Series through that called Diadema.

The North seams are put down as containing 3,600,000 tons of coal, and the Middle 6,480,000 tons: 20 per cent. loss must be calculated upon. There would, therefore, remain 8,064,000 tons of marketable coal; and taking the annual consumption at 100,000 tons, this coal would last for eighty years.

The whole of the seams, as far as they have been

proved, are very soft, and the coal will probably always have to be sold either as small coals, coke, or patent fuel. From what is known of the North seams, it appears that they will not bind, and therefore are not fit for coking, but are capable of being made into patent fuel, or sold as factory coal for steam purposes. The Middle and South seams bind, and are therefore capable of coking.

The Report then goes on to give an estimate of the probable cost of opening these districts, which is set at 79,820*l.* The cost of extraction, supposing the whole of the openings made, and the mines in full work, producing 300 tons per day, is estimated at about 8*s.* per ton, but it could not be brought to the Barcelona market under 16*s.* per ton.

The soft quality of the coal, however, precludes the possibility of selling it as hard coal, and the cost of coking is estimated at 21*s.* per ton. It could, therefore, be sold at Barcelona, including carriage, for 28*s.* or 29*s.* per ton. English coal fetches 40*s.* per ton; English coke, 60*s.* per ton.

Now it would appear from this Report that if the capital necessary for opening the mines were expended, the profits would be considerable according to existing prices. Thus, taking the selling price of the coal at Barcelona at 20*s.* per ton as small coals, there would be a profit of 3*s.* The selling price of coke is 50*s.*, and it could be made and brought to Barcelona for 29*s.* The selling price of patent fuel is 30*s.* per ton; from the mines it could be delivered at Barcelona for 23*s.*

It is evident, therefore, that in order to make these mines profitable, the coal must be made into coke and patent fuel, and there would as yet scarcely be market for the amount which could be made.

Grand Duchy of Baden.

Report by Mr. Baillie, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, on Commerce and Industry.

Baden, July 4, 1866.

The scarcity of money, and high rate of discount, the low state of prices for all articles of agricultural produce, and the deficiency of water in the Rhine and its tributaries, were among the principal causes which impeded the course of trade and industry during the past year 1865.

The stagnation of business was, however, most felt during the first half of the year, because in addition to the above causes, the ultimate result of events in America was still wrapped in uncertainty, and the operations of many branches of industry were confined within the narrowest possible limits previous to the 1st of July, at which period the reduced Zollverein Tariff, in accordance with the French Commercial Treaty, was first to come into force.

In the latter part of the year the spirit of enterprise revived, and business was carried on with much greater activity. The Ettlinger and other cotton-spinning establishments which had suffered severely from the cotton crisis, found themselves at the end of the year in relatively much better circumstances.

The exports to America attained some importance, especially wine, manufactured goods, chemicals, leather, and various other articles. The American market is, however, still closed to Zollverein cigars, owing to the enormous import duties in that country.

The vintage and tobacco harvest were most luxuriant, and the large purchases which have been made promise a remunerative sale owing to the peculiar excellence of the produce.

Trade at Mannheim.—The total amount of goods on which Customs duty was paid at that port, and discharged, amounted to 527,832 centners, and the amount of such goods imported direct, and forwarded in transit, or announced for warehousing, 679,514 centners.

The Zollverein receipts yielded—

	Fl.	kr.	Fl.	kr.
1. Goods duty:				
a. Imports	1,157,555	58		
b. Exports	485	23		
			1,158,041	21
2. Tax on sugar:				
a. Colonial sugar refineries ..	7,439	21		
b. Beet-root sugar factories ..	373,965	45		
			381,405	6
Total			1,539,446	27

Compared with 1864—

Goods duty	1,252,757	7		
Tax on sugar	544,532	9		
			1,797,289	16
Receipts in 1865 accordingly less by ..			257,842	49

The cause of this diminution is partly the smaller returns from the tax on beet-root, and then also the reduction of the import duties on various articles from July 1, 1865.

Coal.—The great development of South German industry and the high price of wood, have caused a demand for coal, which is rapidly on the increase.

The price of coal at the mines has risen 25 per cent. above that of the preceding year.

Notwithstanding various impediments to the trade, 3,657,541 centners of coals and coke, conveyed by water, were imported into Mannheim in 1865, against 2,785,160 centners in 1864.

With the addition of the coal conveyed by railway, the total amount of the coal business at Mannheim last year is estimated at 5,000,000 centners.

Since the opening of the harbour at Maxau, on the Rhine, a few miles distant from Carlsruhe, and the construction of a bridge over the river, it is not improbable that the coal trade direct to that port will assume some importance.

In 1865, 96 vessels, with 582,876 centners of Ruhr coals, discharged their cargoes in Maxau, of which 144,400 centners were for the railway service, and the rest for the coal merchants.

Since the outbreak of the war between Prussia and the Germanic Confederation, it appears that the exportation of Prussian coal into the South German States has been prohibited by the Prussian Government.

Such a prohibition, if long continued, would of course be most ruinous to the industry of the Grand Duchy, which is almost entirely dependent on the supplies of coal from the Saar and Ruhr mines; but as matters stand at present, it must be recollected that trade and industry are almost at a complete standstill, and consequently the demand for coal for manufacturing purposes must be very small. Secondly, the stores of coal for the railway service, which I understand are considerable, will go further than they would under ordinary circumstances, inasmuch as the price of wood has fallen about one-half, and can consequently be employed as fuel in conjunction with or instead of coal.

Finally, the Saar coals can be obtained through France at no great expense by canal, unless, indeed, the war should be prolonged and the exportation of coal prohibited by the French Government as contraband of war.

Salt.—From the salt works of Rappenau and Dürrheim the average annual quantity of salt obtained amounts to upwards of 320,000 centners.

Mannheim imports about 6,000 centners, in value 25,000 florins.

The tax on the consumption of salt yields a net revenue to the State of about 1,100,000 florins annually.

Iron and Metals.—The trade in iron and metals during 1865 remained much in the same condition as in the preceding year.

The scarcity of money operated unfavourably upon the trade and checked speculation. The prices were, however, maintained, and even partly rose.

The demand for zinc and lead was larger than the supply.

The prices of copper were driven up, owing to the failure of adequate supplies, in consequence of the dispute between Spain and Chile.

The Commercial Treaties with France and England have as yet been little felt in Southern Germany; at any rate not in a way disadvantageous to this country.

The prices of rolled bar and bar iron have not improved.

The demand for cast iron has increased, and prices during the last year were favourable.

There was less business done in English cast steel, and the German manufacture is becoming more appreciated.

The French Commercial Treaty already exercises an influence on the trade in coarse small iron wares.

Owing to the reduction of the import duties on such goods from 10 thalers to 4 thalers per centner, the Zollverein market is now opened to the French industry, and many articles of this description from France, being remarkable for their workmanship and cheapness, are more in demand.

The trade at Mannheim in manufactured iron and metals amounted in 1865 to about 250,000 centners, in value about 1,750,000 florins, of which about a tenth part was consumed in the town, the remainder sent to Baden and the neighbouring countries.

Manufacture of Machinery.—The number of establishments in Mannheim has risen to eight, employing altogether 350 workmen.

The total consumption of raw, cast, wrought, and rolled iron amounts annually to about 25,000 centners; wages to 150,000 florins.

In Carlsruhe, the Maschenenbau Company transacted business to the amount of 1,260,000 florins, employing an average number of 906 workmen.

Agricultural Machines.—The importation of English and American threshing, mowing, sowing, and hay-making machines was very considerable last year, and the demand appears to be rapidly increasing.

Porcelain and Glasswares.—This trade has improved, principally owing to the recent Commercial Treaties, which have partly promoted exportation to countries where before there was scarcely any opening, as, for instance, to France; partly also from reduced import Customs duties, increased the importation to Germany.

German porcelain now finds a market in France, Switzerland, Italy, America, and other countries. The finer kinds from Paris, Limoges, also from Bohemia, are imported to Mannheim, and there gilded, painted, and decorated. Baden, Saxony, Bavaria, and Silesia furnish both ordinary and superior painted and unpainted porcelain. Coloured glass comes chiefly from Bohemia.

Wine.—The vintage of 1865 in respect to quality is said to have been superior to any other in this century, the year 1811 alone excepted.

The quantity, however, was only a third of a full vintage.

The wine trade in Mannheim is on the increase. Prices last year exceeded those of the celebrated years 1834, 1842, 1846, and 1857 by 50 per cent., and partly even 100 per cent.

More than two-thirds of the vintage is already bought up.

The wine exports were very considerable, especially in the latter half of the year, because the States subject to the transit duty waited until after the 1st of July for supplying their requirements, in order to reap the advantage of the removal of that duty.

The exportation to America has also increased since the termination of the war.

The effects of the Treaty with France, which reduced the Zollverein import duties from 14 and 10½ florins to 7 florins, have not been as yet much felt, because a vintage so singularly fine as that of 1865 compels the northern wine merchants to purchase, and prevents any immediate diminution of the white wine business. However, the large importation of French red wines would seem to indicate that the taste for such, encouraged by the low prices, is rapidly increasing, and if such should prove to be the case no doubt the consumption and value of Baden wines may be to a certain extent reduced.

French red wines have already been largely imported into Southern Germany without much affecting the native produce. Many of the Baden wines will be improved by an admixture of French red wines, and their value probably increased, as I have already pointed out in a previous Report on the wines of this country.

The red wines of the Berg-Strasse obtained last year very high prices—from 80 florins to 100 florins per ohm.

The wine trade in Carlsruhe represents about 12,000 ohm, of which about 8,000 ohm are consumed in the country; the remainder in the Zollverein and foreign countries.

The Carlsruhe Commercial Chambers report that the fine quality of the Baden red wines was fully appreciated at the International Exhibition in Cologne, and they urged it as pretty certain that the result of that Exhibition will be most favourable in its effect upon the wine trade of this country.

Beer.—The increase in the consumption of beer is very great. There are in Mannheim 14 breweries, carried on by two Companies, representing respectively 300,000 florins

and 250,000 florins capital. The excise on beer yielded 50,004 florins. 6,601,000 maas were produced in 1865, against 5,802,040 maas in 1864.

Colonial Goods Trade.—This trade during the last ten years has attained great importance; and in this branch, Mannheim may be reckoned among the first-class inland commercial towns.

Coffee.—78,506 centner of coffee were imported and passed the Mannheim Custom-houses last year.

The purchases, contrary to the usual practice, were chiefly made in England. The market there, owing to the exchange being unfavourable, and the imports very considerable, was more reasonable than in Holland, where the imports of coffee were some 12,000 tons less than in 1864.

The coffee trade to Austria—originally depending on the natural situation of Mannheim, as being the shortest route from the Rhine to the navigable Danube—has now been withdrawn to some extent from that port, in consequence of the cheaper direct freight charges on the Liver from the Northern and Baltic ports to Vienna, in addition to far greater rapidity.

Unless, therefore, greater facilities of transport, both on the Rhine and by railway, than at present exist, are provided, it would seem that the Mannheim trade is in danger of losing much of its importance.

Manufacture of Sugar.—The condition of the sugar business is unsatisfactory, and prices as low as ever. The cause is, the overproduction of Zollverein sugar. The Zollverein sugar industry has become so large, that unless a wider market for its exports is opened up, it cannot be further developed, but must, on the contrary, decline.

The production of the Waghaüsel factory was increased last year, but without proportionably remunerative returns.

In the business year 1864-65, 14,470 loaves of white sugar more than in the preceding year were produced.

Credit and Money Market.—The year 1865 has been especially characterized by the enormous investments of capital in United States' bonds, in connection with the termination of the American war, and also by the high rate of interest which developed itself in the course of the autumn, and lasted to the end of the year.

It is estimated that American Government paper to the amount of 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 dollars are at this moment in European hands.

The monetary condition of Baden is very much a miniature of that of Europe in general.

Capital here, as everywhere else, poured into American securities; whereas Austrian funds, which yielded as high or even a higher rate of interest, have been more and more deserted.

Investments in South German funds have also much diminished, and Baden Government paper chiefly employed for inland objects only, has sustained considerable depreciation.

The actual money market has been also affected in a high degree by the same cause.

It is true that the high rates of discount at the commencement of the year soon disappeared, and borrowers on discount paper and other securities were able to take advantage of the reduction.

It was, however, almost impossible to raise money on mortgages, and merchants could obtain no advances for commercial or industrial investments except on ruinous conditions.

In consequence of the large importation of American securities to Germany, the prices of foreign bills of exchange rose to an unusual height. As Germany was unable to pay for this importation by an equally large exportation of goods, there was evident danger that silver would leave the country. This, in fact, took place; and as the silver exports were accompanied by the large demands for money which always take place in the autumn, the banks one after the other were obliged to raise their rate of discount.

At Mannheim, for local bills of exchange, the rate varied from 5 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The total business in securities, bills, and in the money market was very considerable, and bears witness to the progressive prosperity and commercial importance of Mannheim, which was comparatively little affected by the disturbing influences of the year 1865.

Textile Industry.—The Commercial Treaty with France has not as yet produced the effect that was anticipated, of increasing the trade with France in articles of textile manufacture.

More, indeed, of the finer description of French fabrics have been imported; but not of the middling and coarser goods, which form so important an element of commerce.

The fact is, that the manufacturing industry both of France and the Zollverein is now so advanced that the Tariff, though reduced, still acts as a barrier to a great many articles.

The duties must be still further lowered before a large trade can spring up between the two countries.

The Zollverein industry has but little to fear from foreign competition, and much less even from England than is generally supposed.

Half-woollen stuffs, such as Orleans, mixed and façonné goods, which before July 1, 1865, were protected by a duty of 30*s.* and 50*s.* per centner, but can now be imported into this country at 20*s.* per centner, have, in spite of the reduction, been chiefly ordered from Zollverein factories instead of from England.

Such instances show how little ground there was for the apprehensions of the German Protectionists in respect to the French Treaty.

Even the spinners are now obliged to acknowledge that, even with the reduced duty of 2*s.* on cotton yarns, their business will not suffer any injury.

Ettlingen Spinning and Weaving Manufactory.—The number of spinning and weaving looms and other machines in this establishment underwent no change last year.

The fears that a further reduction of the number of workmen would become necessary were also not realized, inasmuch as the termination of the American war rendered it possible to obtain cheaper cotton, and in larger quantities, as also to regulate the prices, for the sale of manufactured goods, in a way that could not be done during the war.

The number of workmen at the end of 1865 was about 1,500, and would soon have increased had not the disturbed condition of the continent gradually put a stop to trade and industry altogether.

(Signed) EVAN P. M. BAILLIE.

Hanover.

Report by Mr. Doria, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, on Commerce and Statistics.

July 9, 1866.

The Commercial Returns for the year 1864 give the latest statistical information relative to the imports and exports traversing the Kingdom of Hanover.

To the courtesy of M. von Klench, of the Finance Department, I am indebted for the Returns from which the following statement has been drawn up.

These Statistical Returns of the principal articles of exportation and importation, as shown in the annexed Tables marked Nos. 1 and 2, do not properly represent the amount of merchandize which has been exported or imported by Hanover itself, either for its own internal consumption or as produced in the country, but they show what amount of merchandize has passed over the Hanoverian frontier, whether in transit or destined to remain in the country. Hanover, from its geographical position, possessed of railroads and rivers direct to the ocean, must necessarily be a country of transit for merchandize passing to and from many of the Zollverein States. With regard to exports, by far the greatest quantity has been forwarded to Hamburg and Bremen, but beyond those towns I have no means of ascertaining their ulterior destination; some small proportion of the exports are noted as crossing the Hanoverian frontier to the Netherlands and Mecklenburg.

The total amount of export dues from the Zollverein States for the year 1864 amounted to 163,488 thalers, equal to about 24,513*l.* sterling. The total amount of import dues levied on articles entering the Zollverein States in the same year amounted to 24,437,803 thalers, or about 3,665,670*l.* sterling. With regard to the amount of duties levied on these exports and imports, which belonged exclusively to Hanover, I have no means of obtaining correct information. This arises from the system established for the levying of duties in the Zollverein States, many of which have no exit to a foreign country

not included in the Zollverein. Much merchandize is forwarded through Hanover to Bavaria and Saxony. Hanoverian produce is exported through Prussia to Holland and Belgium, and merchandize destined for consumption in Hanover is imported also through Prussia; it is, therefore, impossible to arrive at any precise statement of the amount of goods produced in or destined to be consumed in the Kingdom of Hanover. Many articles not subject to duty are not noted in the Custom-house books, and the Custom-house authorities must trust, moreover, to the statement made by the exporter as to the quantity, as they are not authorised to verify the quantity by inspection.

The exportation of wheat and various other seed, over the Hanoverian frontier, used for food, amounted to 608,501 centners. The amount of wheat and other seed imported equalled 461,252 centners. If the quantity exported is deducted from the quantity imported, it leaves 147,249 centners excess of export over import for the year 1864.

As I have already explained, what quantity of grain was produced on Hanoverian soil, or how much of it was consumed in the country, cannot be ascertained. It may, however, be stated that Hanover exports nearly every year a large amount of various sorts of grain.

To continue with articles of consumption exported: vermicelli, arrowroot, flour of various sorts, rice, equalled 177,280 centners. The quantity of butter equalled 21,358 centners. The marshes on the Rivers Elbe, Weser, and particularly the Ems, are famous for the pasturage they afford.

The next figures which are worthy of attention in the list of exports are those bearing reference to mineral coal, which represent the amount of 1,401,057 centners, or 68,950 English tons, of which 1,248,846 centners were sent to Bremen, and of the whole quantity 77,731 centners were sent to Hamburgh, but the amount of coal imported as mentioned in the same Returns, gives the following number of centners, viz., 1,919,023, thereby reducing the quantity exported, if subtracted from the quantity imported, to 517,966 centners excess of import over export.

The coal from the mines in Hanover is not exported beyond the Zollverein; it is consumed either in the country or in the neighbouring States. The coal which is

exported over the Hanoverian frontier comes from Westphalia. This coal has monopolized the market on the Weser, and will eventually obtain the same advantage on the Nieder Elbe, as soon as the railway from the Rhine to Hamburgh viâ Osnabruck is completed. The importation of English coal is almost entirely confined to the Nieder Elbe.

The exportation of tobacco and cigars amounted to 152,364 centners. The imports of the same were 554,316 centners. Of snuff 677 centners were exported, and only 26 centners were imported.

The excess of import over export with reference to iron and iron goods is again unfavourable to exports. The amount of iron of various sorts exported was 205,926 centners. The amount imported was 291,521 centners, of which quantity 4,389 centners were rails for the construction of railways.

I reserve for future inquiry for a subsequent Report, the condition and number of iron mines in Hanover, and need only remark, that the Georgs Marien Bergwerk and Hutlen Verein, in the vicinity of Osnabruck, is the most productive iron foundry in the kingdom. In the Hartz district the most worthy of mention are the mines and founderies of Altenau, Konigshutte, Rothhutte.

With regard to the Royal Iron-works, it is intended to diminish the production of bar-iron, and to increase that of raw iron, cast-iron goods, and steel, because the unfavourable state of the market has caused great heaviness in the sale of bar-iron, and also on account of the high market price for wood. They now try smelting with coal and coke.

The amount of iron-ore imported is very insignificant, 37 centners, or 3,700 lbs. English. No iron-ore appears to have been exported.

The importation of linens reached 24,984 centners, but the comparison with the quantity exported shows a favourable result in favour of the exports, the amount being 44,992 centners; to which must be added 2,706 centners for linen yarn and thread, making the excess of exports over imports in this instance nearly double.

With regard to wool and woollen manufactures, the excess of exports over imports is again in favour of the exports, as shown by the following figures; exports, 79,000 centners; imports, 39,380 centners: to which has to be added a further excess of 121 centners in favour of exported wool, under the head of carpets, which are

represented as 581 centners exports and 460 centners imports.

Of horses and cattle 41,421 head were exported; of pigs, goats, and sheep, 46,680.

The number of imported cattle and horses equalled 15,409; the number of goats, sheep, and pigs, was 6,736.

From Table No. 3 may be seen the number of the various commercial and industrial establishments existing in the Kingdom of Hanover, as derived from the Statistical Report for the year 1864. Besides the persons and the workmen employed in those establishments, Table No. 4 shows the number of persons of various trades who are working on their own account.

From the two next Tables marked Nos. 5 and 6 may be seen what amount of merchandize was dispatched by railways in the Kingdom of Hanover during the time from July 1863-64 to July 1864-65, which shows a very considerable increase.

The Estimate of the sums voted by the Chambers for the public expenditure, and the different sources from which the revenue of the Kingdom of Hanover is derived, may be seen from the Table marked No. 7.

From the public revenue the King receives nominally the sum of 600,000 thalers, besides the interest of 600,000*l.* sterling belonging to the Crown of Hanover, which is invested in the public funds in England. This sum does not appear in the Budget as shown in Table No. 7. The King has made use of the right granted him by the Constitution to take land belonging to Government, the administration of which is in the hands of persons appointed by himself, the rent of which is valued at 444,000 thalers; the residue is paid from the revenue of public or Government domains. The Crown Prince receives from the same source 30,000 thalers, or 4,500*l.* sterling annually, which is voted by the Chambers.

(Signed) WM. DORIA.

(No. 1.)—Table of Articles Exported over the Hanoverian Frontier, 1864.

Articles Exported.	
	Centners.
Cotton	46,995
Chemicals, prepared as medicines	22,588
Quantity of indigo exported is small	517
Other raw mineral productions and medicinal herbs	19,067
Soda, pure and impure	1,689
Iron rails for railways	8,422
Wrought and rolled iron, in bars of ½ inch thick	8,151
Steel, raw, cast and refined	10,405
Wrought iron, less than ½ square inch thick	9,971
Bar iron, for going round wheels	18,543
Iron in sheets, and sheet iron, varnished	15,254
Very coarse cast iron wares	43,767
Coarse iron and steel goods	84,899
Fine iron and steel goods	6,514
Flax, oakum, hemp and tow	17,765
Wheat and corn, of various sorts	113,769
Beans, peas, lentils, millet	69,523
Rye	95,218
Barley and malt	85,109
Oats and buck-wheat	244,882
Anise and carraway seed	325
Hempseed	184
Linseed	12,770
Rapeseed	21,635
All sorts of seeds not named above	1,952
Clover seed	4,686
Green hollow ware	82,114
White ditto	7,055
Window glass	897
Plate glass, not over 1 square foot	10,245
Ditto, from 1 to 2 square feet	1,607
Ditto, blown, not over 288 square inches	2,741
Coloured glass	4,428
Quicksilvered plate glass, above 288 square inches,	Pieces.
Prussian	2
	Centners.
Raw plate glass	32
	Pieces.
Various sorts of wood { Soft	167
Various sorts of wood { Hard	1,550
	Lasts.
Ditto { Soft	4,286
Ditto { Hard	6,636
	Centners.
Furniture	7,156
Carved wood and toys	23,117
Stuffed furniture	241
Cooperage, used casks	10,674
Ditto, new casks and pails	18,695
Copper and brass	2,060

Articles Exported.	Centners.
Copper and brass wares and needles	4,571
Undressed linen yarn, machine spun	1,616
Ditto, hand spun	118
Yarn, bleached	364
Thread	608
Packing cloth	15,825
Sail cloth	8,678
Coarse linen	10,494
Bleached, dyed, and printed linen	9,995
Ribbons and braid	301
Thread lace	23
Tallow candles	115
Stearine ditto	4,555
Wax ditto	223
Rags, linen, cotton and wool	1,413
Beer of all sorts, in casks	29,393
Brandy, arrack, and rum, in casks	71,196
French brandy and liquors	2,234
Vinegar, in casks	1,299
Bottled beer and vinegar	2,004
Wine and cider, in casks	21,784
Ditto, in bottles	16,008
Butter	21,358
Meat, killed, fresh and salted	17,530
Vermicelli and arrowroot	15,751
Flours of various sorts	130,766
Rice	121,763
Salt	216,523
Tobacco, not manufactured	136,800
Tobacco, cut	1,656
Cigars	13,918
Snuff	677
Loaf and brown sugar	6,716
Raw sugar	30,950
Sweet oil	991
Other kinds of oil	12,873
Oil cake	57,586
Papers for printing	18,075
Ditto, glazed and coloured	22,552
Gold and silver papers	688
Blotting and packing ditto	6,577
Paper hangings	2,848
Other kinds, for bookbinders	1,266
Gunpowder	3,690
Silks, silk stockings, and handkerchiefs	8,276
Silk, mixed	1,445
Soaps of different qualities	1,541
Marble works, stones, grinding-stones, &c.	11,582
Mineral coal	1,401,057
Earthenware	25,788
Glazed earthenware	6,044
Painted ditto	1,127
China	12,776

Articles Exported.	
	Centners.
China, painted	8,630
Ditto, mixed with metals	217
Ditto, mixed with gold and silver	40
	Head.
Horses, mules, and asses	2,584
Oxen	14,501
Cows	3,677
Young cattle	1,239
Calves	19,420
Fat pigs	14,314
Lean ditto	8,278
Young ditto	2,542
Sheep and goats	21,546
	Centners.
Raw and combed wool	27,563
White woollen and camel yarn	1,350
Printed woollen goods	12,556
Cloth, felt, and hosiery	33,985
Carpets	581
Woollen yarn	549
Horsehair	247
Zinc	748
Tin of various sorts	6,986
Zinc wares	11
Pewter (" zinn")	454
Books	5,990
Bed feathers, &c.	1,087
Fish	1,185
Dried fruits	21,026
Ropes	4,007
Train oil	1,035
Articles not already mentioned	60.399

(No. 2.)—TABLE of Articles Imported over the Hanoverian Frontier, 1864.

Articles Imported.	
	Centners.
Refuse from tanneries	23,124
Raw cotton	182,695
Cotton yarn, mixed and unmixed	10,094
Cotton yarn, ditto, ditto, of three and more threads	998
Cotton goods, of cotton and linen mixed ..	8,759
Raw lead	1,217
Leaden goods	210
Ditto, fine	1
Chemicals, for medicine and manufactures ..	9.277
Sal ammoniac	444
Castor oil	19
White lead	499
Iron vitriol, from Austria	1,473
Madder	606

Articles Imported.	
	Centners.
Aloes and gall apples	6,400
Resins	19,255
Saltpetre	33,867
Brimstone	91,370
Avignon pears, palm-nuts, &c.	70,112
Indiarubber	5,937
Gutta percha	212
Wood, not European	30,494
Indigo	4,904
Sea grass	2,301
Mineral, animal, and vegetable products	79,180
Vitriolic acid	26
Woods for dyeing	26,466
Ditto, reduced to powder	3,220
Vermilion	466
Copper vitriol	2,538
Soda	12,707
Potash	23,729
Iron, of all sorts	245,588
Wrought ditto, and rolled	15,038
Railway rails	4,389
Raw, cast, and refined steel	6,222
Iron bars of less than ½ square inch Prussian	5,517
Iron of different shapes	14,771
Tin and sheet iron	3,308
Coarse cast iron, &c., ware	88,222
Coarse iron and steel ware	48,042
Fine ditto	1,044
Iron ore	37
Flax, oakum, tow, and hemp	34,495
Wheat and other kinds of corn	34,285
Beans, peas, and lentils	20,037
Rye	303,213
Barley and malt	34,228
Oats, buckwheat	69,499
Anise, carraway seed, &c.	863
Hempseed	576
Linseed	48,361
Poppy-seed	5,187
Rape-seed	58,652
Clover-seed	5,393
Glass and glass wares	4,234
White blown glass	147
Window and plate glass	287
Cut white glass	159
Plate glass, &c.	404
Ditto, of different sizes	544
	Pieces.
Looking-glasses	20
	Centners.
Coloured, &c., glass	2,695
Raw skins	80,506
Furs	1,564

Articles Imported.	
	Centners.
Hare-skins	641
	Pieces.
Hard wood, in trees	4,113
Soft ditto	55,040
	Lasts.
Boards	7,614
	Centners.
Wood for veneer	1,096
Corks	602
Bark	10,903
Charcoal	528
Wooden articles	2,830
Fine wooden articles and toys	4,295
Furniture	82
Articles of used cooperage	22,994
Coarse ditto, new	36,049
Wooden machines	10,554
Ropes	2,577
Clothes, ready made and old	425
Copper and brass	2,230
Ditto, pans, &c.	1,194
Copper	13,154
Small articles of mother of pearl, &c.	8,077
Mother of pearl, with gold and silver	291
Tanned leather	770
Sheets of indiarubber	1,714
Skins for gloves, kid, &c.	129
Half-prepared sheep and goat skins	167
Articles for saddlery and for making shoes ..	1,154
Morocco and fine leathers	242
Kid gloves	11
Coarse linen, machine spun	8,715
Ditto, by hand	280
Bleached ditto	6,274
Thread	821
Packing cloth	3,870
Sail cloth	879
Ticking	2,040
Bleached and printed linen	1,695
Stearine candles	415
Wax and spermaceti ditto	10
Rags, linen, cotton, and woollen	15,668
Old fishing nets and ropes	1,273
Beer and mead, in casks	11,098
Brandy, arrack, and rum	30,993
French brandy	2,187
Lees	61
Vinegar, in casks	454
Ditto, in bottles	} 1,283
Beer, in bottles	
Oil, in bottles	65
Wine and cider, in casks	65,007
Ditto, in bottles	3,215

Articles imported.	
	Centners.
Butter	1,704
Meat, fresh and salted	39,878
Oranges and lemons	6,610
Southern fruits	15,515
Dried ditto	27,105
Ginger	2,683
Pepper	22,138
Cinnamon	3,674
Raw coffee	280,604
Cocoa	6,650
Sweetmeats	2,676
Vermicelli and arrowroot	3,539
Flour	12,338
Rice	278,658
Ditto, unpeeled	1,270
Salt	4,882
Tobacco, in leaf	514,457
Prepared ditto	19,409
Cigars	20,450
Snuff	26
Tea	10,145
Sugar, loaf	14,647
Raw sugar	7,723
Ditto, for manufactures	5,123
Olive oil	16,848
Ditto, in casks	13,234
Other, fine, ditto	102,903
Oil cake	941
Unglazed paper	258
Glazed ditto	1,538
Silver ditto	53
Various sorts	213
Paper hangings	165
Paper for bookbinding	79
Fossil coal	1,919,023
Tallow	14,714
Stearine	15
Pottery	5,866
Ditto, glazed	627
Ditto, painted	206
China	116
Ditto, painted	2,849
	Head.
Horses and mules	5,298
Oxen	73
Cows	2,609
Young cattle	1,110
Calves	6,319
Fat pigs	876
Lean ditto	565
Young ditto	1,022
Sheep, rams, and goats	4,273

Articles imported.	Centners.
Sheep's wool	11,174
Woollen yarn	4,815
Woollen goods	4,488
Cloth and hosiery	9,058
Carpets	460
Woollen yarn, uncoloured	9,845
Train oil	44,846
Unnamed articles	72,614

(No. 3.)—The following List shows the Variety and Number of the Commercial and Industrial Establishments in the Kingdom of Hanover, and Persons Employed.

	Establishments.	Superintendents.	Workmen.	Women.
Tobacco and snuff	542	—	3,536	884
Sugar	12	—	397	153
Breweries	454	396	638	31
Brantwein and Distilleries	746	—	1,115	26
Commercial travellers	1,059	—	924*	—
Merchants	7,042	—	3,908*	—
Shopkeepers	3,371	—	—	—
Bankers and money changers	89	—	105†	—
Goods forwarding establishments	112	—	—	—
Auctioneers, agents, pawnbrokers, offices for hiring servants	1,124	—	147‡	—
Printing offices	85	102	568	69
Lithographic printing offices	37	32	85	—
Inns and taverns	5,876	—	518§	447
Cork cutters	5	—	41	—
Varnished metals and wood	7	12	61	—
Straw hat	10	18	15	78
Indiarubber and gutta percha	6	44	598	225
Paper mills	39	63	637	463
Sealing-wax and pencil	11	11	9	—
Playing cards	5	6	31	4
Wax candles	7	5	40	—
Stearine candles and soap	31	30	107	19
Umbrella and parasol	5	11	103	89
Carved wood and lasts	12	19	140	13
Toys of all sorts	10	12	54	34
Oil mills	598	340	588	6
Saw mills	224	159	469	1
Perfumes and soap	11	11	15	9
Mineral oils and paraffine	3	4	33	—

* Book-keepers. † Clerks.
‡ Persons employed therein. § Waiters.

	Establishments.	Superintendents.	Workmen.	Women.
Glass works	17	25	290	49
Glass polishing and cutting	6	4	17	2
Looking-glass	1	1	10	2
Articles in stone	50	50	296	44
Chalk burning	220	171	636	18
Brick kilns	903	894	6,141	42
Asphalt works	47	45	394	—
Oil colour works	31	46	413	35
Lucifer match	11	17	261	278
Powder works	19	11	59	21
Gold and silver articles	4	7	64	6
Copper and bronze articles	2	4	88	3
Railway carriages and other carriages	14	21	355	—
Steel articles	7	7	26	—
Iron foundries	26	46	1,480	—
Muskets and arms	1	6	230	4
Engines, also for ships	30	45	996	—
Combs	2	2	2	1
Other iron works	15	77	1,448	—
Dyeing, for cotton and woollen yarns	24	21	170	3
Dyeing silk	3	4	6	—
Varieties	27	29	131	5
Printed cotton	26	19	78	3
Oil cloth and silk	2	2	12	1
Bleaching	28	18	78	33
Weaving cloth	92	57	938	327
Ditto cotton	34	109	1,222	612
Ditto linen	5	6	55	15
Making carpets	3	5	28	15
Hosiery	3	3	8	2
Tulle and lace	1	—	—	151
Carding and spinning wool	60	49	192	126
Ditto silk	1	1	1	2
Cotton, flax, hemp, tow	27	26	93	423
Thread making	13	16	58	99

	No. of Looms.	Masters.	Workmen.
Looms for cotton and half-cotton goods	1,543	678	757
Linen	5,493	5,472	1,227
Wool and half ditto	397	317	245
Hosiery	36	20	22
Ribbons	20	5	25
Various articles	63	40	47
Looms among the peasantry	72,147	1,249	475

(No. 4.)—List of Tradespeople not working in large Establishments.

Bakers	5,224	Mechanics	136
Confectioners	502	Surgical instrument makers	27
Manufacturers of vermicelli	229	Musical ditto	233
Butchers	4,839	Watchmakers	765
Fishmongers	804	Wool spinners	76
Gardeners	326	Flax preparers and linen yarn spinners	368
Barbers	930	Straw hat makers	22
Hairdressers	77	Rope makers	896
Persons employed in baths	103	Cloth cutters	32
Ditto in washing-houses	59	Dyers	1,039
Executioners and flayers	131	Bleachers	197
Tanners	1,242	Shoemakers	16,125
Soap boilers and chandlers	111	Glove makers	148
Persons employed in manufacture of colours	23	Furriers	699
Stone cutters	1,050	Saddlers	1,584
Potters	801	Tailors and stay makers	18,345
Glaziers	793	Braid makers	210
Bricklayers	10,621	Milliners	1,196
Painters	1,854	Gold braid makers and artificial florists	130
Carpenters	9,612	Hatters	255
Well diggers	78	Cabinet makers	10,829
Tilers and slaters	1,159	Coopers	2,178
Paviours	369	Manufacturers of wooden articles	895
Chimney sweeps	243	Basket makers	656
Builders of mills	286	Upholsterers	239
Fire-engine makers	6	Umbrella makers	69
Wheelwrights	3,223	Turners	2,018
Carriage builders	43	Toy makers	6
Ship builders	1,900	Comb makers	93
Sail makers and net ditto	96	Brush makers	251
Blacksmiths	7,187	Bookbinders	815
Locksmiths	3,084	Painters & photographists	133
Armourers	9	Varnishers	55
Needle makers and workers in wire	128	Engravers	2
Braziers	69	Cardboard makers	19
Copper smiths	442	Architects and sculptors	220
Bell makers	93	Musicians	2,032
Tinsmiths	859	Ditto, travelling	637
Pewterers	168	Established theatres	2
Goldsmiths and jewellers	525	Actors, and all persons employed	142
Engravers	18	Ditto, travelling	72
Goldbeaters	2		

(No. 5.)—Total Amount of Merchandize, in centners, which was Received at, or Dispatched from, Railways in the Kingdom of Hanover, in the Year from July 1863 to July 1864.

	Centners.
Travellers' luggage	374,547
Goods forwarded by quick trains	416,993
Ditto, by slow trains	16,249,194
Produce	24,460,988
Total	41,501,722

Carriages	839	Dogs	8,379
Horses	1,226	Cattle	8,933
Waggons full of horses ..	2,794	Waggons full of cattle ..	10,325
Horses for the army ..	7,280		

Deducting 21,950,651 centners, which were forwarded across the frontier, from 41,501,722 centners, the remainder gives the amount, 19,551,071 centners, the quantity of merchandize forwarded from one place to another within the kingdom.

(No. 6.)—Total Amount of Merchandize, in centners, which was Received at, or Dispatched from, Railways in the Kingdom of Hanover, in the Year from July 1864 to July 1865.

	Centners.
Travellers' luggage	398,924
Goods forwarded by quick trains	466,260
Ditto by slow trains	45,171,142
Total	46,036,326

Carriages	1,133	Dogs	8,724
Horses	1,655	Cattle	10,081
Waggons full of horses ..	2,450	Waggons full of cattle ..	13,056
Horses for the army ..	8,082		

Deducting 24,352,241 centners, which were forwarded across the frontier, from 46,036,326 centners, the remainder gives the amount, 21,684,085 centners, forwarded from one place to another within the kingdom.

(No. 7.)—Income and Expenditure.

Income.

	Estimate for the Year 1864–65.			Estimate for the Year 1865–66.		
	Th.	gr.	pf.	Th.	gr.	pf.
Government lands and forests ..	1,988,459	13	6	1,979,159	13	6
Customs and Excise	7,645,000	0	0	7,662,000	0	0
Mines and forests in the Hartz ..	2,614,500	0	0	2,625,000	0	0
Share belonging to Hanover from that part of the Hartz which is common to Hanover and Brunswick	291,830	28	6	292,475	11	3
Coal mines	292,000	0	0	298,900	0	0
Salt works	55,004	20	0	55,004	20	0
Lime-pits at Luneburg	45,760	0	0	45,760	0	0
River tolls	137,400	0	0	137,400	0	0
Post Office	1,085,000	0	0	1,093,000	0	0
Railways and telegraph	5,400,000	0	0	5,400,000	0	0
Road tolls	192,000	0	0	192,000	0	0
Lottery	138,316	0	0	138,316	0	0
Fees from Public Offices	61,000	0	0	61,000	0	0
Interests from funds	669,741	10	3	668,918	28	2
Other direct income	27,942	1	0	27,920	0	4
Miscellaneous receipts	67,345	16	5	67,345	16	5
Total	20,711,300	0	0	20,744,200	0	0
	£			£		
Equivalent to, in £ sterling .	3,106,695			3,111,630		

Expenditure.

	Estimate for the Year 1864–65.			Estimate for the Year 1865–66.		
	Th.	gr.	pf.	Th.	gr.	pf.
The Ministers of State and their Offices—						
First Minister's Office ..	232,180	0	0	239,180	0	0
Legislative Assembly ..	64,938	1	2	64,938	1	2
Foreign Office	162,700	0	0	162,700	0	0
War Office	2,715,200	0	0	2,715,200	0	0
Justice Office	1,060,430	0	0	1,060,430	0	0
Cultus Office	290,084	1	6	290,454	1	6
Minister of the Interior ..	5,536,098	10	2	5,544,098	10	2
Minister of Commerce ..	91,344	0	0	91,344	0	0
Minister of Finance . ..	6,164,787	5	8	6,171,244	15	6
National debt	3,044,528	2	3	3,044,528	2	3
Pensions	547,393	20	4	547,393	20	4
Miscellaneous expenses, which will not appear in future	211,036	2	9	210,915	8	7
Extraordinary expenses	846,880	15	6	598,274	0	0
Total	20,974,600	0	0	20,740,700	0	0
	£			£		
Equivalent to in £ sterling .	3,146,190			3,111,105		

(Signed) WM. DORIA.

Mexico.

Report by Mr. Middleton, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Mr. Middleton to Mr. Scarlett.

Sir, *Mexico, January* 10, 1866.

THE subjects which I have chosen for the half-yearly Commercial Report, which I have the honour to inclose to you herewith, and which I have drawn up in conformity with the instructions contained in the Earl of Clarendon's circular despatch of the 24th of February, 1857, are the cultivation of the maguey plant in the Mexican Empire, and that of the cotton plant in the provinces situated upon the Pacific coast.

I have also the honour to transmit to you herewith, in obedience to the instructions contained in Earl Russell's circular despatch of the 24th of January, 1860, a Report upon the Finances and Public Credit of the Mexican Empire.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. F. C. MIDDLETON.

Inclosure 1.

Report on the Commerce, &c., of Mexico.

Mexico, December 20, 1865.

AMIDST the vegetable productions which most excited the attention of the Europeans, who first set foot upon the Mexican Continent, was the plant *Ilexandria Monogynia*, according to Linnæus, denominated by the Aztecs, "Metl," and by the Spaniards, "Maguey," probably from the latter having been the generic name amongst the natives of Hispaniola, or Santo Domingo, for the common aloe, which plant, although somewhat like it, is, however, by no means to be confounded with the maguey, which belongs to the

family of the agave, a name derived from the Greek word "agavus" (αγανοζη), admirable.

The maguey is "the tree of wonders" ("el arbol de las marabillas"), says the Monk, José Acosta, who visited Mexico in the year 1586, in his "Natural History of the Indies," published at Madrid in 1608; and up to the present day it may be considered, in its numerous varieties, as one of the most important productions of the Mexican soil.

The beverage produced from it denominated Pulque, to which I cursorily alluded in a former Report, was, as it would appear, well known to the ancient inhabitants of the Mexican Continent from the fabulous traditions connected with it, and which were collected by the missionaries who came to the country in the early days of the Spanish occupation; one of these is the destruction of a race of giants indigenous to the Valleys of Atoqac and Matlacueqe (Ilaxcala), and of cruel propensities, by more civilized races, who had come to settle there; the former having fallen asleep from the somniferous effects of the juice of the maguey, whilst the discovery of the juice itself, whether under its ancient denomination of "Metl," "Agua-miel" (honeywater), or Pulque, was attributed by a portion of the ancient inhabitants of Mexico to the God Izquitecatl, as would appear from various symbolical inscriptions found in the country. More modern tradition has fixed the epoch of its discovery as having been about the year 1045 to 1050, under the reign of the eighth King of the Taltec Tribe, named Tepancaltzin, at whose Court, a relation of his, named Pepantzin, presented himself and informed him that his daughter had discovered that a sweet and aromatic liquid sprung forth from the metl plants in her garden. The King ordered her into his presence, and she brought him a "Tecomatl," or vase, of the liquid she had discovered, which he tasted, and then ordered her to bring him more; and subsequently becoming enamoured of the maiden, whose beauty was great, and whose name was Xochil, or "flower," he married her; of which union a child was born, to whom was given the name of Meconetzin, or "son of the metl," or maguey, in allusion to the circumstance which was the origin of his parent's first interview.

Whether the discovery of the use of the juice of the maguey be really to be attributed to the God Izquiticatl, or to the Queen Xochil, there is no doubt that the divers properties of the plant itself were known many years

before the discovery of Mexico by the Spaniards; for, not only is it mentioned as furnishing thorny scourges, as well as whips made of the fibres of the plant's leaves, for the multitudes who annually met to celebrate a festival in honour of the God Texcatlipuca in the great Temple of Tenochtitlau (the modern Mexico), but the use of the juice became so general, that many severe laws against the drunkenness resulting from it were issued by the ancient Mexican Kings, mention being made of a widow who sold it promiscuously having been put to death by order of the King Netzahualcoqatl; only women suckling infants, old people, and soldiers upon the march being allowed to drink it.

As we have before said, notwithstanding that the primary object of those Spaniards who came to Mexico in the earlier periods of its subjection was to search for the precious metals, the maguey plant also occupied their attention very considerably, especially when increased intercourse with the natives revealed the variety of uses to which the plant was put by them, and it was lengthily treated upon by the authors of the time, although, from similarity of form, it was not unfrequently confounded with the common aloe, and even sometimes considered to be a gigantic species of the thistle or cardon.

The following description of the plant is taken from the narrative of a gentleman in the suite of Ferdinand Cortes ("Relacion de un Gentilhombre de la comitiva de Hernan Cortes"), published at Venice in 1606:—

"A plant exists in this country (Mexico) which is at once a tree and a thistle; the leaves are as wide as the knee, and longer than the arm; a stem springs from the centre of it, which attains to two or three times the height of a man, and its bulk is that of a child six or seven years old. When it is ripe the Indians cut the stem at the bottom, which produces a juice which they drink to excess, losing their senses and falling to the ground. This plant is of extreme utility, for it produces wine, vinegar, honey, and a beverage resembling cooked grape juice (pulque under some of its varieties). It also serves for the manufacture of garments for both sexes, of shoes and ropes, and is also used as roofing for houses. The natives also preserve the leaves of this tree or thistle, which is as much esteemed by them as the vine is by Europeans; from which leaves, after toasting them in ovens dug in the ground, and drawing out the fibres, they manufacture a drink (mezcal,

to which allusion is made further on), with which they intoxicate themselves. The natives call the plant the maguey."

Ferdinand Cortes says, in the second of his letters to the Emperor Charles V, in describing the market of Tenochtitlau (Mexico), "They (the natives) sell honey made by bees and honey made from maize stalks, which are as sweet as the sugar-cane, and also honey made from the plant, the maguey, and from this same plant they also make sugar and wine."

To the various uses to which the maguey plant was turned by the ancient Mexicans, and which were so much commented upon by the writers of the period, may be added that of the making of paper from the skin of the leaves, many curious old documents still existing of that material, as well as the manufacture of a kind of soap from the root. As to the extent of the lands appropriated to the culture of the plant the writers in question give scanty information, but still sufficient to show that it was cultivated on an extensive scale in the States of Tollan, of Texcoco, and Mexico, as well as in the independent Republics of Tlaxcala, Tluexcingo, and Cholula, and other districts of the Valleys of Puebla and Mexico, where the vassals paid a great part of their tribute-money in clothes and sandals made of "ixtli" or maguey fibre, and it is worthy of observation that the above-mentioned districts were the most thickly populated of the ancient Mexican territory, which is stated, perhaps somewhat vaguely, by the old Spanish writers to have contained more than 30,000,000 inhabitants.

Dr. Hernandez, a botanist, who was sent to make researches in Mexico by Philip II in the year 1570, makes mention of ten different species of the maguey plant as existing within the Mexican territory, assigning to each, under their Indian names of Metl Coztl, Mexcalmetl, Mexocatl, Nequametl, Tepemexcalli, Tlacametl, Teometl, Pati, Quetzalichtle, and Kalometl, some peculiar medicinal properties or domestic uses, whilst ancient tradition, as well as the assertions of such of the rural population as are employed in this branch of agriculture, testifies to the existence of thirty different varieties of the plant in the chief maguey producing district of the Plains of Apam (Llanos de Apam) alone, which district is situated in the States of Mexico, Puebla, and Tlaxcala.

As ten of these varieties of the plant yield neither juice

nor fibre, and are only useful for making hedges, it is unnecessary to mention them by name. The remaining varieties are as follows:—

Metometl produces little juice, and rather bitter, but is the best variety of the plant for thick rope fibre, and the ashes of the trunk produce mezcal.

Mechichitl produces a sweet and yellow juice from which pulque is made.

Cimarron Blanco produces little juice, and thick and frothy.

Cosmetl Blanco produces little juice, but sweet and excellent for the manufacture of pulque and mezcal: its fibre well-adapted for making thin ropes.

Izmetl Cimarron possesses the same characteristics as the preceding variety, except that it produces juice during three months, whilst the foregoing only produces it during two months.

Necuametl, juice bitter, but not too much so to allow pulque to be made from it.

Mechichitl Superior, yields sweet juice in abundance, and during four months.

Soxatic produces excellent sweet juice, full of saccharine matter, and fit for making the best pulque, like the preceding variety.

Maguey Verde, of a finer quality than the preceding varieties, yields a rather bitter juice, but from which a strong description of pulque is made.

Magney Manso is held in the highest estimation, producing a milky, thick, and very sweet juice, from which superior pulque is manufactured.

Mepichahnac, yielding thick and good, though rather acid, juice.

Metotatl. Idem.

Metometl. Idem.

Sosometl Cimarron produces greenish juice, but clear and sweet.

Mecuametl produces a yellow and sweet juice during five months in the year.

Cimarron Verde produces good juice, but only during two months in the year.

Tenexmetl produces thick juice, containing much saccharine matter.

Manso legitimo. Peculiar to the district of the Plains of Assam, upon which it attains to an immense height and a wonderful development. Its juice is abundant, and of the

sweetest quality, the yield lasting six months in the year: 100,000 plants of this species of the maguey are worth a silver mine, so says the Mexican adage.

Istametl, called salad by the natives, owing to the peculiar flavour of its juice.

Sagometl, yielding but little juice.

Humboldt and Skunth classify the maguey plant amidst the *bromeliaceæ;* Sprenges and Decandolle amidst the *liliaceæ;* but Lindley, in his "Vegetable Kingdom," considering the peculiar characteristics of the former class to consist in its calyx, and from the *liliaceæ* possessing no adhering ovaris, declares the maguey plant to belong to the narcissus tribe, order of the *amaryllideæ* and *agaveæ.*

The plant may be cultivated to a height of 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, but is cultivated with greater success at a somewhat lower elevation, about 9,000 feet, but ceases altogether to grow at 5,800 feet. It requires an average temperature of 15° (Reaumur), and flourishes from that to 26°, the most favourable quantity of humidity in the air being about 35° to 50° of De Saussure's hygrometer in dry weather. For the complete development of its flowers it requires about 62 degrees of heat (centigrade) as a diurnal maximum. The juice of the plant is the least mucilaginous in a somewhat clayey soil, but, if the soil be too dry, so many mucilaginous particles are secreted in the juice that an inferior kind of pulque, called "ilachique," can alone be manufactured from it.

Whilst the maguey plant is grown in the Valley of Mexico itself, in that of Toluca, in that of Puebla, in that of Texcoco, in Pachuca, in many districts of the States of Oaxaca and Tehuantepec, Queretaro, Guanaxuato, and Michoacan, at St. Juan de los Llanos, Cuatla de Amilpas, Huichapan, Tulancingo, and in many other places in the Mexican Empire, which it would be tedious to specify, and also, to a more limited extent, in the States of San Luis and Tamaulipas, and that particular species producing "henequen," to which we shall presently refer, in Yucatan, the great maguey district is that of the plains of Apam (Llanos de Apam), embracing a range of territory of more than 600 square leagues, almost covered with the plant, either in its wild or cultivated state, and abounding in rich estates.

This vast maguey district is now entirely destitute of trees, although vestiges remain of cedar forests having formerly existed there, the soil being light, stony, and

apparently arid in many places; indeed, nothing can be less agreeable to the eye, or promising in its general aspect, than these, or any other maguey plantations, although so surprisingly productive.

The two year old plant of the best species is commonly valued at about a quarter of a dollar, the four year old plant at 2 dollars, the eight year old plant at 4 dollars, and those of from twelve to fifteen years old at from 6 to 8 dollars; and thus there are maguey growers in the district in question, whose estates are not worth less than some millions of dollars, taking into account the amount of pulque produced. There are few branches of agriculture, indeed, so productive in any country, as is proved by the following calculation based upon a careful study of the subject, taking, as a basis, ground well adapted for the cultivation of the maguey, and an imaginary number of 1,000 plants:—

	Dolls.	c.
Cost of plants, transport, transplanting, &c. ..	250	0
Cultivation during 15 years	100	0
Contributions during the same period	11	2
Total	361	2

At the expiration of eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, and sixteen years, each of these plants will have produced; and if the return made by each be calculated at only 5 dollars, we find that a capital, which may be estimated at about 400 dollars, will have produced (it is true after a long interval of time) the immense return of 5,000 dollars.

The mode of propagation of the maguey is is extremely simple. Before it dies, the plant leaves a family around it of six, eight, or more suckers, which are left to grow for two or three years, are then dug up with great care so as not to injure the "mezontete," or stem, and after all the leaves but three have been cut off, the plants are spread out on the ground for two or three months, in order that they may partially dry, for if the maguey be planted too moist it rots, and a destructive worm, called a "chilocuile," is often generated in it. The young plants are afterwards planted out at little distances apart, and in rows; barley, which is believed rather to favour their growth, being very commonly sown between them. The formation of the leaves of the plant is admirably well adapted for supporting all meteorological variations; a hail storm, which would suffice for the destruction of the maize or corn crop, scarcely leaves a trace of its passage upon their hard

tissue; rain falls off from them, sun does not parch them, neither does frost dry them up, or cause them to wither; and the plant would appear, as it were, to secure just so much of the various elements of the atmosphere around it as is necessary for its nurture and development, and to cast off the rest. It is only towards the close of its life that it begins to exhibit symptoms of being affected by the influence of the different seasons, yielding less juice in cold, rainy, or tempestuous weather. In a good soil, the maguey plant requires a period of from ten to twelve years for attaining maturity, but at least fifteen years in soils of an inferior quality; and thus the capital which it represents, although eventually yielding so high a return, remains unproductive for a lengthened period. The plant upon attaining its full growth, which is easily discernible by its height and the prodigious extension of its leaves, brings forth a tall stem crowned with yellow flowers, and then a certain amount of pruning becomes necessary so as to form a kind of reservoir in the centre; and what is technically termed a "cara" or "face" around it, so as to cause the juice to flow towards the same spot, and to facilitate the extraction of it by removing some of the interior leaves and thorns.

The belief in the efficacy of the medicinal properties of the plant is universal among the Mexican peasantry, to whom it has been handed down from times of remote antiquity; thus the juice of the leaf is said to be a specific for bruises and contusions; the gum which is engendered in the lower part of the stem to cure the toothache, whilst various experiments upon the curative properties of the plant, under different forms, have been made by members of the medical profession in Mexico with satisfactory results.

From the year 1777 to the commencement of the present century the tax levied upon pulque, averaging about 20 cents per arroba (25 lbs.), produced about 800,000 dollars annually; and supposing the value of the beverage to have been from about 50 to 55 cents per arroba, the value of the quantity consumed may be estimated, taking the amount of the tax as a basis, at about 1,800,000 dollars per annum, representing a capital of from 28,000,000 to 30,000,000 dollars. As far as can be ascertained from the meagre statistical records of the time, not more than from 50 to 60 pulque estates existed during the last two centuries; whilst, now, in the several districts of the Mexican table land of Teotihuacan,

Pachuca, Apam, and Texcoco, there are 178, and from 80 to 100 in that of Ilaxcala.

The following is the mode adopted for the extraction of the juice of the maguey plant, and for the manufacturing from it of pulque, which denomination dates from the time of the Spanish occupation of Mexico, the derivation of the word appearing to be totally unknown, the beverage being known under the denomination of "neutli" in the time of the Aztecs.

So soon as the leaves begin to turn yellow, a small concave aperture is scooped out by means of a keen-edged knife, called an "iztetl," in the core of the plant, which is usually from about 18 to 20 centimètres in diameter, and this aperture is gently scraped round, care being taken that no incision be made in the leaves or fibres around it, for fear of imparting a bad taste to the juice; this operation producing a sediment, denominated "raspa," through which the juice, generally known under the technical name of "agua-miel," or honeywater, exudes from the groves of the plant, which juice is extracted by the "ilachiquero," or maguey labourer, by means of an elongated gourd formed into a tube, called an "acocotl," the air in which is exhausted by suction, and which he thrusts into the incision in the core of the plant, stopping the aperture at one end with his finger, and emptying its contents into his "zurron," a sort of impervious sheepskin bag inserted in a net and strapped to his back. Each labourer has, usually, the care of from about 50 to 60 plants, from which he extracts, or as it is technically expressed, "sucks" from about 110 to 120 arrobas of honeywater per week. As soon as his "zurron" is full, he carries it to the "tinical" or pulque manufactory, very commonly returning to each plant and performing the same operation of scooping round the incision and exhausting the juice it contains twice in the day, taking particular care to cover up the aperture with leaves and stones lest the cattle, dogs, or "cagates," a small species of jackal, which infests the country in large numbers, should get at the juice.

As we have before seen, the honeywater varies in quantity, colour, and quality, according to the species of the plant, the producing time of which may be said to extend on an average to about three months, although some sorts only yield juice during a period of twenty days, and other sorts are so exuberant that they yield it during six months, and that in large quantities. The least produc-

tive species of the plant is calculated to yield about 60 arrobas of juice; that of an average description about 80 arrobas, whilst the finest sort of all, the "Manso legitimo" of the Plains of Apam, before alluded to, yields, when it has attained complete maturity, from 140 to 160 arrobas. The average quantity yielded by each plant, one with another, may be roughly estimated at about 100 arrobas.

The "tinicales" or pulque manufactories of the different maguey plantations consist of a long covered-in gallery, well ventilated, and containing rows of vats made of bullock's hide stretched over a modern framework, and smeared over with lime on the outside, into which the honeywater is emptied so soon as it is brought in from the plantations, and which, in about thirty-six hours begins to ferment, casting up large bubbles of froth, losing its pristine transparent colour, and assuming a milky whitish tint which it permanently retains. It was formerly the habit to throw lime or a plant called "Ocgractli" into the honeywater in order to produce a greater degree of fermentation; but, now, only a small quantity of "madue del pulque," or pulque already manufactured, is poured into the empty vats, which quickly deposits a thick and whitish coloured sediment, upon which the new juice or honeywater is thrown in; the mixture after fermentation being ready for use, is then sent off to the City of Mexico, Puebla, or the nearest market, within a radius of 20 or 30 leagues; the pulque very commonly undergoing a considerable dilution of water by the way at the hands of the "arrieros," or carriers, who convey it in sheepskin bags upon mules or donkeys. The quantity of it which, thus, annually enters the City of Mexico alone, may be estimated on the average to be about 2,000,000 arrobas, and that which enters Puebla to be about 500,000 arrobas, and the cost of transport alone has been calculated, taking the approximate average of 1 real as that of each arroba, to represent the sum of 312,000 dollars; not less than 20,000 mules and donkeys laden with the beverage entering the city every month by the gate leading to the maguey districts To the quantity paying duty must also be added a considerable quantity which is smuggled in, and including this, it may be calculated that about 50,000,000 bottles are now annually introduced into the City of Mexico, De Humboldt having fixed the number at 44,000,000; and the amount of money annually expended in the drink at

the average rate of about a quarter of a real per bottle to be about 1,600,000 dollars annually; the number of "pulquerias" or pulque stores within the capital (which in the year 1771, when the increasing popularity of the beverage compelled the Spanish Viceroy, Revillagigedo, to issue special regulations respecting licenses to sell it, &c., amounted to thirty-four, afterwards increasing to eighty) now amounts to 513. These stores are usually painted in gay colours outside; the wall behind the counter almost invariably exhibiting to view a rudely executed allegorical fresco setting forth the "Power of Love" under the stimulating effects of the maguey plant; Venus, Bacchus, and the nymphs occupying prominent positions in the back ground, whilst a little image of the Virgin with a lamp burning before it sometimes occupies a retired corner of the establishment.

The line of railway from the city of Mexico to Vera will pass through the great maguey plantations of the "Plains of Apam," and by the conveyance of pulque from thence at moderate rates the company reckon upon an annual receipt of about 250,000 dollars.

The best quality of the beverage is known under the different denominations of "pulque fino," "pulque dulce," or "pulque fuerte," whilst the inferior sort, the produce of the maguey when planted in an unfavourable soil, and which is commonly only consumed by the poorer class of Indians, by whom it is often manufactured in earthenware pots, is called "ilachique;" and there is another sort sold in the "pulquerias," composed of an admixture of this with some other sorts of a somewhat better description, denominated "pulque criollo," or "creole pulque." On account of the manufacture of "ilachique" being erroneously supposed to be carried on by the poor Indian population alone, it is subject to the payment of a very slight duty, and little is known of the real amount of its consumption.

From a chemical analysis of pulque it is found to contain, in different proportions according to its quality, alcohol, mucilaginous fecula, sugar, water, and potash. It has been observed that the drunkenness produced by it, under its different varieties, is of a less violent description than that produced by another common beverage of the country, "chinguirits" (brandy made from the sugar cane), and that *delirium tremens* is rarely produced by the immoderate use of the former, though often by that of the latter. It is also affirmed that the pulque drinker is commonly

long-lived, whilst the reverse is the case with regard to those addicted to "chinguirito," and that the former beverage, notwithstanding its somewhat acid taste, is, probably on account of the fecula contained in it, peculiarly beneficial to women suckling their infants, and to those people whose constitution requires a wholesome stimulant.

The earliest date at which a settled tax was levied on pulque was in the year 1668, under the Duke of Albuquerque, Viceroy at the time, who allowed the municipality of the city of Mexico to receive 1 real per arroba as gate dues upon its entrance. This impost was afterwards farmed out to various individuals, the first time at only 660 dollars per annum, but the rate rapidly increasing at different consecutive periods, in the year 1745 it was contracted for at the annual rate of 128,000 dollars, and that for nine years, the sale of it being subsequently administered by the Crown itself, and producing large amounts to the Treasury, as will be seen by the subjoined Tables.

The excesses committed by the lower orders during a riot occasioned by the high price of maize in the city of Mexico in the year 1692 being attributed to pulque drinking, the Count de Galvez, Viceroy at the time, consulted the Royal University, as well as the College of Jesuits, as to the expediency of prohibiting the use of it altogether, especially among the Indian population, and the Report upon the subject, which was issued by each of these learned bodies, is a most curious specimen of scholastic pedantry and monkish logic, the prohibition being finally determined upon. It was removed, however, within a short time afterwards, and the Crown of Spain allowed the sale of the popular beverage again under certain restrictions, incorporating the tax upon it with the other colonial imposts, in which in course of time it became a highly important item, producing in some years a sum of more than 1,000,000 dollars to the Treasury, During the few years which preceded the war of independence the annual amount of the pulque tax was from about from 600,000 to 700,000 dollars; but in the year 1810 it fell to about 500,000 dollars; in the year 1811 to about 400,000 dollars; and from that time to the present it has continued falling until it has reached the present comparatively low average of about 200,000 dollars annually; the cause of so sensible a diminution being alone attributable to the extensive system of smuggling carried on, and to the increasing

neglect and indifference prevailing amongst public functionaries during a long lapse of years of anarchy and confusion. It is true that it would be at once inexpedient, as well as encouraging to the smuggler to levy so onerous a tax upon so important an article of consumption as to produce so high an amount to the Treasury as that of former times; but it is affirmed by competent judges that were it honestly and properly carried out under the present system of imposts, the pulque tax might easily be made to produce an annual amount of 600,000 dollars.

The following Tables, although necessarily incomplete from the destruction of archives which has taken place at various epochs in the Government offices, and the state of confusion existing among those which remain, will still serve to convey some idea of the importance of the cultivation of the maguey plant within the Mexican Empire.

Total amounts received by the Mexican Treasury from the tax imposed upon the beverage manufactured from the juice of the maguey plant, denominated "neutli" by the Aztecs, and "pulque" by the Spaniards.

	Dollars.
From the year 1669 to the year 1763, during which period the pulque tax was sometimes collected by the State, and sometimes farmed out to private individuals, the gross sum produced, as proved by various archives, agreements of lease, &c. ..	4,266,500
1763, in the city of Mexico alone	247,210
1764, „ „	269,087
1765, throughout the country	378,208
1766, „ „	352,123
1767, „ „	479,268
1768, „ „	340,699
1769, „ „	367,447
1770, „ „	361,254
1771, „ „	349,077
1772, „ „	376,407
1773, „ „	423,844
1774, „ „	433,154
1775, „ „	468,888
1776, „ „	488,053
1777, „ „	523,194
1778, „ „	734,387
1779, „ „	834,789
1780, „ „	861,710
1781, „ „	958,334
1782, „ „	996,010
1783, „ „	1,016,009
1784, „ „	1,047,221
1785, „ „	945,512
1786, „ „	712,651
1787, „ „	714,640

	Dollars.
1788, throughout the country	877,815
1789, „ „	833,798
1790, „ „	879,093
1791, „ „	848,571
1792, „ „	870,040
1793, „ „	850,704
1794, „ „	801,001
1795, „ „	756,144
1796, „ „	826,835
1797, „ „	850,370
1798, „ „	833,031
1799, „ „	814,714
1800, „ „	835,348
1801, „ „	817,304
1802, „ „	752,812
1803, „ „	731,350
1804, „ „	708,899
1805, „ „	677,777
1806, „ „	677,749
1807, „ „	712,198
1808, „ „	680,604
1809, „ „	659,113
1810, „ „	561,509
1811, „ „	485,000
1812, „ „	250,118
1813, „ „	260,605
1814, „ „	311,516
1815, „ „	332,659
1816, „ „	316,454
1817, „ „	354,554
1818, „ „	376 887
1819, „ „	325,793
1820, „ „	333,694
1821, „ „	266,824
1822, „ „	203,939
Amount in Mexico, Tlascala, Oasaca, and Puebla, from the year 1825 to 1830..	869,956
1853 to 1857	869,956
1858	181,691
1859, about	150,000
1860, „	150,000
1861, „	150,000
1862	143,712
1863 to 1864	222,600
1864 to 1865	272,600
Grand total	43,400,088

In the above Tables the totals of the tax levied upon pulque from the year 1853 to 1865 are those to which the tax amounted in the City of Mexico alone, without reference to those of Puebla, Tlascala, Apam, Cuernabaca, Oaxaca, Queretaro, Toluca, Tulancingo, and many other towns, in which the beverage is consumed to an immense extent.

The collecting of the pulque tax in Mexico, before it was incorporated in the budget of all other Colonial taxes by the Spaniards, occupied a staff of employés, upon whom no other duty was imposed, there being a Superintendent, an Administrator, with a salary of 1,000 dollars each, with minor officials in all the towns where the beverage was drunk; the whole number of employés amounting to sixty-four, and their united salaries amounting to about 20,000 dollars.

During many years the tax imposed upon pulque was from about 1 to 1¼ reals per arroba, the present tax being 10 cents per arroba, with an additional tax in Mexico to the municipality of 2 cents per arroba, the cost of collecting, which in the time of the Spaniards amounted to about 8 per cent., now amounting to rather more.

The spirit called mezcal, before alluded to, is made of the sap of the maguey plant, heated in a kind of oven, which is made in the ground, and which is of the simplest possible construction, and after fermentation has taken place it is passed through an alembic two or three times until it attains about 60 to 80 degrees of strength. It can be made from every description of the maguey plant; but the species the best adapted for its manufacture is that called the "chino," the "manso," and the "tenemetl." The consumption of this production of the maguey plant is trifling, however, when compared with that of pulque; and it was not until the year 1811 that the attention of the Mexican Government was so far directed to it as to impose a tax upon its sale, which tax was in the year 1821 amalgamated with that imposed upon sugar-cane brandy; and the spirit before alluded to called "chinguirito," the amount of which tax, whether in the aggregate or in detail, cannot be even approximatively ascertained. It is supposed, however, that the sale of mezcal alone is much about the same average as during the years which intervened between its first being taxed at all and the amalgamation of the impost levied upon it with that imposed upon the above-mentioned spirits. The following are the amounts of the tax during the years in question:—

Year.	Dolls.	rs.	Year.	Dolls.	rs.
1811	2,543	7	1818	5,624	0
1812	31,101	1	1819	9,794	6
1813	28,184	0	1820	11,194	2
1814	18,692	3	1821	8,659	0
1815	19,846	5			
1816	20,315	5	Grand total ..	173,900	1
1817	17,944	4			

The manufacture of this spirit, often erroneously termed a wine ("vino de mezcal"), is almost exclusively carried on in the States of Guadalajara and San Luis de Potosi. That manufactured in the former State, generally distinguished under the name of "tequila," from that being the name of the place where it is principally made, is very generally consumed throughout the country, but that manufactured in the latter is almost all sent to Guanaxuato and Zacatecas, and is consumed by the mining labourers of those districts.

In the two first named States there are extensive districts covered with what is termed "maguey verde" or "green maguey," which, being of too poor a species to produce any but the worse quality of pulque, is turned to the manufacture of mezcal; and the plants which grow spontaneously are cut down at certain seasons and are never allowed to flower, which causes a greater proportion of sap to concentrate itself within the trunk.

In the year 1858, Don Fernando Pontones, the proprietor of a large estate on the plains of Apam, applied to the Mexican Government for the exclusive privilege of making sugar from the maguey plant, but was opposed by various persons, who asserted that such manufacture could not be termed a new branch of industry, which it was necessary it should be to enable the privilege to be legally granted, founding their assertion upon the very name of "agua-miel" or "honey-water," by which the juice of the plant was so commonly known, sufficiently denoting the possibility of extracting saccharine matter from it in large quantities. It might, however, perhaps with justice have been urged that although since the time of the letters of Ferdinand Cortes up to the publication of recent editions of botanical and scientific dictionaries, the fact of the maguey plant, in common with so many others containing saccharine matter, has ever been mentioned, still neither in the Mexican Empire nor in any of those districts of the Mediterranean where, I believe, the American agave has been to a certain degree acclimated, has any sugar from the plant been manufactured which could be compared with even the most inferior description of beet-root sugar, and that maguey sugar can scarcely therefore be asserted to have entered practically into the domain of science.

In consequence of the application of Señor Pontones, a Commission was named which caused various chemical experiments to be made, the results of which were con-

signed in the Reports presented by the Commission to the Government in the year 1858.

The following are the most important passages in the Report referred to :—

"As we have before said, in order that the manufacture of maguey sugar may be considered as a branch of industry, it is indispensable that such sugar should be previously assimilated to that of the cane, as far as mere external characteristics are concerned, since under such conditions alone could the speculation be entered into, as sugar such as the maguey plant produces, however really pure it might be, would be unsaleable in our markets in its primitive state; and besides its disagreeable appearance in comparison with that of the cane, it labours under the disadvantage that its saccharine force is less by 40 per cent. than that of the crystallized cane sugar, that is to say a proportion of $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts of the former are required in order to produce the same effect as 1 part of the latter.

"We are of opinion that the application should be granted, and we must add that although the samples of sugar presented by the interested parties clearly denoted, by their physical and organic characteristics that they belong to the same species as cane sugar, we submitted them to analyzation in Mr. Saleil's "Saccharimetre," which analyzation at once produced a result confirmatory of the identity of maguey with cane sugar.

"We may add the following statement of the proportional strength of the samples present by Señor Pontones to that of the white sugar of the Santa Inés estate.

"The numbers represent the proportion per cent. of sugar which is capable of crystalization.

"Loaf sugar from maguey	81·5
White, in powder ("migaja"), from maguey	81·5
Brown, in powder, from maguey	80·0
Cane sugar of Santa Inés estate	86·0"

In concluding their Report the Commission state their conviction that the great inferiority in strength of the maguey sugar which had been submitted to them to that of the cane, arose in some degree from the imperfect means employed in the manufacture of the former.

This would probably have been remedied had Señor Pontones commenced manufacturing maguey sugar upon a large scale by means of proper boilers and appliances; which he did not, no practical results whatever having ensued from the privilege having been granted to him.

At the time when he was taking such active steps to obtain it he exhibited in his house in the city of Mexico the following productions of the maguey spread out before a small specimen of the plant itself placed in a pot:—

Mezcal, of the finest description.

Brandy of 80 degrees in strength.

A substance resembling the best honey.

Concentrated gum fit for medicinal purposes.

A dark brown substance full of saccharine matter known in Mexico by the name of "piloncillo."

Brown sugar, and of a lighter shade, in cakes, known in Mexico by the name of "panocha."

Loaf sugar, whole and ground, both brown and white.

Sugar candy and crystallized sugar.

Vinegar of the best quality made from pulque, pulque itself being omitted by Señor Pontones amidst the various productions of the prolific maguey plant, as well as rope and sackcloth made from its fibre, probably from their being too common to excite any interest.

Henequen, sometimes termed "zenequen," before alluded to in this as well as in a former Report, is a variety of the maguey which does not yield "agua-miel" but fibre alone, although belonging to the family of the American agave in all other characteristics, the cultivation of which in any large number is confined to the Peninsula of Yucatan, throughout the whole of which it is to be met with; although, as we have before seen, some of the varieties which are found in the valleys of Mexico and Puebla, and especially upon the plains of Apam, such as the Metometl and the Cosmetl Blanco, can be turned to the same use, as also a species of the agave called the Lechuguilla, to be met with upon the mountains in the vicinity of the town of Tula in the State of Tamaulipas, and some other places.

The leaves of this variety of the maguey plant are narrower, more supple, and of a darker green colour than most of those before alluded to, and are commonly tinged with pink at the edges; and there are four distinct species, the cheler and cajeu, which grow entirely wild, and the yaxqui and sacqui which are cultivated upon an extensive scale. The leaves of the yaxqui are of a more vivid green colour than those of the wild varieties of the plant, and their fibre is of a more elastic and finer quality; whilst that of the sacqui is of an inferior quality, but more abundant.

The first named variety of the plant is commonly known under the name of "henequen verde" or "green henequen," whilst the latter is called "henequen blanco" or "white henequen;" and constitutes the great agricultural wealth of the two districts of the Peninsula of Yucatan, called Zihosuco and Chemax, where it is the most generally cultivated, as the "Pulque Maguey" is upon the plains of Apam."

The "henequen maguey" is propagated in the same manner as the "pulque maguey," by means of transplantation, which is effected so soon as the offshoots or suckers are two years old; and at five years old they begin producing fibre, the leaves being cut off at stated periods. The plant can be cultivated in almost every kind of soil, but flourishes most in arid and stony places; and is, in every respect, as hardy as the Pulque Maguey; it throws out a similar stem, produces a similar flower, and usually attains fourteen or fifteen years of age. Although this particular species of the plant would appear to be an exclusive production of the Peninsula of Yucatan, it has still been found to thrive very well in the island of Cuba, and in the higher districts of the State of Orizaba.

As was before stated, the maguey fibre, under the name of "ixtli," and known in Yucatan by that of "josquil," was turned to various uses by the ancient inhabitants of the central provinces of the Mexican Empire, where it is still twisted into thread for shoemaking purposes, twine, thin ropes, "lazoes," &c., and woven into sack cloth. The only part of the Mexican Empire, however, where this branch of industry is pursued upon any very extensive scale is Yucatan, producing very considerable commercial activity, as may be seen from my former Report, and especially since about the year 1840, when it was discovered in the United States that henequen cables possessed the great advantage over those of hemp of being more flexible and more serviceable in high latitudes; which discovery increased the demand for henequen to such a degree, as to cause it to rise in value from about 4 or 5 reals per arroba, the current price until then, to 11 reals, a price which it commanded during several years, the average price being now from about 7 to 8 reals; and the supply often not equalling the demand owing to the tedious nature of the process until then observed, of separating the fibre from the rest of the leaf by hand, a good workman not being able to clear more than 100 leaves per day. Great efforts were made

to cause machinery applicable to the purpose to be invented, rewards being offered both by private association of individuals and by the State for any machine which should prove to be efficacious; henequen leaves being sent to the United States and to Great Britain to be operated upon, since a machine which had been invented and introduced into the country in 1833 by Mr. Perryne, an American, had been found to be useless, owing to neither the form of the combs nor their motion corresponding to the peculiar shape of the plant's leaves. No better success attended a machine introduced into the country by another American, Mr. Hitchcock, in 1847, nor that subsequently introduced by Mr. Thompson of Boston; until, at last, Don José Maria Millet, a native of Mérida, the principal City of Yucatan, obtained an exclusive privilege from the Minister of Public Works for a machine of his invention, by means of which he was able to clear about six arrobas of fibre per day; the services of only two men and two boys being necessary to work the levers by means of which the wheels and combs were set in motion. One of these machines has been brought to the city of Mexico to be applied to the extraction of the ixtle produced upon the plains of Apam, where so many of the leaves of the maguey are now wasted and left scattered about the plantations; and which is destined greatly to increase in importance as an article of trade so soon as the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railway shall traverse that district. A machine for twisting ropes and cables was introduced in the year 1840 into the Peninsula of Yucatan, which is now able to compete with the United States in supplying the shipping of the island of Cuba, besides Mexican shipping itself with these articles.

Whilst, as we have before stated, the cultivation of henequen may be said to extend throughout the whole of Yucatan, there are 38 estates upon which it is exclusively produced; and it is affirmed that the annual commercial movement, including the price of freights, transport, &c., connected with the production of this article in the Peninsula of Yucatan, involves a circulation of from 400,000 to 450,000 dollars annually.

Since sending in my former Report I have succeeded in obtaining some additional particulars respecting the growth of cotton upon the Pacific coast of the Mexican Empire. In point of quality, the cotton of the districts around the port of Acapulco, in the State of Guernero, stands foremost; then that of the district of Santiago, in

the State of Nayarit; then that raised in the State of Sinaloa; and then that raised in the State of Colima; these four States alone producing cotton to any extent or of good quality upon the western coast of Mexico; whilst, as has been before stated, the quality of that produced in the State of Durango, bordering upon that of Sinaloa, and, although situated inland, in near proximity to the Pacific Ocean, is considered to be the finest in the empire.

The land sown with cotton in the year 1863, in the Acapulco districts, amounted to 30,000,000 square yards, upon which 6,100 fanegas (the measure called a "fanega" being equivalent to about an English bushel) of seed were expended; whilst in the year 1864, 41,000,000 square yards of land were devoted to the same purpose, the seed expended amounting to 8,100 fanegas; the crop of cotton in 1863 amounting to 75,000 quintals; whilst that of 1864, notwithstanding the larger extent of land sown and seed expended, did not attain more than about 30,000 quintals, owing to the wetness of the season, which generated the great scourge of the cotton districts in question—the worm in multitudes; much rain having fallen also, just as the pods were bursting, when dry weather is especially necessary.

In the Acapulco district the sowing of the cotton-seed takes place in the month of September or October, and annually, the plant becoming too much deteriorated the second year to be worth retaining; and the crop is gathered in in January or February.

The ginning-machines in use are partly moved by water-power and partly by mules, as are the presses for making up the bales, the latter being conveyed to the port itself upon mules at a cost of 7 reals per quintal per league, the coasting-vessels employed in the trade conveying cotton cargo at rates varying from 66 cents to 1 dollar 35 cents, according to distance. When the selling prices in Great Britain or the United States are over 30 cents per lb., by far the greater part of the crop is exported; but when the prices there do not reach that amount it is mostly conveyed into the interior of the country upon mules. An export duty of 2 dollars 50 cents per quintal upon all cotton leaving the country was imposed about three years ago by the Mexican Government, the exportation having been perfectly free before.

In normal times the price of cotton in the above districts, when purchased from the cotton-grower direct,

varied from about 3 cents to 4 cents per lb. in the pod; but during the last three years, when foreign prices increased so much, it has been sold in the pod as high as from 8 to 10 dollars per quintal; and to the same cause may be attributed the great increase of land sown.

Frequent shocks of earthquakes, which often cause the pods to fall off the stems, contribute to render the cultivation of the cotton-plant in the Acapulco districts a most precarious branch of agriculture; the following calculation depicting an almost incredible variation in the produce of the plantations. In very bad years the yield of cotton in the pod is about 3 quintals 70 cents for every fanega of seed sown; in tolerably favourable years, about 12 quintals 30 cents for each fanega; whilst in really abundant years, each fanega of seed sown yields about 36 quintals of cotton in the pod.

The crop this year in the Acapulco districts did not exceed 10,000 quintals of clean cotton, and may be considered as a failure, considering that 8,100 fanegas of seed were sown upon lands measuring, in the aggregate, 41,000,000 square yards.

The land sown with cotton in the year 1863 in the district of Santiago, in the State of Nayarit, amounted to 30 fanegas (the fanega, in measurement of land, consisting of 1,360 square yards), upon which 45 fanegas of seed were expended; whilst, in the year, 1864, 280 fanegas of land were sown, the seed expended amounting to 420 fanegas, the crop of cotton in 1863 amounting to 58,000 lbs., whilst that of 1864 amounted to 538,400 lbs.

In the Santiago district the sowing of the cotton seed takes place from the middle of August to the end of September; and the crop is gathered in from the middle of March to the middle of June. From the good results which have attended the introduction of the American plough, it is conjectured that it will shortly entirely supersede the rude implements hitherto in use for tilling the ground.

There are three cotton spinneries in the State of Nayarit, one at Santiago itself, and the other two in the neighbourhood of Tapia, a town about eighteen leagues from it, each containing a ginning machine, the raw material being conveyed thither by mules.

The chief impediment to the development of the branch of agricultural industry referred to in the district of Santiago, in common with most of the other cotton districts

of the Empire, is the scarcity of labourers, but which is most particularly felt in the former district, since the existence of the present state of civil warfare, to the ravages of which it has been constantly exposed, and which have resulted, not only in the ruin of most of the poorer class of agriculturists, but in a very considerable diminution of the population in general. Nevertheless, it was calculated, from the quantity of seed sown, that the cotton crop this year would be nearly three times more considerable than last year in the Santiago district, should greater tranquillity prevail, and no atmospherical changes of a hurtful character intervene; but we have been unable to learn how far such expectations have been realized.

The land devoted to the cultivation of cotton in the year 1863 in the districts of the State of Sinaloa, amounted to 1,300 acres, whilst, in the year 1864, 10,500 acres of land were devoted to the same purpose; my informant having been unable to inform me of the quantity of seed sown, the crop of cotton in 1863 amounting to 500,000 lbs., whilst that of 1864 amounted to 5,200,000 lbs.

In the districts referred to the sowing of the cotton seed takes place from June to September, and the crop is gathered in from January to May. As in the Santiago districts the American plough has been introduced with success, and has already greatly superseded the tools hitherto in use for breaking the soil; and 19 ginning-machines, with presses, 7 of which are worked by mules and 12 by steam, as well as 3 without presses worked by mules, have been erected, the raw material being conveyed by mules, at a cost of 22 cents per quintal per league.

We have not been able to ascertain the approximate amount of the cotton crop in Sinaloa this year, only about 400 lbs. per acre having been calculated upon from the appearance of the plants (which had suffered severely from the attacks of the worm) in those places where the labourers had not been carried away as soldiers by the rebel leaders who have so long ravaged this portion of the Mexican Empire, rendering any attempt to compile agricultural statistics abortive.

Until this year almost all the cotton produced in this particular district has been consumed at home; but during some months past a good deal has been exported; the first cargo, consisting of 26,500 lbs., having been shipped for New York, viâ San Francisco, in February last.

There are three manufactories of "mantas" (grey

domestics) in the State of Sinaloa, consuming, in the aggregate, about 1,000,000 lbs. of cotton; and those of the adjacent State of Zalisco consume about 5,000,000 lbs.

The extent of land devoted to the cultivation of cotton in the years 1863 and 1864 in the State of Colima, consisting of the districts around the city of the same name, and those of Sihuatlan and Coahuayana was as follows:—

	1863.	1864.
	Fanegas.	Fanegas.
Colima	440	225
Sihuatlan	150	300
	Caballerias.*	Caballerias.
Coahuayana	26	30

The quantity of seed sown being as follows:—

	1863.	1864.
	Arrobas.	Arrobas.
Colima	1,800	900
Sihuatlan	450	900
Coahuayana	1,600	2,000

The crop of cotton produced being as follows:—

	1863.	1864.
	Arrobas.	Arrobas.
Colima	5,000	3,000
Sihuatlan	12,000	4,000
Coahuayana	90,000	50,000

The total amount of the cotton crop in the State of Colima being thus—in 1863, 107,000 arrobas, and, in 1864, 57,000 arrobas.

In the districts referred to the sowing of the cotton seed takes place from about the 1st September to the 10th October, and the crop is gathered in from the beginning of March until the middle of May.

From about 36 to 60 arrobas of seed is about the quantity sown upon each caballeria of land, according to the soil and position, but, from the cheapness of the seed in the Coahuayana district, more than is necessary is generally expended.

The plough has not yet been introduced into the districts in question, except in the immediate vicinity of

* The caballeria is equal to 105¾ acres.

the town of Colima itself, much the same rude implements for tilling the ground as those in use in the time of the Spanish occupation being still employed. Ginning machines have, however, been introduced, of which there are two, worked by steam, in the spinneries of the district of Coahuayana, whilst in that of Colima itself there are three (two being within the city itself) worked by water power, and two in that of Sihuatlan, each of these machines having packing presses attached to it.

The raw material is conveyed upon mules from one point to another; the rate of transport from the districts of Colima and Coahuayana to the port of Manzanillo is from 3 to 4 dollars the carga or load, varying from 12 to 14 arrobas, and the rate is about the same from Coahuayana to Colima.

The cotton produced in the district of Sihuatlan is almost all conveyed to the small port of La Naridad, being shipped from thence either to San Blas or Manzanilla for foreign consumption; the rates of freight by the American steamers, which touch regularly at the latter port, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. to Panamá; from Panamá to Liverpool, 9*l.* 10*s.* per ton; and from Manzanillo to New York, $4\frac{1}{4}$ cents per lb.

It is only within the last three years that any exportation of cotton has taken place from Colima, the quantity not consumed within the State itself having been before conveyed to spinneries in the interior of the country, the rate per carga or load, of from 12 to 14 arrobas, being 8 dollars to Guadalajara, 12 dollars to Morelia, and 14 to 15 dollars to Guanaxuato.

The cotton crops of the districts of Colima, alike with those of Acapulco, suffered severely in 1863, and especially in 1864, from the attacks of the worm and from rain falling just at the moment when dry weather was most required.

From the foregoing information concerning the cultivation upon the low lands bordering the Pacific Coast of the Mexican Empire, it will be seen that the results obtained are of no very encouraging description. Besides the great evil of the insalubrity of several of the districts referred to, there is another even more generally felt, and that is the scarcity of labour, which naturally adds greatly to the cost of production, and hence the difficulty of extending the growth of so valuable a production, unless encouragement

be afforded by highly remunerative prices abroad. It has been lately a matter of serious discussion among such persons as have embarked their capital in the branch of agriculture referred to, as well in the cotton districts of the eastern as of the western coast of Mexico, whether the evils in question might not be obviated to some extent by the introduction of Chinese labour, but the conclusion usually arrived at is that, in the still unsettled state of the country, any undertaking of this description would be attended with but doubtful results, owing to the absence of any guarantee for the protection of life or property.

(Signed) R. F. C. MIDDLETON.

Inclosure 2.

Report on the Finances of Mexico.

Mexico, January 10, 1866.

As near as I have been able to ascertain, the following is an approximative estimate of the amount of the revenue and expenditure of the Mexican Empire to be calculated upon for the year 1866 :—

REVENUE.

	Dollars.
Maritime Custom-houses	12,500,000
Internal Custom-houses	5,200,000
Direct taxes upon property in town and country ..	1,200,000
Ditto upon commercial and industrial establishments	250,000
Mining duties	650,000
Stamped paper, post office, and other miscellaneous taxes	1,000,000
Total	20,800,000

EXPENDITURE.

	Dollars.
Imperial House	1,740,000
Ministry of the Imperial House	30,000
„ „ State	340,000
„ „ Foreign Affairs	290,000
„ „ the Interior	3,700,000
„ „ Justice	900,000
„ „ Public Instruction	438,000
„ „ War	12,970,000
„ „ Public Works	1,626,000
„ „ Finance	3,400,000
Total	25,434,000

With reference to the proceeds of the Maritime Custom-houses, it may be observed that the foregoing Return is based upon the amount received during the twelve months from the 1st July, 1864, to the 30th June, 1865, and that the Custom-house of the Port of Vera Cruz alone produced during the year 1865 up to the 31st December, 5,213,531 dollars 53 cents; consequently, if the proceeds of the other Maritime Custom-houses follow at all the same ratio, the revenue arising therefrom may be calculated at a larger amount than that stated, say from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 dollars more.

The revenue stated as arising from the internal Custom-houses is based upon the same calculation as that arising from the maritime; but as the amount collected by the Custom-house of the city of Mexico alone during the year 1865 was very near upon 3,000,000 dollars (a sum far greater than has been collected there for many years past), it is but reasonable to suppose that the proceeds of the internal alike with the maritime Custom-houses will produce a higher total than the one above stated.

With reference to the Table of Expenditure, it is worthy of remark that the estimate of expenses of the War Department, embracing the term of the fiscal year from July 1864 to June 1865, refers to the Mexican, Austrian, and Belgian troops alone, the cost of the French contingent not being included therein; and this estimate will probably have to be greatly increased, owing to the little progress made in the pacification of the country.

The estimate of the Ministry of Public Works is almost daily on the increase, owing to the number of subventions granted to different railway companies and industrial enterprises; the drainage of the immense lakes in the valley of Mexico, entailing according to a rough calculation an expenditure of from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 dollars, is also in contemplation.

The estimate of the Ministry of Finance, like the preceding, must be also almost daily on the increase, owing to the constant creation of new fiscal offices throughout the whole empire; and, in fact, with reference to almost all the other departments of the State, a considerable increase of expenditure may be anticipated.

PUBLIC DEBT.

	Dollars.	Dollars.
Interest and sinking-fund on British Convention	750,000	
Ditto, ditto, on Padre Moran Convention	150,000	
Ditto, ditto, on Spanish Convention .	450,000	
Interest and sinking-fund on the Internal Debt	1,200,000	
The Government estimate of interest payable on the Mexican Stocks in London, including the Deferred Bonds, and on the amounts of the Miramar and Paris Loans, is calculated at	10,280,000	
		12,830,000
Unpaid balances on Laguna, Seca, and Guadalajara Conductas, estimated at	..	150,000
Sundry recognized claims ..	..	265,000
Subvention to Vera Cruz Railway ..	..	1,350,000
Total	..	14,595,000

The Laguna Seca claims for about 600,000 dollars, and the Zecker Bonds for 10,000,000 dollars, are to be paid off by drafts upon the Financial Committee in Paris, and as they will be recovered out of the proceeds of the late loans, they are excluded from these estimates.

The interest of the British Convention fund for the present year, 6 per cent. on 4,428,732 dollars 55 cents, is 241,723 dollars 95 cents.

The Sinking Fund of 6 per cent. on 4,984,914 dollars 84 cents is 299,494 dollars 89 cents, making a total of 541,818 dollars 84 cents; but as the action of the Sinking Fund is greatly in arrears, any surplus received over and above the 299,494 dollars 89 cents will have to be applied to the redemption of the Stock. It may be also observed that the quota of the import duties appropriated to the said Convention during the last year produced about 750,000 dollars, and it is calculated that it will produce at least as much during the present year.

The interest on the Padre Moran Convention for the present year, 6 per cent. on 825,720 dollars, is 49,543 dollars 20 cents.

The Sinking Fund, 6 per cent. on 983,000 dollars, is 59,980 dollars, making a total of 109,523 dollars 20 cents.

But the action of the Sinking Fund is, alike with that of the British Convention, greatly in arrears, and thus, in the same way, any surplus received over and above the

59,980 dollars will have to be applied to the redemption of the said stock; and as the quota of the import duties during the last year produced about 150,000 dollars, at least as much is calculated upon for the present year.

The interest upon the Spanish Convention is 3 per cent. on about 7,000,000 dollars (say 210,000 dollars); but, as the interest as well as the Sinking Fund are both greatly in arrears, whatever surplus the quota of the duties which the Convention in question has appropriated to it may produce will have to be applied, firstly, to arrears of interest, and afterwards to the Sinking Fund; and, as during the past year the said quota produced about 450,000 dollars, it is expected during the current year to produce a similar amount.

The liquidation of the balances of the Laguna Seca and Guadalajara Conductas claim is in contemplation.

With regard to the interest and Sinking Fund on the Internal Debt, within the last few weeks an arrangement has been entered into between the stockholders and the Imperial Government for 100,000 dollars in cash, to be destined, monthly, for the purchase of the said stock at public auction at the rate of 25 per cent. maximum value; and as up to the 31st December last about 93,418,219 dollars were liquidated, it is calculated, if the arrangement is carried out on the part of the Government, that the whole debt will be cancelled in the course of five or six years, as the majority of the holders will be willing to cancel their stock at a much lower rate than the maximum fixed. If, however, it (the arrangement) should not be carried out, the item of 1,200,000 dollars mentioned in the foregoing Table of the Public Debt would go to reduce the deficit in the Budget.

According to the foregoing statements the revenue and expenditure would be thus :—

	Dollars.	Dollars.
Total revenue		20,800,000
Imperial House and the different Departments of State	25,434,000	
Interest, &c., on public debt ..	14,595,000	
		40,029,000
Total deficit		19,229,000

It was propsed to cover this deficit out of the proceeds of the late loans, but a very large portion of them has been absorbed by other liabilities and disbursements.

It is worthy of remark here, that although in the official estimate of interest on the public debt the item

of 10,280,000 dollars appears, yet as part of the interest on the said debt is provided for by sums left in deposit in the hands of the Financial Commission in Paris, only about 7,109,500 dollars will have to be disbursed, as it were, from the actual revenue of the present year, as per Annex No. 2 (Annex No. 1 being a copy of the Paris Balance Sheet of the foreign debt), independent of the payments of France, stipulated in the Miramar Convention.

The value of property now belonging to private individuals but formerly Church property, the titles to which have been revised and sanctioned by the Imperial Council of State, amounted during the past year to about 40,000,000 dollars.

The value of the exportations from France into the Mexican Empire during the year 1864 amounted to 70,687,426 francs, whilst the value of the importations from the Mexican Empire into France during the same period, amounted to 6,110,891 francs.

The principal articles of exportation from France into the Mexican Empire consist of wines, wearing apparel, lace and embroideries, haberdashery, paper, glass, jewellery, and liqueurs; whilst those imported into France from the Mexican Empire consist of ornamental woods, cotton, cochineal, hides, mother of pearl, copper, vanilla, jalap, and sarsaparilla.

The exportations from France into the Mexican Empire during the last six years have been considerably on the increase, as may be seen by the following Tables; the very remarkable increase during the years 1863 and 1864 being attributable to the permanent occupation of the country by the French, and the establishment of the Empire.

	Francs.		Francs.
1859	17,300,000	1862	20,500,000
1860	17,400,000	1863	22,200,000
1861	17,700,000	1864	70,687,427

From the following imperfect statement of the amount of the exportations from the Mexican Empire to France, it appears, however, that they have by no means increased in equal proportion, nor, indeed, could they do so; for whilst the wants of the French army and of the numerous foreigners who followed in the wake to Mexico naturally increased the demand for foreign articles of luxury as well as of necessity, to a vast extent, as may be seen above; no analogous causes exist to produce any parallel increase in the amount of the exportations from the Empire.

During the years 1859 to 1861 the amount of exportations from the Mexican Empire into France did not attain more than from about 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 francs per annum; but in the year 1864 they attained, as was before stated, the sum of 6,110,891 francs; and it is reasonable to suppose as colonization progresses, internal means of communication are established, and the resources of the country become more fully developed, that the export trade, as well as all other branches of national industry, will still further improve.

(Signed) R. F. C. MIDDLETON.

Annex No. 1.

Dette Extérieure de l'Empire du Mexique.

Copy of Paris balance-sheet down to mark *.

Emprunts.	Désignations.	Capital de Remboursement.	Capital d'Emission.	Intérêts Annuels.
1864		Francs.	Francs.	Francs. c.
11 Avril	8,000,000*l.* sterling à 25 francs 20 centimes (6 pour cent l'an) à 63	201,600,000	127,008,000	12,096,000 0
11 Avril	A comte à la France— Francs. Frais de guerre ... ... 54,000,000 Indemnité Française ... 12,000,000	110,000,000	66,000,000	6,600,300 0
14 Avril	Reconnaissance emprunt Anglais émis en 1851 (5 pour cent.)	258,089,000	258,089,000	7,742,687 40
14 Avril	Frais de l'Intervention Française jusqu'au 1 Juillet, 1864, 270,000,000 francs,			
1865 Avril	moins à comte reglé 54,000 francs ...	216,000,000	216,000,000	6,480,000 0
	500,000 obligations de 340 francs remeuable en 50 ans à 500 francs, intérêt 30 francs	250,000,000	170,000,000	15,000,000 0
		1,035,689,580	837,097,580	47,918,687 40
*	Amortissement du 1 Avril, 1869	...	...	1,934,080 0
		Dollars.	Dollars.	49,848,767 40
	Mexican Bonds 1064, say 4,000,000*l.* at 37	...	600,000	
	Deferred Bonds 1864, say 325,000*l.* at 6 per cent.	...	97,500	
	Dolls. rls.		697,500	
	4,428,732 55 English Convention ...	750,000		
	825,720 0 Padre Moran Convention	150,000		
	7,000,000 0 Spanish Convention ...	450,000		
	12,254,452 55		1,350,000	
			2,047,500 à 5 francs	10,237,500 9
				60,086,267 40

Annex No. 2.

Payments due for Interest, &c., in 1866.

			Francs.
1866.			
July	1	Bondholders	3,870,000
October	1	Idem	1,840,000
1867.			
January	1	Idem (Deferred Bonds not included) ..	3,870,000
1866.			
October	1	Miramar Loan	6,050,000
„	1	Idem, French Government portion	3,300,000
July	2	Paris Loan (lottery)	1,880,000
October	1	Idem, interest	7,500,000
			28,310,000
			Dollars.
		At 5 francs	5,662,000
		English and Spanish Conventions	1,350,000
		Deferred Bonds, 6 per cent. on 325,000*l.* ..	97,500
			7,109,500

REPORTS

BY

HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARIES

OF

EMBASSY AND LEGATION,

RESPECTING THE

GROWTH AND MANUFACTURE

OF

TOBACCO, SUGAR, SPIRITS, &c.,

IN

CERTAIN EUROPEAN STATES.

Presented to the House of Lords by Command of Her Majesty.
1866.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.
1866.

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Circular addressed to Her Majesty's Ministers abroad.

Foreign Office, May 25, 1865.

I HAVE to instruct you to report to me, with as little delay as possible, whether the growth of tobacco is free or prohibited within the territories of the Government to which you are accredited, and if permitted only under certain regulations, and upon payment of certain duties, what those regulations and duties respectively are.

You will also furnish me with similar information as regards the manufacture of sugar from beet-root and other vegetable substances, and of spirits from corn-fruit and other substances, and the making of malt and beer.

I should also wish to receive from you, if you should be able to procure it, a Return of the quantities and value of the tobacco grown; and of the sugar, spirits, malt, and beer so made in each year from 1860 to 1864 inclusive.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

Answers to the preceding Circular.

AUSTRIA.

Lord Bloomfield to the Earl of Clarendon.

My Lord, *Vienna, November* 16, 1865.

With reference to Earl Russell's circular despatch of the 25th of May last, instructing me to report on the Austrian Excise system, and also on the statistics of production of the articles concerned, I have the honour to forward herewith a translation of a note which I have received from the Imperial Foreign Office in answer to my inquiries on those heads.

I directed Mr. Strachey to examine these papers, and to draw up a Memorandum as index to their contents. That gentleman has been unable to study, or even to decypher, all these lengthy documents, but he finds that they do not furnish all the statistical details required. He has therefore collected some further information from private sources, and has, by the help of the data thus obtained, compiled a summary of the leading facts and figures relating to sugar, beer, and distilled liquors. The tobacco branch is altogether too vast for a mere sketch.

This statement is likewise inclosed. It is necessarily imperfect, but Austrian statistics do not furnish the means of preparing an accurate Report; nor could any such work affect scientific value unless drawn up by a person conversant with the numerous technicalities involved.

I have, &c.
(Signed) BLOOMFIELD.

Inclosure 1.

Baron Meysenbug to Lord Bloomfield.

(Translation.) *Vienna, November* 17, 1865.

With reference to the valued note of the 5th of June of the present year, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the honour to transmit to his Excellency Lord Bloomfield, &c., the Regulations and Rules specified in the inclosed lists, relative to the production

and taxation of tobacco, home-made sugar, spirituous liquors, malt, and beer, as well as the necessary explanations, in so far as they are at the disposal of the Imperial Royal Financial Ministry.

The Undersigned, &c.

For the Minister of Foreign Affairs,
(Signed) MEYSENBUG.

Inclosure 2.

Note on the Austrian Verzehrungssteuer.

In Austria most of the prime articles of consumption for man and beasts are subject to indirect taxation. For fiscal purposes the Empire is divided into "flat land" and "close towns," and the incidence, as well as the rate of taxation, varies with the locality concerned.

Wine, cider, beer, brandy, sugar,* and meat, are everywhere excisable. In nineteen close towns, under which category fall the provincial capitals and certain cities of the Lombardo-Venetian territory, other articles of consumption are taxed, as, for instance, materials used for fodder, building, lighting, and, in general, whatever is usually liable to duty under the Continental Octroi system.

The close towns do not pay alike, but they are all charged with higher rates than the flat land; and in many communes an additional per-centage is levied for local uses.

These dues are collected—

1. On production; or
2. When the articles pass the barriers of towns; or
3. At periods near the time of consumption.

Payment is not always according to the letter of the Tariff, but may also be—

1. By way of agreement according to averages, and that—
(*a.*) With individual producers.
(*b.*) With associations of producers.
(*c.*) With communes; or
2. By way of farming, in which case the undertaker levies the taxes—
(*a.*) According to the Tariff; or
(*b.*) On the foot of agreement.

At the barriers of Vienna, Buda-Pesth, Pressburg, and Venice, the duties are collected Tariff-wise by the Treasury. In Lintz, Prague, Brünn, Cracow, Gratz, and nine other cities they are farmed.

The Municipality of Trieste pays a fixed sum in lieu of the town's quota of the Excise duties, and itself raises, by a special system of taxation, the amount required to cover its advance to the Imperial Exchequer.

* When made from native produce.

Explanations as to Taxes on Beer, Distilled Liquids, Sugars; and as to Statistics of Production.

1. *Sugars.*

The manufacture of sugar from beet-root dates from 1830, but it is only within the last fifteen years that it has taken any considerable extension.

After a preliminary attempt to tax the manufacturer for the actual quantities produced, in 1850 an excise duty was levied by means of a rate on the beet delivered for working. Owing to successive augmentations this duty has mounted to a pitch which seriously compromises the prospects of the manufacture, being at present fully equivalent to a charge of 6 florins on every Vienna centner of sugar. And as, moreover, the minimal scale of sugar consumption in the empire, which may be reckoned at about 4 lbs. per annum for each head of the population, shows no upward tendency, but rather the reverse, the manufacturers have been loud in their complaints and in their predictions of the eventual stoppage of this branch of industry.

A few months back the Belcredi Cabinet laid the grievances of the sugar trade before a Mixed Commission, which was also instructed to consider the case of the brewers and distillers, who had the like complaints to urge.

Count Zarisch could not undertake to arrest the decay of the national industry, where this flowed from the progressive impoverishment of the consumers, nor could he suggest a stimulus which would improve the conditions of production, but he thought that help might be given to the manufacturer by relieving him of some of the vexatious and inquisitorial applications of the Excise system, while the Exchequer might be expected to profit from the adoption of a more economical and more careful control.

The Ministry of Finance having come to terms with the principal producers, on the 18th of October there was promulgated a new Excise law for sugar, which supersedes the antecedent regulations.

The provisions of this law may be described in outline as follows :—

1. Where the press system is employed the taxable product will be estimated at a minimal rate according to the nature of the machinery used, as specified by a table annexed to the law.

2. For centrifugal apparatus the charge is at the rate of 7 Vienna centners per square foot of sieve superficies for every 24 hours of working.

3. Processes of maceration to be taxed according to the last rates of actual production.

4. The excise to be charged at the old rate of duty (18 kreutzers per centner on fresh and 1 florin 39 kreutzers per centner on dried beet, with 30 per cent. additional on both kinds) on the number of centners yielded by the above plan of valuation.

5. Tolerance, in case of the manufacture being suspended for shorter or longer periods, to be granted under conditions analogous

to those stated below, in the case of distilled liquids, and therefore not given here.

As the tax is levied not on the sugar but on the raw product, the Austrian Government receives no official returns of the quantities of sugar produced in each year. But such returns are privately prepared in Vienna for the use of an association of manufacturers, and I am enabled to give an extract from them. The documents furnished by the Imperial Foreign Office give no information on this head.

I would observe that, owing to a fall in the price of sugar and to other circumstances, the position of the manufacturers has not improved in the ratio suggested by the increased rate of production; the figures do not contradict the remarks made on an earlier page. But I am unable to say whether, as asserted in Vienna, the tendency of the population of the empire is to consume less sugar than before. The exportation, it should be mentioned, is too trifling to demand notice, although it is encouraged by payment of a drawback.*

PRODUCTION of Sugar in Centners.

Year.	Centners.	Year.	Centners.
1858	962,000	1862	1,167,000
1859	924,000	1863	835,000
1860	852.000	1864	1,200,000
1861	832,000		

These figures are stated to be of tolerable if not of absolute accuracy (for Austria), and to be below rather than above the actual mark.

The revenue (gross) received from this source of taxation in 1863 was 6,989,839 florins—say 698,983*l.* sterling.

There are (1863) 139 manufacturers of sugar in the empire, employing 24,539 male and 13,882 female workers.

2. *Beer.*

The Commission above mentioned has not yet arrived at a decision with regard to this article, but a new law is expected to be promulgated soon. Under the future system the brewer will be taxed on the foot of an estimate of his producing powers, according to the practice established for sugar. If would be superfluous to describe a procedure which is about to be set aside, but the chief statistics of production and taxation in the case of beer for the period 1859—1863 are herewith annexed in a tabular form.

During this period the fiscal charge per eimer (kilderkin) has been in the flat land from 63 to 79 kreutzers, and in the closed towns from 63 kreutzers to 1 florin 63 kreutzers (according to the

* The "Austrian Review," a very trustworthy source, says "that in the Venetian territories, especially on the coasts and islands, the people, who are otherwise miserably ill-fed, consume large quantities of sugar which has paid no duty. In the maritime regions there seems to be a vast amount of smuggling of colonial produce. In 1863 the amount of drawback paid was 100 florins."

locality), with 7 kreutzers additional per eimer for beer of an alcoholic strength exceeding 9 degrees, and a supplementary 20 per cent. all round.*

It is to be observed that the increased production of the year 1862 is attributed to the cheap prices of hops and barley; the increased production of 1860—63 to an extra demand consequent on the failure of the national wines in that dry year.

Year.	Breweries.	Eimers Brewed.	Duty Paid, in Florins.	Eimers Exported.	Eimers Imported.
1859† ..	3,349	12,530,495	13,975,936	..	10,796
1860 ..	3,343	12,602,404	15,664,117	43,295	8,420
1861 ..	3,278	11,123,870	13,450,036	70,384	6,878
1862 ..	3,250	13,442,994	16,195,061	70,453	8,199
1863 ..	3,230	13,699,503	16,345,247	75,664	7,853
1864‡ ..					

3. *Distilled Liquids.*

In Austria, there is no official division of distilled liquids into species. All are embraced by the generic name of "branntwein."

From the 1st of February products of this class will be taxed under a new law analogous to that just promulgated for the excise of sugar.

The duties will be levied according to averages previously struck by agreement.

1. Distilleries with mash-tubs of a joint capacity not less than 30 eimers to pay at a rate fixed every year with reference to the period during which the stills are to work. If the stills work all the year round a new estimate is to be made every six months.

2. For smaller distilleries the averages in any case to be struck once a year.

3. The vessels used for fermentation are to be measured by the authorities, who will charge the tax on one-third of the number of eimers actually containable by the aforesaid vessels, at the rate of 6½ degrees of the alcoholometric scale, and at 5 kreutzers per degree and the supplementary tax, for every day of the period during which the distiller has announced his intention of working.

4. Distillers to furnish the financial authorities with complete lists of their apparatus, and a statement of the cubic contents of the vessels used. No effective alterations or additions to their premises and apparatus to be made during a period for which the average has already been calculated.

5. No allowance to be made for distilleries ceasing work unless the stoppage exceeds forty-eight hours, and then not if the stoppage arises from failure of materials. (See under Sugar.)

* For details, see the printed "Ergebnisse der Verzehrungssteuer," forwarded herewith.

† Lower rate of duty in this year.

Dalmatia is not included in these Returns.

For the Lombardo-Venetian territory a separate account is kept in metrical quintals, equal to a production, in 1860, of 59,723 metrical quintals; in 1863, of 57,538 metrical quintals; but the breweries are included above.

‡ No Returns yet.

The statistics of production do not, as above explained, furnish the data required by the Foreign Office under this head, nor is there any registry of distilled liquids reckoned by the actual quantities made.

From private sources no help can be got, and any figures which might be compiled in reference to this point must necessarily be fallacious; for in Hungary, the Banat, the Woivodine, Slavonia, Transylvania, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, and the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the peasants are allowed to have stills for their own use, and to produce from their own materials and for their own drinking two eimers of distilled liquids in each year.

In some other parts of the empire one eimer may be distilled under like conditions, and in the military borders there is almost no limit to the quantity allowed.

That the "Finance-watch" should be able, if willing, to step in and levy the tax on every eimer produced in excess of the permitted minimum is simply inconceivable.

G. G.

BAVARIA.

Lord A. Loftus to the Earl of Clarendon.

My Lord, *Munich, November* 20, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith, copy of a note in translation which I have received from Baron von der Pfordten, inclosing the information desired by Her Majesty's Government with respect to the cultivation of tobacco, and the manufacture of beetroot sugar in Bavaria, as published by the Bavarian Government.

The information requested with reference to the produce of brandy and beer in Bavaria is not included in the accompanying reports, but Baron von der Pfordten states that it shall be transmitted as soon as it has been received from the Ministry of Finance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

Inclosure 1.

Baron von der Pfordten to Lord A. Loftus.

(Translation.) *Munich, November* 1, 1865.

THE Undersigned has the honour to communicate to Lord Augustus Loftus the following reports upon the culture of tobacco and the manufacture of sugar, which have been received from the Royal Ministry of Commerce and of Public Works.

As to the amount of beetroot sugar cultivation in Bavaria, the accompanying detailed review from the Central Bureau of the Zollverein for the year 1863-4, furnishes on page 3 the desired details. The further details as to extent of the production of brandy and beer are to be furnished by the Royal State Department for Finance, and immediately on their receipt the Undersigned will not fail to transmit them.

The Undersigned, &c.
(Signed) VON DER PFORDTEN.

Inclosure 2.

Reply to Questions from Her Britannic Majesty's Government on the Laws and Ordinances respecting the Cultivation of Tobacco and the Manufacture of Sugar and Spirits.

Munich, October 4, 1865.

THE cultivation of tobacco is completely free in Bavaria. In the year 1863 it amounted to 15,080 acres with 139,718 cwt. (Bavarian), and in the year 1864 16,114 with 125,293 cwt. In the first year the price fluctuated between 9 florins 30 kreutzers, and 16 florins 15 kreutzers in the last, between 5 florins and 26 florins 40 kreutzers the Bavarian cwt.

(Signed) VON HERMANN.

BELGIUM.

Lord Howard de Walden to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *Brussels, August* 8, 1865.

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit the Report drawn up by Mr. Ffrench on the points desired by your Lordship concerning the regulations and taxes bearing upon the production and manufacture of tobacco, sugar, beer, and spirits in Belgium.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HOWARD DE WALDEN AND SEAFORD.

Inclosure.

Report by Mr. Ffrench.

Tobacco.—The cultivation of tobacco is Belgium is perfectly free.

The only duty paid on the sale of tobacco is a fiscal one. Dealers who sell tobacco in the leaf or in powder, or in any form except that of cigars, are required to take out a license, and to pay a fixed annual duty, rated as follows:—15 francs for first class tobacco, 10 francs for second, and 6 francs for third qualities.

Cigar dealers, whether retailers of other tobaccoes or not, are subject to a fixed duty, being 96 francs for the maximum, and 24 francs for the minimum.

In communes where the agglomerated population is under 1,500 souls the licensed dealers who keep cigars, in addition to other goods, are taxed according to the highest tariff.

In 1863 there were 116 dealers in tobacco of the first class, 636 of the second class, and 22,437 of the third class; total, 23,189 retailers of tobacco, of which 5,814 selling cigars as accessories, in communes where the population is under 1,500 souls.

In the same year the following proportionate taxation was levied on cigar dealers:—

	Francs.		Francs.
11 dealers, paying	96	72 dealers paying ..	48
4 ,, ...	84	217 ,, ..	36
11 ,, ...	72	2,385 ,, ..	24
48 ,, ...	60		

Total of dealers in cigars, 2,748.

The sum produced by the duty on cigars and tobacco in 1863 amounted to 207,976 francs.

The duty on the sale of tobacco and cigars was established by a Law passed on the 20th December, 1851.

The importation of foreign tobacco in 1863 produced the sum of 693,313 francs in Customs, on a value of 9,122,000 francs, the duty imposed bearing a proportion of 7 per cent. *ad valorem* on the merchandize.

In 1846 the extent of land under cultivation of tobacco in Belgium amounted to 666 hectares, bearing a proportion of thirteen "ares" to every 100 hectares of arable land, and giving a return of 1,842 kilogrammes of dried leaves.

This proportion has not varied since that date.

The provinces in which tobacco was principally cultivated in 1846 were :—

	Hectares.
Western Flanders	344
Eastern Flanders	101
Hainault	193

These are the only details that I have been able to procure respecting the sale and cultivation of tobacco in Belgium.

Sugar.—Previous to 1843 the only sugar subject to taxation was that of the Colonies, which paid an excise duty in virtue of a law passed on the 27th July, 1822, and of another passed on the 24th December, 1829.

This duty was fixed at the rate of 37 francs 2 centimes per 100 kilogrammes.

A Law of the 4th April, 1843, raised it to 45 francs, one of the 18th July, 1860, to 48 francs, and it was again reduced to 45 francs by the Treaty with France of the 1st of May, 1861.

Since 1843 a duty has also been laid on beet-root sugar, which was at first rated at 20 francs per 100 kilogrammes, increased in 1846 to 30 francs, in 1847 to 34, in 1848 to 40; reduced in 1849 to 37; increased in 1856 to 38, in 1857 to 39, in 1860 to 42, and, finally, in 1861 to 45 francs.

The sum produced by this duty varies considerably, owing to the facilities accorded to the refiners on exportation of refined sugar under the system of drawbacks, calculated on a low rate of production, which operating as a premium enables them to throw a certain quantity of sugar upon the home market entirely free from duty.

The rates of duty levied on beet-root sugar, viz., 45 francs per 100 kilogrammes, are calculated on the supposed produce of 100 kilogrammes of raw sugar calculated to produce 80 to 81 kilogrammes of refined sugar.

The duty on foreign raw sugar is of 45 francs per 100 kilogrammes. The equivalent on refined sugar entitled to the drawback is fixed at 80 kilogrammes. In both instances the quantity of refined realized from the raw sugar was superior to that allowed; on beet-root sugar it fluctuated more or less according to the process of manufacture, which varies extremely. That on the imported sugar according to the quality.

It is believed that in some instances the return on fine Havana raw sugar reached 93 and 94 per cent. Beet-root refined sugar paying

45 per cent. (100 kilogrammes), was entitled as such on export only to that amount; but as cane sugar paid a heavier duty it was consequently entitled to a higher drawback, and thus the temptation to fraud held out to substitute beet-root for cane sugar on exportation, thus receiving the highest drawback for the lower quality of produce.

It is obvious that the refiners receiving the full drawback on 100 kilogrammes to be exported, not only retained a surplus to be introduced into the home market free of duty, but a produce of superior value, while those abroad who reckoned upon importing refined cane sugar received but too often a mixture with beet-root.

In order that the receipts may always attain the same figure, which since 1861 has been carried up to 6,000,000 francs, the following system has been employed.

Every refiner is obliged to make a declaration of the quantity of sugar he intends to refine, and to pay duty accordingly. The import duties on foreign sugar are then taken into account, in order to complete the sum of 6,000,000 francs. If this amount as a minimum be not attained, the difference must be made good by the body of refiners when proving the declarations inscribed in the debit opened with the Administration of the finances by the refiners, and the sum necessary to complete the difference is paid up by the refiners.

There has been a great increase in the beetroot sugar establishments. From 1843 to 1850 they averaged 26, fron 1851 to 1860 51, and in 1863 79.

The following table shows the amount of raw sugar produced, and of indigenous and foreign sugars consumed in Belgium from 1861 to 1863 :—

	Beet-root Sugar.	Foreign Sugar.	Syrups.
	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	
1861 ..	15,507,723	16,804,921	
1862 ..	18,621,752	15,331,975	
1863 ..	26,199,884	12,940,178	

Up to 1857 no beetroot sugar was exported, but between 1858 and 1861 from 500,000 to 700,000 kilogrammes per annum were exported. In 1862 this exportation rose to 3,679,221 kilogrammes, and in 1863 to 13,980,816 kilogrammes.

From 1861 to 1863 the yearly average consumption of sugar was of 15,027,691 kilogrammes.

In 1856 there were 7,794 hectares of land in which beetroot was cultivated for sugar, giving an average return of 39,000 kilogrammes per hectare, and forming a total of 304,018,250 kilogrammes of sugar.

Hainault is the province in which beetroot is principally cultivated. In 1856 there were 3,670 hectares under beetroot.

The duty on foreign sugar produced in 1863 the sum of 281,476 francs, the value of the sugar being estimated at 12,605,000 francs, the duty being calculated at 12 per cent.

Spirits (*indigenous*).—The production and consumption of spirits in Belgium from 1860 to 1863 will be seen by the following table:—

	Hectolitres.	Consumption.		Hectolitres.	Consumption.
		Hectolitres.			Hectolitres.
1860 ..	375,137	346,986	1862 ..	339,474	324,137
1861 ..	338,468	307,114	1863 ..	354,355	340,250

Belgian "gin" is exported only in small quantities, in 1863 the exportation amounted to 14,099 hectolitres.

The average annual consumption from 1861 to 1863 was estimated at ·00667 hectolitres per individual.

Beer.—The average quantity of beer made in Belgium from 1860 to 1863 was as follows:—

	Hectolitres.		Hectolitres.
1860	6,554,692	1862	6,424,247
1861	6,503,346	1863	6,911,288

Foreign beer is extending considerably in use. There were imorted n—

	Hectolitres.		Hectolitres.
1861	11,523	1863	14,963
1862	12,126	1864	18,268

Subdivided as shewn by the following table:—

	1862.	1863.	1864.
	Hectolitres.	Hectolitres.	Hectolitres.
German beer	9,593	11,085	12,067
English beer	2,308	3,658	4,324
French beer	68	175	1,840
Other foreign beer ..	157	51	37
	12,126	14,969	18,268

On adding the amount of foreign beer imported to that made in Belgium, and deducting that which is annually exported, the average consumption from 1861 to 1863 will have been of 1.38 per individual.

(Signed) PERCY FFRENCH.

FRANCE.

Earl Cowley to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *Paris, July* 28, 1865.

On receipt of your Lordship's despatch marked Circular, Commercial, of the 25th of May last, I applied to the Imperial Government for information respecting the growth of tobacco, and the manufacture of sugar, spirits, malt, and beer, and I have now the honour to transmit herewith copies of Reports which have been furnished to me by the Minister of Finance, containing the information required.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

Inclosure.

Reports furnished by the French Government.

Impôt sur les Tabacs.—De 1791 à 1811 la culture, la fabrication, et la vente du tabac ont été libres.

Depuis 1811, la fabrication et la vente du tabac constituent un monopole entre les mains de l'Etat. C'est l'Etat qui fabrique, c'est l'Etat qui fait opérer la vente par des Agents commissionnés.

Quant à la culture du tabac elle n'est autorisée que dans certains Départements et sous certaines conditions.

En 1816 la culture du tabac était de fait restreinte à un petit nombre de Départements (Nord, Pas-de-Calais, Haut-Rhin, Bas-Rhin, Ile-et-Vilaine, Loire et Lot-et-Garonne). La Loi du 28 Avril, 1816, a maintenu pour ces Départements la faculté de cultiver le tabac; elle a maintenu cette faculté sous la condition que la culture produirait au moins, dans chaque Département, 100,000 kilogrammes.

Depuis la faculté de cultiver le tabac a été étendue à quelques autres Départements (Moselle, Meurthe, Dordogne, Gironde, Alpes-Maritimes, Haute-Saône).

Dans le mois d'Octobre de chaque année, le Ministre des Finances statuant pour l'année suivante répartit entre les Départements où la culture est autorisée:—

1. Le nombre d'hectares qui pourront être affectés à cette culture pour l'approvisionnement des manufactures impériales.

2. Le maximum des quantités de tabac qui pourront être livrées à ces manufactures.

Ce maximum ne peut excéder quatre-cinquièmes de la consommation annuelle, les manufactures devant ainsi prendre à l'étranger ou dans les Colonies au moins un-cinquième de leurs approvisionnements. L'importation des tabacs en feuilles n'est permise qu'à destination des manufactures impériales.

Quant aux tabacs fabriqués, le public ne peut en importer qu'en quantité, de 10 kilogrammes au maximum, et en payant un droit de douane équivalant au bénéfice réalisé par le monopole sur la vente de ses produits.

A la même époque (mois d'Octobre) le Ministre des Finances fait connaître, pour chaque arrondissement de culture, les prix auxquels les tabacs seront payés.

Les prix sont déterminés dans chaque arrondissement par première, deuxième et troisième qualité.

En sus du prix fixé, il peut être accordé 10 centimes par kilogramme pour les qualités dites de sur-choix.

Dans les Départements où la culture est autorisée nul ne peut se livrer à cette culture sans en avoir obtenu la permission.

Les permissions de culture sont données dans chaque arrondissement par une Commission Spéciale de cinq membres—

Le Préfet ou un Délégué;

Le Directeur des Tabacs;

Le Directeur des Contributions Indirectes;

Un membre du Conseil Général;

Un membre du Conseil d'Arrondissement.

Il n'est point admis de déclaration de culture pour moins de 20 ares en une seule pièce.

Les planteurs autorisés propriétaires ou fermiers peuvent cultiver le tabac soit pour l'approvisionnement des manufactures impériales soit pour l'exportation. Ils peuvent même cultiver à la fois pour l'une et pour l'autre destination, mais alors l'Administration des Tabacs est autorisée à choisir sur l'ensemble de la récolte, une quantité égale à celle déclarée pour l'approvisionnement des manufactures impériales.

Le Préfet, après avoir entendu deux des principaux planteurs et d'après l'avis de la Commission chargée de délivrer les permis de culture, détermine le mode de déclaration, de surveilllance, de contrôle, de décharge, de classification, d'expertise et de livraison de la récolte.

La situation et la contenance de chaque plantation distincte sont déclarées.

Les pieds de tabac sont plantés en ligne droite et généralement à la même distance l'un de l'autre.

Dès le principe, le service des tabacs intervient pour s'assurer qu'il n'y a de plantations que sur les points désignés dans les déclarations.

Il veille ensuite à ce qu'aucun pied, aucune feuille ne soit l'objet d'un détournement.

Enfin, lorsque le tabac arrive à maturité les employés procédant en présence du planteur déterminent pour chaque plantation le nombre de feuilles qui composent la récolte.

A moins de justifications établissant qu'il y a eu destruction,

chaque planteur est tenu de livrer dans les magasins de la Régie un nombre de feuilles égal à celui inscrit à son compte lors du récolement effectué sur les plantations.

Les tabacs ne sont livrés qu'après avoir subi la dessiccation.

Durant cette opération, qui a lieu chez les planteurs et dans des conditions préalablement déclarées, le service a le droit de surveillance et de visite dans les séchoirs et dans leurs dépendances.

Au moment même de la livraison dans les magasins de la Régie les tabacs sont expertisés, classés et payés.

Les planteurs qui cultivent à la fois pour l'approvisionnement des manufactures et pour l'exportation sont obligés de présenter dans les magasins de la Régie le produit intégral de leur récolte. Le comité d'expertise prélève sur ce produit intégral une quantité égale à celle déclarée pour l'approvisionnement des manufactures. Le surplus est réintégré chez les planteurs ou immédiatement exporté.

Les planteurs qui cultivent exclusivement pour l'exportation n'ont à présenter les tabacs dans les magasins de la Régie qu'au moment de l'exportation. Mais jusque là les tabacs demeurent inscrits aux comptes des planteurs, lesquels sont tenus de les représenter à toute réquisition du service.

A moins que le Préfet n'accorde une prolongation de délai, l'exportation doit avoir lieu avant le 1 Août de l'année qui suit la récolte.

Toute plantation illicite, tout détournement de feuilles, avant ou après le dénombrement, sont interdits sous peine d'amende. Les planteurs sont d'ailleurs tenus d'arracher et de détruire immédiatement après la récolte, les tiges et souches de leurs plantations.

Les planteurs convaincus de fraude peuvent être privés du droit de planter.

Un Tableau joint à la présente note indique pour les années 1860 à 1864:

1. Les quantités de tabac que les planteurs ont livrées dans les magasins de la Régie.

2. Le prix total auquel ces quantités ont été payées aux planteurs.

Années.	Culture.		Vente. Produit Brut de la Vente des Tabacs Fabriqués. Tabacs Indigènes et Tabacs Etrangers.	
	Quantités de Tabacs en Feuilles livrées par les Planteurs aux Manufactures Impériales.	Sommes payées aux Planteurs pour le Prix des Tabacs en Feuilles livrées aux Manufactures Impériales.	Quantités livrées aux Débitants Commissionnés.	Prix des Quantités livrées aux Débitants.
	Kilogrammes.	Francs.	Kilogrammes.	Francs.
1860	18,817,445	13,937,268	29,504,812	194,236,559
1861	17,017,645	13,491,019	28,173,095	215,239,372
1862	20,425,948	15,603,413	28,519,810	220,443,094
1863	20.442,812	15,127,871	29,405,291	226,479,340
1864	18,862,938	14,008,228	29,994,812	232,188,402

Impôt sur le sucre indigène.—Jusqu'à la loi du 18 Juillet, 1837, la fabrication du sucre indigène n'avait été soumise à aucune formalité, à aucune impôt (c'était seulement dans les trois ou quatre années antérieures à cette époque que la fabrication du sucre de betterave avait acquis de l'importance).

La loi du 18 Juillet, 1837, établit sur le sucre indigène une taxe:

De 10 francs par 100 kilogrammes du sucre brut à partir du 1 Juillet, 1838.

De 15 francs par 100 kilogrammes de sucre brut à partir du 1 Juillet, 1839.

Cet impôt a été maintenu avec des modifications dans les Tarifs: il est aujourd'hui pour les sucres non raffinés, de 42 francs, 44 et 45 francs les 100 kilogrammes selon la nuance des sucres; pour les sucres raffinés, de 47 francs les 100 kilogrammes.

L'impôt sur le sucre indigène est assuré par la voie de "l'exercice de sfabriques."

A la condition de se munir d'une licence (permis délivré par la Régie des Contributions Indirectes) dont le coût est de 50 francs par an en principal (regnicole ou étranger) peut se livrer à la fabrication du sucre.

(Les fabricants de sucre comme tous les autres fabricants ou commercants ont à payer le droit de patente—contribution directe.)

Il existe actuellement 400 fabriques de sucre de betterave.

La culture de la betterave, le transport des betteraves, leur introduction dans les fabriques de sucre n'entraînent aucune formalité. L'action des employés du fisc ne commence qu'au moment où les jus extraits de la betterave sont soumis à des préparations ayant pour objet de les amener à l'état de sucre cristallisée.

Dans toutes les fabriques les jus subissent une première opération dite défécation ou décantation.

Les fabricants de sucre sont tenus d'inscrire à un registre *ad hoc* les quantités de jus successivement mises en défécation; l'inscription doit énoncer:

Le numéro et la contenance des chaudières.

L'heure précise à laquelle le jus commence à couler dans les chaudières.

L'heure à laquelle la défécation étant terminée le jus passe dans d'autres récipients.

Les agents du fisc veillent à ce que cette obligation soit exactement remplie et personnellement ils constatent la densité des jus avant toute concentration.

C'est là une vérification essentielle. En effet, la loi règle que le compte des fabricants sera chargé au minimum de 1 kilogramme 400 grammes de sucre par hectolitre de jus et par degré de densité à l'aréomètre de Baume.

Lorsque, après les opérations de concentration et de cuite, les jus sont versés dans les cristallisoirs, le fabricant est tenu d'inscrire à un second registre le nombre des cristallisoirs de chaque série qui ont été emplis.

Le service connaît ainsi la quantité de sirop que les jus ont produite. Il en passe écriture.

Aucun cristallisoir ne peut être vidé sans déclaration préalable.

Que le sirop plus ou moins cristallisé passe à la turbine, ou que le sucre soit extrait directement des cristallisoirs, le service assiste à l'opération, il constate la quantité de sucre obtenue et la prend en charge à un troisième compte.

Toute remise en fabrication de sirop ou de sucre doit être déclarée. L'opération a lieu en présence des employés de la Régie et elle est constatée (décharge) aux comptes spéciaux.

De temps en temps, le service procède à des recensements et établit la situation des comptes spéciaux. S'il ressort des excédants ou s'il ressort des manquants non justifiés, le fabricant encourt une peine pécuniaire.

Aucun enlèvement de sucre ne peut être effectué des fabriques qu'en vertu d'une déclaration énonçant la quantité et la nuance.

Le service intervient; il s'assure de l'exactitude de la déclaration, plombe les colis et assiste à l'enlèvement.

Si le sucre est directement exporté aucun impôt n'est perçu; le service se borne à délivrer un acquit-à-caution garantissant l'impôt pour le cas où l'exportation ne serait pas justifiée.

Si le sucre est dirigé sur un entrepôt réel, il est simplement délivré au départ un acquit-à-caution garantissant la prise en charge à l'entrepôt.

Si le sucre est livré à la consommation ou au commerce le droit est constaté à la charge du fabricant et il est payé par lui, soit au comptant sous escompte, soit en traites ou obligations cautionnées à quatre mois de terme.

Toutefois et à l'égard des sucres bruts, les fabricants ont la faculté de réclamer l'application du "régime de l'admission temporaire."

Sous ce régime, le droit est garanti par une obligation à deux mois de terme.

Si à l'expiration de ce délai, il est justifié qu'une quantité équivalente de sucre raffiné a été exportée ou mise en entrepôt, l'obligation est simplement assurée à défaut d'une telle justification, le montant des droits garantis par l'obligation est perçu.

La perception du droit des sucres, placés dans un entrepôt réel, demeure suspendue jusqu'à l'enlèvement des sucres.

Après les travaux de défécation, puis à la fin de la campagne, il est procédé, dans chaque fabrique, à un inventaire général.

Aux quantités qui restent en fabrique, on ajoute alors les quantités qui ont été enlevées de l'usine et l'on compare le total aux charges formées de la reprise de la campagne précédente et du minimum de rendement basé sur la quantité et la densité des jus mis en défécation.

S'il ressort un excédant, l'excédant est ajouté aux charges.

S'il ressort un manquant, l'origine du manquant est recherchée et, selon le cas, le droit est abandonné ou perçu.

En France, la betterave est la seule substance végétale qui soit utilisée pour la fabrication de sucre granulé. Les autres substances végétales (raisins, topinambours, grains, pommes de

terre, &c.), ne sont employées que pour la fabrication de sirops incristallisables.

Les sirops incristallisables sont taxés à raison de 2 francs par 100 kilogrammes en principal.

La perception de ce droit est assurée par un système d'exercice analogue à celui qui est appliqué dans les fabriques de sucre de betterave.

Un Tableau ci-joint indique pour les années 1860 à 1864 l'importance des fabrications—

1. Dans les fabriques de sucre de betterave.
2. Dans les fabriques de glucoses ou sirops incristallisables.

Années.	Sucre de Betterave.			Sirops Incristallisables.	
	Quantités Fabriquées.	Quantités soumises à l'Impôt.	Montant de de l'Impôt.	Quantités Fabriquées et Imposées.	Montant de l'Impôt.
	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Francs.	Kilogrammes.	Francs.
1860	108,782,237	106,078,122	37,606,376	9,097,371	214,309
1861	140,902,911	109,069,440	33,794,490	7,329,036	175,847
1862	161,565,596	132,511,060	50,450,434	8,908,691	213,810
1863	143,113,700	144,599,265	60,857,019	9,544,266	229,064
1864	135,149,700	..	..	7,818,110	187,635

Impôt sur les Boissons Spiritueuses.—Les boissons spiritueuses sont soumises à une taxe générale de consommation qui est fixée actuellement :—

Pour les eaux de vie, esprits, rhum, tafia et autres liquides qui faisant preuve à l'alcoolomètre sont logés en cercles (futailles ou bon bonnes), à 75 francs en principal par hectolitre d'alcool pur.

Pour les liqueurs en cercles ou en bouteilles et pour les eaux-de-vie, rhum, &c., en bouteilles, à 75 francs en principal par hectolitre de volume.

Fabricants, marchands, ou simples consommateurs, tous ont à payer cette taxe générale. L'unique exception se rapporte aux eaux-de-vie que les propriétaires ou fermiers fabriquent chez eux avec des vins, cidres ou poirés, marcs, prunes et cérises, provenant de leur récolte, et qu'ils consomment à leur domicile sans leur faire subir aucun déplacement.

Dans les villes dont la population agglomérée est de 4,000 âmes et au-dessus, il est perçu par le Trésor, en sus du droit de consommation, une taxe locale (entrée) dont le taux par hectolitre d'alcool varie de 4 francs à 16 francs en principal.

Le droit général de consommation sur les boissons spiritueuses n'est point établi à la fabrication, il est perçu au moment de la mise en consommation et parfois après la consommation. Ainsi les fabricants, les marchands-en-gros et même les détaillants obtiennent le crédit de l'impôt.

La perception du droit général de consommation est assurée :

Par l'exercice chez les fabricants et chez les marchands.

Par des formalités à la circulation.

Les formalités à la circulation consistent en ce qu'aucune quantité de boissons spiritueuses ne peut être transportée sur la voie publique sans que le conducteur ou le porteur soit muni d'un

titre délivré par la Régie et constatant ou garantissant la perception.

S'il y a exportation, le droit n'est pas perçu ; il est simplement délivré au départ un acquit-à-caution garantissant l'impôt pour le cas ou l'exportation ne serait pas justifiée.

Si le destinataire est un fabricant ou un marchand, la perception du droit est transportée du lieu d'enlèvement au lieu d'arrivée, et elle est ensuite assurée par des visites, par des vérifications.

Si le destinataire est un simple consommateur (non fabricant, non marchand) le droit est payé, à la volonté des redevables, soit lors de la déclaration d'enlèvement, soit au moment de l'arrivée à destination.

A la condition de payer ainsi le droit au moment de la réception des boissons, les détaillants sont affranchis des exercices.

Distillateurs.—Les fabricants d'eaux-de-vie ou d'esprits, c'est-à-dire les distillateurs, sont soumis à une première déclaration dite d'établissement, laquelle entraîne le paiement d'une licence dont le coût est de 2 francs 50 centimes par trimestre en principal (la licence—contributions indirectes—est indépendante de la patente—contributions directes).

Ceux qui distillent des vins, des cidres, ou des poirés ne peuvent introduire de telles boissons dans leur usine qu'en vertu de titres délivrés par la Régie.

Ceux qui distillent des substances farineuses, des betteraves et des substances végétales quelconques, introduisent librement chez eux ces matières premières et librement aussi ils leur font subir toutes les préparations qui précèdent la macération et la mise en fermentation.

Toute opération de distillation doit être déclarée à l'avance au bureau de la Régie ; mais les fabricants ont la faculté d'employer les matières premières dans les conditions, dans les proportions qu'ils jugent convenable d'adopter.

Les distillateurs de vins, de cidres, de poirés, de betteraves, &c., ne peuvent faire des déclarations de fabrication que pour les quantités qui sont en leur possession.

Cette restriction ne concerne pas les distillateurs de substances farineuses.

Les distillateurs de vins, cidres, poirés, marcs, betteraves, et toutes autres substances farineuses doivent déclarer, pour chaque fabrication distincte :

Le numéro et la contenance des appareils de distillation qui seront employés ;

La quantité totale de matières qui sera mise en distillation.

La force alcoolique de ces matières, force alcoolique qui constitue un minimum de rendement ;

Les jours et heures de travail.

Les distillateurs de substances farineuses ont à indiquer en outre :

Le numéro et la contenance des cuves de fermentation ;

Le moment auquel chaque cuve sera chargée.

Ils sont d'ailleurs tenus de déclarer un rendement minimum de 2 francs 50 centimes d'alcool par hectolitre de matière macéré, la quantité de matière macérée étant elle-même déterminée au minimum à raison des six-septièmes de la capacité brute des cures.

De jour, les agents du fisc ont en tout temps accès dans les distilleries. Ils y ont accès, même la nuit, lorsqu'elles sont en activité.

Dès qu'une déclaration de fabrication a été faite, ces agents interviennent pour reconnaître la quantité et la force alcoolique des matières qui seront mises en distillation; puis, par une surveillance permanente ou par des visites intermittentes, ils assurent la prise en charge successive de toutes les quantités d'alcool arrivées à l'état marchand.

La fabrication étant achevée, ils comparent les résultats effectifs au minimum de rendement déterminé dans la déclaration. S'il ressort un excédant, cet excédant est maintenu dans les charges; s'il ressort un manquant, ce manquant est soumis au droit, à moins qu'un dégrèvement ne soit prononcé par l'Administration supérieure.

Aucun enlèvement d'eau-de-vie ou d'esprit ne peut être effectué des distilleries, si ce n'est en vertu d'un titre émanant de la Régie.

Sur les quantités qui séjournent dans les usines, il est alloué pour ouillage, coulage, évaporation, &c., une déduction de 6 à 7 pour cent par an, selon le département.

Les marchands en gros sont assujettis au paiement d'une licence dont le coût en principal est de 12 francs 50 centimes par trimestre (la licence est indépendante de la patente).

Dès qu'ils se sont pourvus d'une licence, les marchands en gros peuvent recevoir, avec le crédit du droit, toute quantité de boissons spiritueuses. Ils reçoivent ainsi non-seulement les quantités provenant directement des distilleries, mais aussi les quantités provenant d'envois faits par d'autres marchands en gros.

Il est ouvert à chaque marchand en gros un compte où l'on suit distinctement: 1, les eaux-de-vie, esprits, rhum, tafia, &c.; 2, les liqueurs. Les agents du fisc inscrivent aux charges de ce compte toutes les quantités dont la réception est justifiée par des titres émanant de la Régie; ils y portent en sortie toutes les quantités qui, en vertu de déclarations faites au bureau de la Régie, ont été expédiées à d'autres commerçants ou à des consommateurs.

Les recensements sont opérés chez les marchands en gros à des époques indéterminées. S'il apparaît des manquants, ces manquants sont soumis au droit sous une déduction de 6 à 7 pour cent par an, pour coulage, évaporation, &c.

Chez les marchands en gros qui se livrent à la fabrication de liqueurs, les manquants reconnus au compte des eaux-de-vie et esprits sont convertis en liqueurs à raison de 100 litres de liqueur par 35 litres d'alcool.

Détaillants.—Les détaillants sont soumis au paiement d'une

licence dont le coût varie,* entre 1 franc 50 centimes et 5 francs par trimestre, en principal.

A moins qu'ils ne paient le droit au moment de la réception des boissons, les détaillants sont soumis à l'exercice des employés de la Régie.

Chez les détaillants placés sous le régime de l'exercice, les agents suivent les boissons fût par fût. Dans le cours du trimestre, ils perçoivent le droit à mesure qu'un fût est vide ; à la fin de chaque trimestre, ils perçoivent le droit même sur les fractions de fût.

Toute transaction, tout coupage, doit être l'objet d'une déclaration.

Les détaillants soumis à l'exercice obtiennent sur le montant des droits une déduction de 3 pour cent pour ouillage, coulage, &c.

Chez les détaillants qui fabriquent des liqueurs, le service assiste aux fabrications et en constate les résultats. Les quantités d'eaux-de-vie ou d'esprits qui subissent la transformation sont portées en décharge ; les quantités provenant des fabrications sont l'objet d'une prise en charge spéciale.

Un tableau ci-joint indique, pour les années 1860 à 1864 :

1. Les quantités de matières premières livrées à la distillation.
2. Les quantités d'alcool fabriquées.
3. Les quantités d'alcool imposées.
4. Le montant des droits perçus par le Trésor.

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* Selon le chiffre de la population.

Impôt sur les Eaux-de-Vie, Esprits et Liqueurs.

Années.	Quantités de Matières premières mises en œuvre chez les Distillateurs soumis à l'exercice.				Quantité d'Alcool fabriquées chez les Distillateurs soumis à l'exercice.						Quantités d'Alcool Fabriquées par les Bouilleurs de crû. (Approximation.)	Total des Fabrications.	Quantités d'Alcool Exportées.	Quantités d'Alcool soumises à l'Impôt.	Montant des Droits sur l'Alcool, y compris les Taxes Locales (Entrée) qui, dans les villes de plus de 4,000 âmes, sont perçus au profit du Trésor.	
	Substances Farineuses.	Betteraves.	Mélasses.	Vins.	Substances Farineuses.	Betteraves.	Mélasses.	Vins.	Substances Diverses.	Total.						
	Kil.	Kil.	Kil.	Hect.	Hect.	Hect.	Hect.	Hect.	Hect.	Hect.	Hect.	Hect.	Hect.	Hect.	Hect	
1860	60,639,480	799,803,000	88,718,600	1,114,168	168,443	266,601	253,196	95,228	49,810	833,278	58,800	892,078	186,557	851,826	66,886,546	
1861	44,643,040	998,223,000	63,513,450	1,612,155	179,564	332,741	181,467	137,791	57,626	889,189	92,120	981,309	174,500	832,937	79,129,296	Elévation du Tarif.
1862	54,186,840	1,005,733,000	71,292,900	2,092,638	150,519	335,245	203,694	178,858	53,693	922,009	96,135	1,018,144	194,076	857,600	81,528,983	
1863	53,175,960	1,054,577,000	99,459,150	2,873,894	147,711	351,519	284,169	245,632	69,326	1,098,357	128,926	1,227,283	228,284	870,283	82,832,239	
1864	91,038,768	743,139,000	84,972,300	3,414,890	271,914	247,713	242,778	291,871	71,590	1,125,666	227,410	1,353,076	267,714	...	...	

Impôt sur les bières.—L'impôt est établi à la fabrication. Il est basé, non sur les quantités de matières premières employées mais uniquement sur les quantités de bière obtenues. Le brasseur reçoit le grain, il le fait germer, torréfier et moudre, le tout sans avoir aucune formalité à remplir vis-à-vis du fisc. De même il reçoit et emmagasine librement le houblon. L'action des préposés de la Régie ne commence qu'au moment où le brasseur allume le feu pour chauffer les eaux nécessaires au travail des trempes.

Quiconque veut exercer la profession de brasseur est tenu de faire une déclaration de premier établissement, laquelle entraîne le paiement d'une licence (taxe indépendante de la patente) dont le coût est de 5 francs à 12 francs 50 centimes par trimestre en principal selon le département.

La déclaration doit indiquer la contenance de chaque chaudière, de chaque cuve, et de chaque bac.

Le service intervient, il s'assure de l'exactitude de la déclaration, et par un acte aux registres *ad hoc* il constate les résultats de sa vérification.

Le brasseur ne peut, sans nouvelle déclaration, établir de nouvelles chaudières, de nouvelles cuves, de nouveaux bacs ; il ne peut non plus, sans déclaration préalable, modifier la contenance de ces vaisseaux.

A moins d'une permission spéciale accordée par la Régie il ne peut être fait emploi de chaudières de moins de 6 hectolitres.

Les chaudières doivent être fixées à demeure.

De jour, les agents du fisc ont accès même dans les brasseries inactives ; lorsque les brasseries sont en activité ils y ont accès de nuit et de jour.

La législation de l'impôt reconnaît deux espèces de bière :

La bière forte taxée à 2 francs 40 centimes en principal par hectolitre ;

La petite bière taxée seulement à 60 centimes par hectolitre.

N'est considérée comme petite bière que celle qui est fabriquée avec les drêches ou grains ayant subi au moins 2 trempes pour un ou plusieurs brassins de bière forte. Dans tous les cas, le dernier brassin est seul considéré comme un brassin de petite bière.

Le brasseur emploie telle quantité de grains qu'il juge à propos de mettre en œuvre ; mais pour chaque brassin il ne peut produire, il ne peut extraire de la cuve-matière qu'une quantité de métiers (produit de l'infusion de l'eau jeté sur les grains) égale à la contenance brute des chaudières servant à la fabrication plus 20 pour cent de cette contenance (dans certaines fabrications, d'après des procédés spéciaux, la Régie concède un excédant de 35 et même de 40 pour cent.)

Le brasseur règle aussi librement les conditions de l'emploi du houblon.

La contenance brute des chaudières est la base de la perception. Pour chaque brassin le droit est dû sur une quantité égale à cette contenance sous une déduction de 20 pour cent.

Si la quantité obtenue dépasse de 10 pour cent le minimum ainsi réglé l'excédant tout entier est soumis à l'impôt.

Il y aurait saisie et amende si le produit du brassiu dépassait la contenance brute des chaudières.

Soit supposée une chaudière de la capacité brute de 100 hectolitres.

Le brasseur peut porter le produit des trempes à 120 hectolitres (100 + 20), et *à priori* il ne doit l'impôt que sur 80 hectolitres (100 — 20).

S'il n'obtient pas plus de 88 hectolitres (80 + $\frac{1}{10}$) il ne paie l'impôt que sur 80 hectolitres.

S'il obtient plus de 88 hectolitres mais moins de 100 hectolitres, l'excédant au minimum de 80 hectolitres est simplement soumis au droit.

Si le service trouvait une quantité supérieure à 100 hectolitres l'excédant serait considéré comme provenant d'une fabrication frauduleuse et il y aurait saisie et amende.

Les chaudières employées seulement pour le chauffage des eaux n'entrent pas dans le calcul des droits.

Chaque fois que le brasseur veut faire de la bière, il est tenu de déclarer à l'avance :

Le numéro et la contenance des chaudières que seront employées à titre principal (chaudières de cuite) ;

Le numéro et la contenance des chaudières qui seront employées à titre supplémentaire (chauffage des eaux, ébullition préparatoire).

L'heure à laquelle le feu sera mis sous chaque chaudière ;

L'heure de l'entonnement de chaque brassin.

Lorsqu'à la suite d'un ou de plusieurs brassins de bière forte, le brasseur veut fabriquer un brassin de petite bière, il est tenu en outre de déclarer, en ce qui concerne les divers brassins, l'heure à laquelle chaque trempe sera donnée.

Les brassins de bière forte et le brassin de petite bière doivent être distinctement mis aux bacs et distinctement entonnés.

Après l'entonnement ces brassins peuvent être mélangés, mais toute addition d'eau constituerait une fabrication nouvelle qui devrait être déclarée et qui entraînerait la perception de l'impôt sur les quantités qu'elle produirait.

De fait, aucune brasserie n'est soumise à une surveillance permanente des visites ; des vérifications intermittentes sont jugées suffisantes pour la garantie des intérêts du Trésor.

Les employés de la Régie s'assurent qu'il n'y a point de fabrication clandestine.

Quand les usines sont en activité ils s'assurent que le produit des trempes n'est pas porté au delà des limites réglementaires ; que durant l'ébullition il n'est opéré aucune décharge partielle et qu'à la fin de l'ébullition il n'existe pas d'excédant à la contenance brute des chaudières.

S'il y a fabrication de petite bière, ils s'assurent en outre qu'il n'est fait aucun remplacement de drèche.

La loi donne au service la faculté de vérifier le produit des brassins aux bacs, dans les cuves et à l'entonnement. Autant que possible les employés interviennent à l'une ou à l'autre de ces phases de la fabrication, et s'ils reconnaissent alors un excédant

impossible, ils le constatent par un acte au compte des brasseurs. Bien entendu ils ont égard au gonflement causé par la chaleur et le cas échéant par la présence du houblon.

Enfin dans le but de prévenir ou de réprimer les allongements de brassin après l'entonnement, ils usent plus ou moins souvent de la faculté qu'ils ont de se faire représenter toutes les bières achevées qui restent en la possession des brasseurs.

Les droits dus par les brasseurs sont réglés à la fin de chaque mois.

Lorsque le montant du décompte s'élève à plus de 300 francs, il peut être payé en obligations cautionnées à trois, six et neuf mois de terme, chacune des obligations étant d'au moins 300 francs.

Sauf le paiement de la licence, les propriétaires ou fermiers et tous autres qui ne brassent que pour la consommation de leur maison, sont soumis aux mêmes obligations que les brasseurs de profession. Relativement aux bières que les brasseurs exportent directement en vertu d'une déclaration préalable le droit est restitué.

Un tableau joint à la présente note indique pour les années 1859 à 1863 :

1. Les quantités de grains et les quantités de houblon employées à la fabrication des bières.
2. Les quantités de bières fabriquées.
3. Le montant des droits perçus par le Trésor.

Années.	Quantités des Matières Premières Employées à la Fabrication des Bières. (Approximation.)		Quantités de Bières Fabriquées et Importées.		Montant des Droits de Fabrication.
	Orge.	Houblon.	Bière Forte.	Petite Bière.	
	Hectolitres.	Kilogrammes.	Hectolitres.	Hectolitres.	Francs.
1860 ..	2,741,315	4,187,227	4,865,030	1,706,756	15,243,275
1861 ..	2,810,720	4,253,895	5,074,539	1,723,399	15,856,090
1862 ..	2,897,325	4,308,750	5,176,746	1,785,660	16,195,726
1863 ..	2,974,443	4,319,188	5,246,750	1,804,158	16,410,188
1864 ..	2,990,520	4,328,100	5,257,350	1,821,879	16,675,677

HANOVER.

Mr. Doria to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *Hanover, September 5*, 1865.

In obedience to your Lordship's instruction contained in your circular despatch of the 25th May, I have the honour to forward the inclosed Report on the taxation laid on the growth of tobacco, the manufacture of sugar from beet-root, and on the distillery and brewing establisements in the Kingdom of Hanover.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. DORIA.

Inclosure.

Report on Tobacco, Beet-root Sugar Distillery, Brewing Trade, &c.

Tobacco.—With regard to tobacco a tax is laid upon the land destined for its cultivation.

The law enacts that a tax shall be levied on a space of ground equivalent in size to the thirtieth part of a morgen, or four quadrat ruthen, varying in amount according to the goodness of the soil.

The quality of the land shall be estimated under four classes, consisting of 4 quadrat ruthen each :—

	Gr.	pf.
The first class will pay	6	1
Second class	5	1
Third class	3	9
Fourth class	3	1

The Finance Department will decide under which of these four divisions the land to be taxed shall be classed.

Less than 4 quadrat ruthen may be cultivated with tobacco free of all taxation.

Every one who cultivates more than 4 quadrat ruthen must inform the tax-gatherers of it before the end of July.

Persons neglecting to give such information will be punished by a fine of four times the amount of the tax.

The proprietor of the land is responsible for the payment of the tax.

In case of bad crops, or of their destruction by hail or other accident, there shall be a diminution of the tax on the land.

Beetroot Sugar.—A tax was levied on the manufacture of sugar from beetroot in the kingdom of Hanover, at the rate of 6 groschen per centner (100 lbs.) of beetroot.

By the Treaty with the Zollverein this tax was raised to 7 groschen 5 pfenning on the 1st of September, 1858, and has been continued ever since; its alteration depends on mutual arrangement between the Zollverein States.

The manufactories where not more than 10,000 centners of beetroot are consumed in the manufacture of sugar, a fixed amount of tax shall be paid instead of paying so much per centner.

The necessity of weighing the beetroot in this case will be done away, but the manufacturer must give information of the quantity he intends to use; if he neglects this duty the tax-gatherer can order a special surveillance to be kept over the establishment.

The owner of the manufactory is bound to pay the taxes.

No restitution of the tax or diminution of the same can be allowed on account of beetroot which may become useless or spoiled.

No reclamation after the expiration of twelve months can be allowed if the manufacturer finds he has paid too much, or the Government finds that too small an amount of tax has been collected.

This regulation has no reference to the payment of fines.

It is not permitted in the same establishment to manufacture sugar from beetroot and from colonial imported raw sugar except according to the regulations prescribed.

Anyone desirous of opening a sugar manufactory of beetroot must give information of his desire six weeks previously, and send a plan of the establishment.

Registers must be kept in the manufactory of the quantity of beetroot consumed.

Tax on the Distillation of Brandy.—A tax is levied according to the size of the vats in which the corn, beans, peas, or potatoes are placed preparatory to distillation. The same corn, &c., must not be kept longer than fourteen hours in the vats, to prevent fraud; the old system of allowing it to remain twenty-four hours may be continued in the old establishments. Formerly persons retailing spirituous liquors were subjected to a tax which was abolished in 1837, but they are still prohibited from keeping on the premises vats necessary for distillation, under a fine of from 50 to 100 thalers.

The excise-men have full liberty, however, to enter their shops to see that no fraud is committed. This regulation regards Apothecaries and Chemists.

According to a Treaty with Prussia in 1853, it was stipulated that the same amount of taxes should be levied on brandy, and that the tax should be collected in the same manner as in Prussia. A drawback of $5\frac{1}{2}$ pfenning per quartier at 5 per cent. after Tralles was to be paid on Hanoverian brandy destined for foreign countries, with which no regulations exist regarding this tax.

The quantity on which a drawback was allowed was fixed not under eighty quartier at 35 per cent. after Tralles.

The manufacturers of brandy on farms have to pay $13\frac{3}{4}$ pfenning per quartier, or 2 thalers 8 groschen 8 pfenning per 1000 quartier.

By a law promulgated in June, 1865, the tax on brandy is fixed at $25\frac{1}{2}$ pfenning on 20 quartier vats; $21\frac{1}{4}$ pfenning for brandy made on farms. The drawback on exportation shall be $7\frac{4}{5}$ pfenning per quartier at 50 per cent.

Seven thalers two groschen five pfenning shall be paid per ohm (160 quartier), at 5 per cent. after Tralles on foreign brandy coming from countries that have no regulations existing between them and Hanover in regard to taxes on brandy. This law shall come into force on the 1st of January, 1866.

This law stipulates that those regulations of 1853, which are at variance with this present law are hereby annulled.

Regulations regarding Breweries.—The following regulations are laid down for the breweries in the Kingdom of Hanover by a mutual agreement with Brunswick.

A tax of 7 groschen 5 pfenning shall be paid per ohm, or 160 quartier.

The vats in which the beer is to be made must be measured by excise-men in the presence of the owner, and the quantity each vat is intended to contain must be branded on it.

Any one intending to brew must give information to the Tax Office.

When the beer is brewed the brewer must again inform the Tax Office, in order to have it measured.

A fine will be imposed if the vats are filled without giving information to the Tax Office. If any one brews without giving information, he shall forfeit the beer, and pay a fine of four times its value.

A fine of from 2 to 10 thalers shall be paid for brewing beer in vats not marked by the Tax Office.

When the beer is spoiled in the brewing, half of the tax shall be paid back, or if the beer is sold for half its value.

The whole tax will be paid back if the beer is lost without fault of the brewer.

Beer brewed in a private house is free from tax when the quantity does not exceed 160 quartier.

Any one selling beer from a private brewery, brewed for their own consumption, commits a fraud.

Dünnes beer (small beer) is free from tax.

A drawback of half the amount of tax shall be given if more than 80 quartier of beer are exported.

I have the honour to inclose, in compliance with your Lordship's instructions, the returns of the quantities and value of the tobacco grown, and of the sugar, brandy, and beer made in each year from 1860 to 1864, inclusive.

RETURN of the Cultivation of Tobacco, and the Duty levied on it in the Kingdom of Hanover and the Principality of Schaumburg-Lippe in the years 1860 to 1864.

Years.	Extent of Land planted with Tobacco.	Produce in Dry Tobacco Leaves.	Value per Centner.	Amount of Tobacco Duty Collected.
	Han. Morg.*	Centners.†	Thalers.‡	Thalers.
1860	1,882	11,148·5	3⅓ to 11	6,387
1861	1,196	9,012·5	4 to 10	6,142
1862	1,505·5	10,445	4½ to 10	4,514
1863	2,088·5	14,175·5	4 to 10	5,479
1864	2,367·5	17,092·5	2 to 12	7,949

RETURN of the Beet-root Sugar Manufacture, and the Duty levied on it in the Kingdom of Hanover in the years 1860 to 1864.

Years.	Roots used in the preparation of Sugar.	Duty paid on Beet-root Sugar.	Of Unrefined Sugar were obtained—	Of Molasses were obtained—
	Centners.	Thalers.	Centners.	Centners.
1860	289,560	72,390	22,345	3,460§
1861	222,756	55,689	15,907	3,140§
1862	105,525	26,381	8,267	No Return.
1863	128,355	32,089	10,483	Ditto
1864	134,925	33,731	11,048	Ditto

RETURN of the Beer Brewing, and the Duty levied on it, in the Kingdom of Hanover, Principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, and Territories of Brunswick and Bremen, included with the Kingdom of Hanover as regards the Beer Duty, in the years 1860 to 1864.

Years.	Duty paid in Thalers.	Duty paid for Brewing.	Years.	Duty paid in Thalers.	Duty paid for Brewing.
		Ohm.			Ohm.
1860 ..	41,451	159,571	1863 ..	46,633	179,520
1861 ..	44,822	172,548	1864 ..	46,706	179,801
1862 ..	45,478	175,073			

* 1 Hanoverian morgen equal to 26·2101 French ares.
† 1 centner equal to 100 lbs.; 1 lb. equal to 500 French grammes.
‡ 30 thalers equal to 1 lb. fine silver of 500 French grammes.
§ The quantity of molasses obtained is only returned from one manufactory.

RETURN of the Distilling Trade, and the Duty levied on it, in the Kingdom of Hanover, Principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, and the territories of Brunswick and Bremen included with the Kingdom of Hanover as regards the Mash Duty for the years 1860 to 1864.

Years.	Quantity of Mash on which Duty was levied.	Mash Duty paid in Thalers.	Materials used (Corn, Potatoes, Beet-root, Sugar, Molasses).
	Hanoverian Quartier.		lbs.
1860 ..	232,517,136	641,815	86,952,926
1861 ..	240,766,735	664,805	90,596,638 and 25 ohm of beer*
1862 ..	234,932,295	648,803	88,579,113 and 6 ohm 48 quartier of beer
1863 ..	244,207,497	675,215	92,902,525 and 53 ohm 100 quartier of beer
1864 ..	251,122,624	694,662	96,664,312

* 1 Hanoverian ohm equal to 160 quartier; 1 quartier equal to 0·97349 French litre.

NETHERLANDS.

Sir J. Milbanke to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *The Hague, June* 21, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copy of a communication which I have received from the Foreign Department in reply to my application for information relative to the culture of tobacco, the manufacture of sugar, spirits, malt, and beer in this Kingdom, which I was instructed to endeavour to obtain in your Lordship's despatch marked Circular, Commercial, of the 25th ultimo.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. R. MILBANKE.

Inclosure 1.

M. Uijttenhooven to Sir J. Milbanke.

La Haye, le 20 *Juin,* 1865.

LE Soussigné, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, a l'honneur de transmettre ci-joint à Sir John R. Milbanke, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique, une note en réponse aux questions mentionnées dans son office du 6 du courant, par rapport à la culture du tabac indigène, et des impôts dans le Royaume des Pays-Bas sur la fabrication du sucre de betteraves, des eaux-de-vie, de la bière, &c.

Pour satisfaire promptement au désir exprimé par Sir John Milbanke, le Département des Finances a cru devoir se borner à indiquer dans la susdite note les bases de l'impôt, en se référant, pour ce qui concerne les particularités, aux dispositions des lois et arrêtés sur la matière.

Si le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique désirerait sur quelque point à indiquer spécialement des informations plus détaillés, le Ministre des Finances s'empressera de les donner aussi complètes que possible.

Pour le Ministre,
Le Secrétaire-Général,
(Signé) A. UIJTTENHOOVEN.

Inclosure 2.

Replies of the Netherlands Government to Questions respecting Tobacco, Sugar, &c.

Culture du Tabac.—La culture du tabac est permise sans aucune condition, le tabac indigène n'étant pas imposé.

Fabrication du Sucre de Betteraves et d'autres Substances Végétales.—D'après les dispositions en vigueur dans les Pays-Bas le sucre de betterave est sujet au même droit d'accise que le sucre exotique brut, revenant à 22 florins par 100 kilogrammes.

Le compte du fabricant est chargé de 14½ hectogrammes de sucre brut par hectolitre de jus et par degré du densimètre au dessus de 100 degrés (densité de l'eau) reconnu avant la dessiccation à la température de 15 degrés (centigrades). Voir pour le reste:

L'arrêté du 31 Août, 1858, Bulletin Officiel No. 66 (dispositions générales) et l'arrêté du 2 Septembre, 1863, Bulletin Officiel No. 121 (proportion entre le jus et le sucre).

Dans les Pays-Bas il n'y a pas de fabriques de sucre de substances végétales autres que les betteraves.

Fabrication des Eaux-de-vie de Grains, de Fruits et d'autres substances.—Dans les Pays-Bas on ne fabrique de l'eau-de-vie que de grains, de pommes de terre, de mélasses, de jus de betteraves et de déchêts des raffineries de sucre et des fabriques de garancines.

Les eaux-de-vie indigènes sont soumises à un droit d'accise de 35 florins par hectolitre de liquide contenant 50 pour cent d'alcohol pur à une température de 15 degrés (centigrades).

Les eaux-de-vie étrangères sont soumises en outre à un droit d'entrée de 3 florins 50 cents par hectolitre.

Législation sur les Eaux-de-vie indigènes.—Loi du 20 Juin, 1862, Bulletin Officiel No. 62 (dispositions générales); loi du 1 Mai, 1863, Article VII, Bulletin Officiel No. 107 (minimum pour l'exportation avec décharge des droits); arrêtés du 20 Avril, 1863, Bulletin Officiel No. 19 (mode de vérification de la force alcoolique des liquides); No. 20 (fabrication d'eau-de-vie des déchêts des raffineries de sucre); No. 21 (exemptions des droits d'accise); No. 22 (exportations de liqueurs d'eau de senteur et de vernis alcooliques avec restitution des droits; loi du 31 Décembre, 1863, Bulletin Officiel No. 221 (élévation du chiffre des droits de 22 à 35 florins par hectolitre).

Fabrication du Malt de la Bière.—Ce qui est dit pour la culture du tabac vaut aussi pour la fabrication du malt; quant à la bière indigène, elle est soumise à un droit d'accise fixé à un florin par hectolitre de la capacité des cuves-matières ou autres vaisseaux dans lesquels on prépare la mouture ou la farine servant au brassin pour chaque fois que ces instruments sont employés; voir les lois du 2 Avril, 1822, Bulletin Officiel No. 32 (dispositions générales); et du 15 Mai, 1859, Bulletin Officiel No. 38 (changement du chiffre des droits d'accise.)

Quantité des substances nommées ci-devant cultivées ou fabriquées dans les années 1860–64.—*Tabac.*—Inconnue.

Sucre de Betteraves.—Les comptes des fabricants ont été débités, pour la campagne:—

	Kilogrammes.		Kilogrammes.
1860–61 de	593,000	1863–64	3,081,000
1861–62	990,000	1864–65	3,656,000
1862–63	1,898,000		

Eaux-de-vie.—Quantités fabriquées :—

	Hectolitres.		Hectolitres.
In 1860	497,000	In 1863	469,000
1861	463,000	1864	470,000
1862	472,000		

Malt.—Inconnue.

Bière.—La quantité de bière obtenue par hectolitre de la capacité des cuves-matières peut s'évaluer environ à un hectolitre et demi ; d'après cette proportion la quantité des bières fabriquées, y comprises celles converties en vinaigre, peut être calculée :—

	Hectolitres.		Hectolitres.
Pour 1860 à	623,000	Pour 1863 à	707,000
1861	632,000	1864	790,000
1862	670,000		

PORTUGAL.

Mr. Lytton to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *Lisbon, June* 12, 1865.

With reference to your Lordship's circular despatch of the 25th ultimo, relative to the cultivation of tobacco as well as the manufacture of sugar and spirituous liquors from vegetable substances in foreign countries, I have the honour to state that I have lost no time in endeavouring to obtain from the Portuguese Government full and precise information in reply to the questions contained in that despatch, as also official returns of the relative quantities and values of tobacco, sugar, and spirits produced in this country, from the year 1860 to the year 1864 inclusive.

With respect to the cultivation of tobacco within the Portuguese dominions, your Lordship will find, by reference to the law abolishing the tobacco monopoly, which was promulgated last year, and communicated to Her Majesty's Government by Sir A. Magenis in his despatch to your Lordship of May 25, 1864, that the growth of tobacco is, by a Royal Decree (dated May 13, 1864) in conformity with a Legislative enactment of the Cortes, strictly prohibited, under very severe penalties, throughout the Kingdom of Portugal. Under the terms of this law, the cultivation of tobacco is legal only in the districts of Tunchal (in Madeira), and of Ponta Delgada; Angra and Horta (in the Azores).

The taxes levied on the cultivation of tobacco are similar and equivalent to those levied on any other kind of produce, in accordance with the Portuguese fiscal system.

There is no manufacture of sugar from beet-root in this country.

A considerable quantity of spirit, used in the preparation of inferior wines, is manufactured in this country from figs, which are largely grown in the provinces of Algarve and Alentejo.

Spirit of an inferior quality, used only in the preparation of liqueurs, is also manufactured in large quantities, from a small fruit called "Medronhos" (the berry of the arbutus), which is extensively grown in this country.

Beer is manufactured in Portugal from malt. It is also imported from abroad, and chiefly from England. There are five small breweries in Lisbon, which supply both the capital and the provinces with a beer, which, though of a very inferior sort, has, nevertheless, a certain and speedy sale, and is much cheaper to the Portuguese consumer than the cheapest and most inferior beer imported from England, which is subject to an import duty of 1*s.* 2*d.* per gallon.

This information obtained in answer to private inquiries, and for which I am chiefly indebted to the accurate knowledge of the economy of this country possessed by Mr. Vice-Consul Meagher, I venture to lay before your Lordship without loss of time, although I am conscious that it only inadequately responds to the questions contained in your above-mentioned circular despatch. I shall not fail to transmit to your Lordship, as soon as I receive it, any further information upon this subject which may be furnished to me by the Portuguese Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RT. LYTTON.

Mr. Lytton to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *Lisbon, July* 13, 1865.

With reference to your Lordship's circular of the 25th of May last, and to my despatch of the 12th ultimo in reply thereto, relative to the cultivation in this country of tobacco, and the manufacture of beer and spirits, I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship translation (by Mr. Duff) of a short statement which I have now received from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, in reply to my inquiries upon this subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RT. LYTTON.

Inclosure.

Statement furnished by the Portuguese Government.

(Translation.)

Sugar made from Beet-root and other Vegetable Substances.—No cultivation is made of the beet-root for the purpose of extracting sugar, nor is there any cultivation of any other saccharine plants. In the island of Madeira alone, sugar is extracted from the cane; and this cultivation is of an ancient date there, and it has been lately introduced into Algarve.

Brandy from Corn.—In consequence of the vine disease, people began to extract alcohol from corn and other plants. This distillation has completely ceased in this country, and spirits are at present extracted from the fig and arbutus only.

It is from England that the greatest importation of spirits made from corn takes place.

In Portugal some beer is made. As to the breweries in the district of Lisbon, an account of them might possibly be obtained; but as to the other districts it would be more difficult, and it would take longer to get it.

PRUSSIA.

Mr. Lowther to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *Berlin, September* 30, 1865.

With reference to your Lordship's despatch, marked Circular, Commercial, of the 25th of May to Lord Napier, instructing his Excellency to report upon the regulations under which the growth of tobacco is permitted in Prussia, I have now the honour to inclose copy and translation of a Report upon this subject which I have received from a gentleman employed in the Ministry for Agricultural Affairs. This Report, according to your Lordship's wish, also contains the information desired by your Lordship with regard to the manufacture of sugar from beet-root, and of spirits from corn, fruit, and other substances, as well as a Return of the quantities and value of the tobacco grown, and of the sugar, spirits, malt, and beer made in each year, from 1860 to 1863, as the returns for 1864 are not yet completed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. LOWTHER.

Inclosure.

Questions concerning certain articles of Agricultural Produce, and Manufacture of the same.

1. Is the culture of tobacco free in Prussia; what are the regulations concerning it, and what duties are levied on the area of land thus cultivated, or on the amount of the produce raised? What are the quantities and value of tobacco grown in Prussia annually during the years from 1860 to 1864 inclusive, and what is the amount of revenue obtained from this source?

Everybody in Prussia is allowed to cultivate tobacco. The duty levied upon it formerly amounted (according to the law of the 8th of February, 1819) to one thaler per centner of dry leaves; now, according to the Royal Order of the 29th of March, 1828 ("Collection of Laws of 1828," page 39), the levying of the tax takes place according to the extent of the ground cultivated with tobacco, and in four different classes.

The taxes to be paid for every 6 quadrat ruthen = $\frac{1}{30}$ morgen.

	Sgr.		Sgr.
Class 1	6	Class 3	4
Class 2	5	Class 4	3

Surfaces of less than 6 quadrat ruthen are free from duty.

The Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Finance fix from time to time in which of these four classes the production of tobacco in each district is to be included.

See Regulation of August 30, 1828 (Von Kamptz "Annals," Vol. 12, page 972.)

When 6 quadrat ruthen of land or more are cultivated with tobacco, an announcement has to be made to the Government before the end of July.

Tobacco was raised in Prussia to the following amount:—

Year.	Total Surface.		Of which are free of Duty, (under 6 square ruthen.)		Amount of Duty got from Taxed Ground.
	Morgen.	□ r.	Morgen.	□ r.	Thalers.
1860 ..	24,933	72	1,816	163	108,700
1861 ..	19,312	39	1,522	120	82,748
1862 ..	20,518	122	1,480	47	89,156
1863 ..	23,445	66	1,397	18	113,450
1864*					

The quantity of tobacco got varies between 2 and 22 centners per morgen. The average yield of the soil in Prussia is from 6 to 8 centner per morgen. The total produce during the years 1861 to 1863 is given at from 133,831 to 181,825 centner per annum. The value of one centner of dry tobacco leaves varies from 3 to 17 thalers, according to quality.

2. Is the culture of beet-root for the manufacture of sugar free? What are the regulations affecting it, financial or otherwise? What are the prospects of this branch of industry? What is the amount and value of the sugar thus produced? What is the amount and value exported to foreign countries annually during the period above mentioned? Are any other vegetable substances besides beet-root used for the same purpose, and if so, what are the regulations concerning them, and what is the amount and value of the sugar obtained? In Prussia, as well as in the whole Zollverein, everybody is allowed to cultivate beet-roots for making sugar. The manufacture of beet-root sugar was at first free of duty; it enjoyed a high protective duty by the import duty on colonial sugar (5 thalers per centner of raw unrefined sugar), and developed itself tolerably quickly since 1840 under this protective duty. By a Convention made between the States of the Zollverein at first a low duty was laid upon beet-root sugar, but later a higher one. Since the year 1858 the tax upon beet-root sugar amounts to $7\frac{1}{2}$ silber groschen, $= \frac{1}{4}$ thaler per centner of raw beet-roots.

In 1861 a compensation duty was introduced for exported beet-root sugar, and at the same time the import duty upon colonial sugar was reduced to $4\frac{1}{4}$ thaler per centner of raw sugar. Since that time the protective duty which beet-root sugar enjoyed, is no more of great importance. For about 12 centner of raw beet-roots are required for the manufacture of 1 centner of raw sugar.

* Not yet published.

There is now, therefore, paid on one centner colonial sugar, $4\frac{1}{4}$ thalers; on one centner of beet-root sugar, about 3 thalers.

But the difference of $1\frac{1}{4}$ thalers is partly advanced by the greater value of the bye-product, *i.e.*, the molasses got from colonial sugar.

In some factories dry roots are also used. With reference to the duty one centner of dry roots is counted, and to $4\frac{3}{4}$ centner of raw roots. In exporting beet-root sugar, the compensation duty amounts to 2 thalers 26 silbergroschen per centner of raw sugar, and ground sugar; to 3 thalers 15 silbergroschen per centner of loaf sugar and sugar candy. *Vide* Regulations of 31 May, 1858; collection of laws of 1848, page 276-279, law of 2nd July, 1861; collection of laws of 1861, page 417; law of 25th March, 1865; collection of laws of 1865, page 169. How the levy of tax is to to be managed, is more exactly defined in the regulation of 7th August, 1846 (collection of laws of 1864, page 335). The tax is raised in the sugar manufactory. The beet-roots, when brought to the factory, being weighed under the inspection of Customs Officers.

The prospects for making sugar out of beet-roots are favourable. After a little pause in establishing new factories from 1859 to 1863, during the two last years, the number of sugar factories has again increased, and in this year 1865, it is said, thirty-one new sugar factories are being built in the Zollverein, the greater part in Prussia.

The art of pressing and clarifying the juice of beet-roots improves from year to year, and the cultivation of the soil gains so much by the deep ploughing, good manuring, and careful cleansing, which are required in cultivating beet-roots that those estates, of which $\frac{1}{4}$th to $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the ground is laid down with beet-roots, reap about just as much corn from the remainder of their plain surface, as they produced before upon the whole plain surface without cultivating beet-roots. The beet-root sugar industry gives opportunity of providing, moreover, useful occupation for many hands in agricultural districts in summer, by planting, hoeing, and reaping the beet-roots, in winter, in the factories. The refuse, after the beet-roots have been pressed, is a healthy food for cattle; the owners of estates on which beet-roots are cultivated, keep therefore during the winter much cattle for fattening, and they fatten also the oxen which are used during the summer for tilling the ground. Besides the manure from cattle thus obtained, they use also considerable quantities of artificial manure, more especially bone dust, guano, and salt of potash (Kalisalz). Generally one morgen of land is laid down with 120 to 150 centner of beet-roots, one centner of which is paid at the rate of 7 to 9 silbergroschen in the factory; one centner of raw beet-root sugar costs usually from 10 to 12 thalers.

The following Table shows the number of factories and the weight of beet-roots used for making sugar in the Zollverein. The number of factories in Prussia is especially given:—

Year.	Number of Factories.		Beet-root used in making Sugar.	Presumptive Amount of Raw Sugar Produced.
	In Zollverein.	In Prussia.		
			Centners.	Centners.
1859–60 ..	256	221	34,399,317	3,017,484
1860–61 ..	247	214	29,354,032	2,530,520
1861–62 ..	247	215	31,692,394	2,515,289
1861–63 ..	247	216	36,719,258	2,760,849
1863–64 ..	253	221	39,911,520	3,070,938
1864–65 ..	..	..	Not yet published about 42,000,000	

Our factories hope to be able to compete with colonial sugar on the foreign market. But their sale is also increasing at home, as from year to year more sugar is consumed in the Zollverein, which amounts now only to about 9 lbs. per head.

Till now but very little beet-root sugar has been exported; only from 70,000 to 80,000 centner in the last few years. The compensation of duty for exported beet-root sugar amounted,

				Thalers.
From April 1, 1862 to 1863	..	..	..	103,803
„ 1863 to 1864	..	..	..	255,124
„ 1864 to 1865	..	..	..	247,694

Besides beet-roots no other vegetable matters are used for making sugar; at least not to such an extent as to interest the Legislature.

3. What are the regulations affecting the manufacture of spirits from grain and other substances, and what are the amount and value of spirits thus manufactured and the amount of revenue derived from the same during the period above mentioned?

The distilleries of spirits pay, according to the regulation of 16th June, 1838 (Collection of Laws of 1838, page 358) and the Law of 19th April, 1854 (Collection of Laws, 1854, page 265) in using mealy substances (corn and potatoes) a duty according to the size of the mash-tubs, *i. e.* 3 silbergroschen for every 20 quarts of mash space. Small agricultural distilleries which use from the 1st November to the 1st May only those products taken from their own estates, and which do not mash over 900 quarts mash space a day, pay only $2\frac{1}{2}$ silbergroschen for 20 quarts. Those small distilleries bring in only about one-thirtieth of the revenues produced by this duty.

On substances other than mealy, such as fruit, berries, turnips, &c., a duty is levied approximate to the quantity used. (See Regulation of 21st August, 1825, Von Kamptz, Annals, vol. ii., page 900.) The duty from it amounted in the last years to about one-twentieth of the whole revenue got by duties on distilleries of brandy.

Any one intending to establish a distillery has to lay before the Custom Office his plan for carrying on this business eight days before the first mashing. From time to time the Customs authorities have to examine the utensils of the distillery and the spaces of the factory by means of ambulant officers.

If great quantities are exported the duty is compensated with 11 pfennings per quart à 50 per cent. Tralles; for we reckon that good distilleries get about 8 per cent. out of one quart mash space, *i. e.* 160 per cent. out of 20 quarts of mash space, so that they pay only about 11 pfennings duty from 1 quart of brandy à 50 per cent.

A good composition of the laws and administrative regulations which are now valid is found in the book herewith inclosed—"The Practical Management of the Distillery of Brandy." By J. Glaeser, Upper Controller of Duties.

The following list shows the number of distilleries in Prussia and the revenues obtained from duties in the last years:—

Years.	Number of Distilleries.		Duty raised.	Compensation for Exported Spirit.	Revenue remaining.	There were used, Grain.	
	In all.	In Towns.					
			Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Scheffel.	Scheffel.
1860	6,270	1,149	8,677,617	1,515,964	7,161,653	3,443,359	22,241,900
1861	6,199	1,143	8,668,545	1,397,968	7,270,577	3,952,153	21,675,098
1862	5,568	1,107	9,178,638	1,456,958	7,721,680	3,884,345	24,673,439
1863	5,986	1,112	10,049,302	2,275,718	7,773,584	4,195,900	27,314,214
1864*							

The quantity of spirit obtained every year is estimated at 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 of quarts à 80 per cent. Tralles, and its value, according to the present low prices, 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 thalers.

4. What are the regulations affecting the malting of grain and the manufacture of beer, what is the amount of grain malted and its value annually, and what the amount and value of beer manufactured during the period above mentioned?

According to the Law of 8th February, 1819 (Collection of Laws, 1819, pages 97 and 102; *vide* also the Government Order of 2nd June, 1827, in the Collection of Laws, 1827, page 75), on each centner of malt used in brewing beer 20 silbergroschen are to be paid as tax. This tax can be fixed for the business of the whole year if there is only a small sale. Common drink prepared in ordinary kettles for house use in families of not more than ten persons above 14 years of age is free of tax. About 12,000 to 13,000 permits are generally given every year for making beer in this manner. The consumption of beer has recently much increased in Prussia. The number of breweries has indeed decreased, but many breweries have extended their business, and it is especially the brewing of the so-called "Bavarian" beer which has much increased. The number of breweries which paid excise on more than 2,000 centner of malt amounted only to 145 in 1861, but in 1863 it amounted to 191. The following list contains the results of the last years for Prussia:—

* Not yet published.

Year.	Number of Industrial Breweries.		Amount of Malt Tax.	At the rate of 20 silbergroschen per centner, there has been levied Tax on Malt.
	Total.	In Towns.		
			Thalers.	Centners.
1860 ..	7,649	3,707	1,324,327	1,986,490½
1861 ..	7,530	3,689	1,382,692	2,074,038
1862 ..	7,442	3,660	1,476,206	2,214,309
1863 ..	7,359	3,654	1,629,225	2,443,837½
1864* ..				

The amount of beer made can only be reckoned approximately; on an average 300 quarts of beer are reckoned per 1 centner of malt. The price of the whole quantity of beer made cannot be given with certainty. The brewer is accustomed to sell the barrel of common Bavarian beer, containing 100 quarts, at 6 to 7 thalers.

(Signed) WEHRMANN.

Berlin, September 18, 1865.

Note.—A centner may be taken as equal to 110 English lbs. avoirdupois; a Prussian quadrat ruthe (□ ruthe) as equal to 16·96558 English square yards; a Prussian morgen as equal to 0·630938 English acres; a Prussian thaler as 3*s.*; there are 30 silbergroschen (sgr.) in a thaler, and 12 pfennings (pf.) in a silbergroschen.

* Not yet published.

SPAIN.

Sir J. Crampton to the Earl of Clarendon.

My Lord, *Madrid, December* 29, 1865.

In obedience to the instructions contained in Earl Russell's Circular despatch, marked Commercial, of the 25th of May last, I have now the honour to inclose translation of the reply which has been returned to an application which I made to the Spanish Government for information regarding the cultivation of tobacco, sugar, and other products of Spain and her colonies.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure 1.

Senor Castro to Sir J. Crampton.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Madrid, December* 23, 1865.

In answer to the communications which your Excellency addressed to this Ministry on the 5th of June and the 3rd of November last, requesting various data, and making some questions respecting the cultivation of tobacco, sugar, and other products in Spain and its dominions, I have the honour to acquaint you with the information which has been received with reference to this subject from the Governors of the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and will not fail to transmit to you, as they are received, those forwarded by other authorities.

The Governor of the Island of Cuba has replied to the questions set down by your Excellency in the first of the abovementioned notes, in the form which your Excellency will see in the inclosed copy No. 1.

In the Island of Porto Rico the cultivation and exportation of tobacco is free, paying only to the State, in addition to the subsidiary tax as territorial impost in the relation of 1 per cent. on the net production, the 1 and the $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. annually as tax for public worship and clergy, and 3 escudos 12 centimes for each caballeria of land (this contains 200 cuerdas, each of 5,625 Castilian varas). The cane called Indian is altogether on the same footing as tobacco with regard to exemptions and taxes. With respect to the other productions mentioned in the list of queries, no information is given, inasmuch as their cultivation and production are not known there; and in Copy No. 2, your Excellency

will find a statement showing the produce of tobacco, sugar, honey, and rum which has been raised and produced in the said West Indian Colony from the year 1860 to 1864 inclusive.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) M. BERMUDEZ DE CASTRO.

Inclosure 2.

Answers to the Queries respecting the Cultivation, Production, and Value of several Products of the Island of Cuba, information as to the data of which has been requested by Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

(Translation.)

Query 1. Is the cultivation of tobacco prohibited in the territories of Spain, or in any part of them; and, if permitted, under what condition, and on the payment of what duties?—*Answer.* The cultivation of tobacco is not prohibited in the island, but permitted with absolute liberty.

Query 2. Is the manufacture of sugar from beetroot and other vegetable substances, the manufacture of spirits from corn, fruit, and other substances, and the preparation of malt and beer, prohibited in the territories of Spain, or in any part of them? and, if permitted, subject to what conditions, and the payment of what duties?—*Answer.* The manufacture of sugars from all vegetable substances is permitted in the same manner, subject to no restriction whatever. That of spirits from corn, fruit, and other substances, and the preparation of malt and beer, are also subject to no prohibition or restriction, although on the island the only manufacture on a large scale is that of brandies extracted from the (sugar) cane; spirits and "liqueurs" from certain fruits are produced in an insignificant proportion, and in districts of slight importance, as are also beer and the preparation of malt.

Query 3. What is the quantity of tobacco cultivated, of sugar, spirit, malt, and beer produced in the Spanish dominions in each year from 1860 to 1864 inclusive?—*Answer.* The quantity of tobacco gathered from the year 1860 to 1864, both years inclusive, according to the statistical data registered in the proper department, may be calculated at a mean average of 260,000 loads of 200 lbs. Spanish per year, which, at the rate of 40 pesos a load, gives an equivalent of 10,400,000 pesos. The production of sugars from the cane may in the same manner be calculated at a mean average per year from 1860 to 1864, at 10,000,000 quintals, of 100 lbs. Spanish the quintal, which amount to 40,000,000 pesos, at the rate of 4 centavas a lb.

Inclosure 3.

STATEMENT of Quantities of Tobacco, Sugar, Honey, and Rum, produced in the Island of Porto Rico in the five years 1860–64; together with their Value according to Official Data.

Years.	Tobacco.		Sugar.		Honey.		Rum.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Quintals lbs.	Escudos c.	Quintals lbs.	Escudos c.	Gallons.	Escudos.	Bocoyes.	Dollars.
1860	35,417 47	283,339 76	11,601,518 10	69,609,108 60	4,344,600	868,920	1,881	94,050
1861	116,307 31	930,458 48	13,103,547 10	78,621,282 60	4,059,500	811,900	4,394	219,700
1862	134,260 87	1,074,086 96	12,880,253 70	77,281,522 22	3,185,000	637,000	2,727	136,350
1863	67,777 65	542,221 20	11,624,550 40	69,747,302 40	4,847,600	969,520	1,776	88,800
1864	51,879 0	415,032 0	9,251,198 80	55,507,192 80	3,380,100	676,020	1,779	88,950
Total ..	405,643 30	3,245,138 40	58,461,068 10	350,766,408 60	19,816,800	3,963,360	12,557	627,850

SWEDEN.

Mr. Jerningham to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *Stockholm, June 27*, 1865.

With reference to my despatch marked Commercial, of the 7th instant, I have the honour to inclose a copy of Count Manderström's reply to my request for statistical information regarding tobacco, sugar, spirits, malt, and beer.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. S. S. JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure 1.

Count Manderström to Mr. Jerningham.

Monsieur, *Stockholm, le 26 Juin*, 1865.

Pour répondre au désir que vous m'avez exprimé, Monsieur, par votre note en date du 7 courant, j'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre ci-près un mémoire, contenant les renseignements que vous avez demandés, et je profite de cette occasion, &c. &c.

(Signé) MANDERSTROM.

Inclosure 2.

Statement furnished by the Swedish Government.

The growth of tobacco, as well as the manufacture of sugar from beet-root and other vegetable substances, is perfectly free in Sweden, and subject to no control on fiscal legisiation. No excise or similar tax is levied on malt and beer. There are therefore no means of ascertaining what quantity of tobacco is produced in Sweden, or how much malt and beer or sugar from beetroot is manufactured in the country. The Swedish tobacco is naturally of an inferior quality, and the quantity cannot be considerable, compared to the quantity imported from abroad. There is only one beet-root sugar manufactory in Sweden. The distilleries are taxed according to their annual production of brandy. The tax, calculated according to a normal strength of 50 per cent. alcohol, is levied at the rate of 60 öre (*7d.*) per kanna.

The following are the quantities of brandy produced in each year in Sweden, viz.:—

	Kannor.		Kannor.
1860	14,900,000	1863	16,215,000
1861	14,007,000	1864	14,999,000
1862	14,376,000		

WURTEMBERG.

Mr. Gordon to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *Stuttgardt, June 27*, 1865.

I HAD the honour to receive your Lordship's circular dated the 25th May, on the 24th instant only.

In reply I am able to state—

1. The growth of tobacco, as of every other agricultural product, is completely free in this kingdom.

2. The cultivation of beet-root for the manufacture of sugar, or other purposes, is likewise free; but such quantities of the root as are employed in that manufacture are charged with the duty, which is universal in the Zollverein States, and which is paid to the Zollverein revenue. It amounts to 24 kreutzers (about 8*d.*) for every hundredweight (of 100 lbs.) of the root. Sugar is not manufactured in Wurtemberg from any other vegetable substances.

3. The Excise legislation upon the manufacture of spirits from corn and other substances in Wurtemberg is considered by the Government and country to be in an unsatisfactory state; and the Minister of Finance is now occupied with a project of law on the subject, which it is expected will be proposed to the Legislature in about a fortnight from this time.

4. I will not fail to report as to this Law, when it has been passed, as is anticipated, by the Chambers.

5. The Wurtemberg legislation as to the Excise dues on malt and beer are considered to be highly satisfactory. The Finance Minister is of opinion that it could scarcely be improved, and the law in preparation for the Excise on spirits is to be assimilated to it as nearly as possible. The malt only is taxed at the rate of 24 kreutzers (about 8*d.*) per Wurtemberg simri (about one-eighth of an English sack) of unground malt, brought to the mill under any conditions, and whether mixed or not with unmalted corn or other substances, of which there is no time to prepare a translation before the messenger leaves Stuttgardt. There is no tax upon beer when brewed.

6. I hope in a few days to be able to forward to your Lordship a Return of the quantity and value of the tobacco grown, and of the sugar, spirits, malt, and beer made in this country in each of the years from 1860 to 1864 inclusive.

I have instructed Mr. Baillie to procure and transmit to me information and statistics on all the above points with regard to the Grand Duchy of Baden.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. R. GORDON.

Mr. Gordon to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *Teinach, June* 30, 1865.

WITH reference to my despatch dated the 27th instant, I have have the honour to forward herewith the Returns required by your Lordship's despatch, Circular, of May 25, of the quantity and value of tobacco grown, and of sugar, spirits, malt, and beer, made each year, from 1860 to 1864, inclusive, in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. R. GORDON.

Inclosure.

(Translation.)

RETURN of the Produce of Tobacco in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg.

Years.	Number of Communes growing Tobacco.	Acreage of Ground Planted with Tobacco.	Quantity of the Dried Leaves Produced.	Average Price of a cwt. of Dried Tobacco Leaves.
		Magdeburg acres.	cwt.*	Fl. kr.
1860	93	486	3,138⅞	11 13
1861	29	188⅝	1,084	?
1862	47	262	1,349	16 20
1863	75	673	4,351	9 14
1864	91	732	8,197	9 15

RETURN of the Quantity of Beet-root employed in Sugar making in Wurtemberg, as well as of the Quantity of Raw Sugar produced, and of the Duties paid on the same.

Years.	Total Quantity of Beet-root on which Duty was Paid, for Manufacture of Sugar.		Total Produce of Raw Sugar. (20 cwt. Beet-root give 1 cwt. Sugar.)		Duty at 26¼ kr. per cwt. of fresh pulled Beet-root.	
	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Fl.	kr.
April 1, 1859–60 .	1,032,160	81	51,608	4	451,569	53
,, 1860–61 .	623,682	68	31,184	13	272,861	14
,, 1861–62 .	596,710	0	29,835	50	261,060	31
,, 1862–63 .	994,332	0	49,716	60	435,020	9
,, 1863–64 .	1,184,795	50	59,239	77	518,347	54
,, 1864–65 .	1,121,739	0	56,089	95	490,760	40

RETURN of the Produce of Brandy in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg.

Years.	Amount of the Excise Duty on Brandy.		Yearly Produce of Brandy calculated from an Excise of 10 fl. 40 kr. per Wurtemberg eimer, at 50° Tralles.
	Fl.	kr.	Eimer.†
July 1, 1860–61 ..	262,593	45	24,618
,, 1861–62 ..	148,741	23	13,944
,, 1862–63 ..	184,396	40	17,287
,, 1863–64 ..	194,734	47	18,256

* The hundredweight equal to 100 lbs.
† 1 Wurtemberg eimer about 160 Imperial gallons.

RETURN of the Produce of Malt and of the Quantity of Beer in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg.

Years.	Produce of the Excise Duty on Malt.	Produce of Malt, calculated from the Excise of 24 kr. per Wurtemberg simri.*	Quantity of Beer, calculated on an allowance of 4½ simri of Malt to a Wurtemberg eimer of Beer.
	Fl. kr.	Simri.	Eimer.
July 1, 1859–60 ..	1,228,945 8	3,072,363	682,747
,, 1860–61 ..	959,350 22	2,398,376	532,972
,, 1861–62 ..	1,316,596 17	3,291,491	731,442
,, 1862–63 ..	1,443,814 36	3,609,536	802,119
,, 1863–64 ..	1,553,862 14	3,884,656	863,257

Mr. Gordon to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *Stuttgardt, August* 29, 1865.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 30th of June last, I have the honour to inclose herewith a despatch from Mr. Baillie, and three inclosures, giving information on the growth of tobacco, the manufacture of sugar and of spirits, and the making of malt and beer for the Grand Duchy of Baden.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. R. GORDON.

Inclosure.

Mr. Baillie to Mr. Gordon.

Sir, *Baden, August* 23, 1865.

IN conformity with the instructions contained in your despatch of the 26th June, relative to the production of certain articles in the Grand Duchy of Baden, I have the honour to make the following statement:—

Tobacco.—The growth of tobacco is free. According to the last official Returns the quantity of tobacco in dried leaves produced in Baden amounted:—

In 1860 to	170,363	centners.	Value	2,069,910	florins.
1861	117,987	,,	,,	1,347,018	,,
1862	166,759	,,	,,	2,871,046	,,
1863	258,049	,,	,,	3,285,823	,,

The results of the year 1864 are not yet known.

The construction of establishments for the manufacture of beet-root sugar, spirits from corn, fruit and other substances, and for malt and beer, is, in respect to industry, subject to no other conditions than those imposed in the Industrial Law of September 20, 1862.

By Article 10 of this Law no factory can be erected, or manufacturing industry carried on, of a nature to affect the health or security of the public in the neighbourhood or locality, whether

* 1 Wurtemberg simri equal to ⅛ of an English sack.

from fire, explosions, noxious vapours, or other causes, without the consent and approval of the proper authorities.

The manufacture of beet-root sugar, of beer and spirits, is subject to taxation, and consequently to official supervision.

With respect to the taxation of beet-root sugar, the Law of September 1846, is still in force.

The rate of duty amounts now, according to Article 3 of the Law of March, 1862, to 26¼ kreutzers on the centner of raw beets destined for the manufacture of sugar, and by a subsequent Law passed in 1864, the same duty is charged on a centner of dried beets as on 4¾ raw beets.

A drawback is allowed on the exportation of beet-root sugar over the Zollverein frontier.

The amount of raw beet-root sugar produced from—

September 1, 1859–60, was	..	..	50,316 centners.
,, 1860 61	..	..	71,472 ,,
,, 1861–62	..	..	40,825 ,,
,, 1862–63	..	..	82,866 ,,

The results of the year 1864, either as regards amount or value, are not yet known.

Beer.—The taxation of beer is conducted according to the Law of February 1845.

Every "Biersutt," that is, the quantity of beer produced at one time in the brewing vat before the commencement of the cooling process, is subject to taxation.

The tax consists of 5 kreutzers on every stütze (a measure of about four gallons) of the quantity of liquid which the vat is capable of containing.

The vat has to be gauged before it is used, and a certificate of its size ("Eichurkunde") drawn up, signed both by the gauger and the brewer.

The heating of the vat is under official control.

Every brewer is required to take out a license ("Brauschein"). Whoever brews without such a license, or brews more than the license entitles him to do, becomes guilty of a fraud on the public revenue, and is liable to certain penalties.

The proceedings against the brewer, in case of transgression, as well as the numerous regulations and details connected with the taxation of beer, will be found in the Law above inclosed.

Owing to the method of levying the tax, the amount and value of the beer produced can only be given approximatively as follows:—

In 1860.	30,197	Baden Fuder (400 gallons).	..	3,774,600 florins.
1861.	31,444	,,	..	3,930,600 ,,
1862.	36,978	,,	..	4,622,300 ,,
1863.	38,223	,,	..	4,777,900 ,,
1864.	41,774	,,	..	5,221,800 ,,

The duty on spirits is levied according to the size and conformation of the still.

In the case of simple stills, the duty amounts, monthly, to 3 kreutzers on every maas (2½ gallons) of the quantity of liquid which the still is capable of containing.

In the case of stills provided with additional apparatus, the duty is 4½ kreutzers.

And when steam-power is used in the distillery, the duty is 6 kreutzers.

The taxation of spirits is conducted according to the regulations laid down in the Law of March 26, 1862.

There are no Returns of the amount and value of the spirits produced in Baden.

Malt.—The manufacture of malt is subject to no special tax or official supervision.

The industrial tax, however, which is charged on every branch of industry, is, of course, also applicable in the case of malt.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EVAN P. M. BAILLIE.